LANGUAGES
AND
DIALECTS
OF
TIBETO-BURMAN

James A. Matisoff
with
Stephen P. Baron
John B. Lowe

Sino-Tibetan Etymological Dictionary and Thesaurus
Center for Southeast Asia Studies
University of California, Berkeley
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LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS OF TIBETO-BURMAN
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James A. Matisoff
University of California, Berkeley

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and Thesaurus Project
Center for Southeast Asia Studies
University of California, Berkeley
1996
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Preface

The Sino-Tibetan Etymological Dictionary and Thesaurus project (STEDT), based at the University of California, Berkeley, began in the summer of 1987, funded by grants from the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The basic goal of the STEDT project is to collect and evaluate as much lexical and etymological data as possible on the hundreds of Tibeto-Burman languages, the only proven relatives of Chinese. In order to make this vast task feasible — and more interesting — we are proceeding according to semantic field, trying to reconstruct the roots of the proto-lexicon in semantic groups. Ultimately we hope to end up with something approaching a thesaurus of Proto-Sino-Tibetan. The first volume of STEDT, Body-part Nomenclature, is well under way, and will come to some 1500 pages in hard copy. Now that our methodological problems have largely been solved, and our database software has been customized and made more sophisticated, future volumes should appear at an accelerated pace, and are being planned for such semantic areas as animal names, natural objects, kinship terms, numerals, psychological verbs, verbs of manipulation, etc.

In addition to this primary etymological effort, the STEDT staff is producing a series of monographs intended to serve as useful reference tools for the field of Sino-Tibetan linguistics as a whole. The first monograph, an extensively indexed bibliography of papers delivered at the annual Sino-Tibetan Conferences, was published in a limited way in 1989 as the Bibliography of the International Conferences on Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics I-XXI (LaPolla and Lowe 1989). Dr. John B. Lowe substantially revised and updated the work and a second “Silver Jubilee” edition, current to the 25th conference, was published in 1994 as Bibliography of the International Conferences on Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics I-XXV (LaPolla and Lowe 1994). The present work is an update of “Languages and Dialects of Tibeto-Burman, an alphabetic/genetic listing, with some prefatory remarks on ethnonymic and glossonymic complications” in John McCoy and Timothy Light’s Contributions to Sino-Tibetan Studies (Leiden: Brill, 1986). A third monograph, Phonological Inventories of Tibeto-Burman Languages, is forthcoming.

In the development of this monograph, the first wave of revisions, improvements and complications was carried out by Stephen P. Baron. Laurel Sutton and John B. Lowe also made substantial revisions. Most of the work involved in producing the present version was accomplished by Dr. Lowe during 1993-95, in windows of opportunity sandwiched among his multifarious commitments as student, programmer, and consultant. He received assistance at one time or another from Leela Bilmes, Jonathan Evans, Zev Handel and Matthew Juge.

With all these additions and corrections, the language list has become an extraordinarily large and complex document. There surely remain omissions, imperfections and inconsistencies. It is our hope that colleagues will offer their criticisms and corrections so that we may continue to improve the list. We intend to publish a revised edition every few years, and will eventually make the data available for purchase on Macintosh disks and over the World Wide Web.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Center for Southeast Asia Studies at Berkeley for agreeing to sponsor this Monograph Series, as they have
sponsored our journal, *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area*, since 1987. Special thanks are due to the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities, without whose support none of this would have been possible in the first place.

James A. Matisoff

*Principal Investigator, STEDT*

*General Editor,*

*STEDT Monograph Series*
General Introduction*

James A. Matisoff

• NOMENCLATURAL COMPLEXITY

One of the richest sources consulted for this revised version\(^1\) is Marrison 1967, who lists 263 items in his “Directory of Naga tribes, sub-tribes and alternative names” (pp. 377-401). What he says about the complexity of Naga names is applicable to the whole Tibeto-Burman [TB] family:

“The nomenclature of the Naga tribes is complex. The tribes themselves are much sub-divided; but apart from this, in many cases there are alternative names, as well as alternative spellings of the same name. When the Nagas were first described, it was usually an outsider’s name for a particular tribe which was used; the tribe’s own name for itself often was not known till later.

“In reference to language, especially in the reports made in the 19th century, it is often the name of the village, rather than that of the tribe or sub-tribe, which is given. This arose from a need to provide some means of identification; but it may be justified by the fact that nearly every village has its own variety of speech.

“Different names have been applied to the same tribes or other groups at different times...” [p. 377]

Let us briefly discuss the points Marrison raises, and attempt to ‘clarify’ matters by introducing some new terminology.

• ETHNONYMS AND GLOSSONYMS

Usually the same name is used both for a group of people and the language they speak — i.e. most of the ethnonyms (people-names) on our list are glossonyms (language-names) as well. Laitong refers both to a tribe of Tripura and to the dialect of Tripuri that they speak (Karapurkar 1972). But sometimes the correspondence is not one-to-one. The name Kham refers to a language of Nepal spoken by Magars of the Bhuda, Gharti, Pun, and Rokha subtribes (Watters 1975).

• ALLONYMS AND ALLOGRAMS

Rampant polynymy prevails in the TB family. Rare is the language that is not known by more than one name. It is useful to distinguish between genuinely different names for the same people/language — i.e. allonyms — and merely different spellings or pronunciations of the same name — i.e. allograms.

* This is a slightly modified version of the introduction to my article “The languages and dialects of Tibeto-Burman” that appeared in McCoy and Light, eds. (1986:3-75).
1 The first version of this list was circulated in dittographed form (41 pp.) in July, 1974.
True allonyms need have no graphic or phonological relationship to each other. Thus, a certain extinct language is known as Hsi-hsia by Chinese and Japanese scholars, while Russian writers use a different allonym, Tangut.

On the other hand, Kheja, Kheza, and Khezha are co-allograms of a single name referring to a certain Naga group.

Often the co-allograms can be identified with each other in a simple and mechanical way. In Shafer 1966-7, the pedantic practice was adopted of using the symbols /ʃ ʃ t tʃ/ instead of the simpler and more typable /š zh ch j/. We have systematically reconverted all of these to the latter type (which had been Shafer’s original policy in 1957, 1963). If users of this list run across a name like Tśairel, they should look under Chairel; for Asau, see Ashau, etc.

Similarly, aspiration is sometimes indicated by a preposed rather than a postposed -h:- Hkang = Khang, Hlota = Lhota.3

Some spellings reflect orthographic conventions of a Westerner’s native language. French authors have used spellings like Phounoy and Gni for Phunoi and Nyi. Older English-speaking writers, untroubled by considerations of phonemic consistency, have committed atrocities like Garrow for Garo (Chuckerbutty 1867), Kutchā4 for Kachcha, Dophla for Dafla.

In the Bodish area of TB, mild confusion sometimes results from co-allograms one of which transcribes the Written Tibetan spelling, while the other reflects a modern colloquial pronunciation: Stod-skad = Töke, mGo-log = Golok.

The most difficult cases involve sets of similar-looking names where we cannot tell prima facie whether we are dealing with different names for the same dialect (allonyms), or variant spellings of the same name for the same dialect (allograms) — or different (though related) dialects altogether! Thus we have sets like Nasu : Nosu : Noso (Loloish), Khimi : Khami : Khumi (Chin), Zo : Yo : Sho : Cho (Chin), Kyo : Kyon : Kyong : Kyou (Lotha Naga), Chakrima : Chokri : Chekrama : Chakrü, Chakroma (Angami Naga), Tsoghami, Tsugumi, Tsungümi (Angami Naga), etc.5

It is hoped that this list will help to resolve some of these puzzles.

• AUTONYMS AND EXONYMS

One of the most fertile sources for allonymy is the fact that a group’s name for itself is usually not the same as the name(s) that other groups use for it. Put more simply, the autonym (self-name) for a given group is apt to be totally different from the exonyms (outsiders’ names) that others use for them.6

2 Though the Japanese pronounce it Sei-ka. Sei-ka and Hsi-hsia are ‘allograms’ in our terminology, as is the Pinyin spelling Xixia. See Stephen Baron’s remarks on different romanizations of Chinese, below xvii-xviii.

3 Actually the new spelling Lotha is more accurate than either of these.

4 Short /a/ was in fact frequently rendered by u in early British transcriptions of exotic names, many of which have stuck (e.g. Punjab).

5 The reader is invited to resolve these conundrums using the list! [ed. jbl]

6 I am indebted to Gérard Diffloth for suggesting the term “exonym” to me. To be symmetrical, one should probably use “endonym” as the correlative term, though I prefer “autonym” as being more immediately understandable.
Why is this so? The question merits a full-scale study by anthropologists and sociolinguists, but we can perhaps identify a few of the factors at work. A group’s autonym is often egocentric, equating the name of the people with “mankind in general,” or the name of the language with “human speech.” The tribes of Tripura refer to their language as Kok-borok, literally “speech of men.”\(^7\) Such egocentric names are hardly likely to be adopted exonymically by neighboring groups.

Human nature being what it is, exonyms are liable to be pejorative rather than complimentary, especially where there is a real or fancied difference in cultural level between the ingroup and the outgroup. Sometimes the same pejorative exonym is applied to different peoples, providing clues to the inter-ethnic pecking-order in a certain region. The Shan and Palaung name for the Jinghpaw is Khang, originally “an opprobrious term indicating mixed race or parentage” (Hanson 1913:19); while the Jinghpaw use this same name to refer to the Chin (Hanson 1906, p. 294). Similarly, the former Chinese name for the Jinghpaw, Yeh Jen (lit. “wild men”), was used by both the Jinghpaw and the Burmese to refer to the Lisu.\(^8\)

The Thai formerly used the name Lawa (which properly refers to a Mon-Khmer group) as a contemptuous designation for any backward hill-tribe. A Loloish group known in the literature as the Kanburi Lawa (Kerr 1927, Benedict 1975) were recently rediscovered in Kanchanaburi Province, and found to have the autonym Ugong (Bradley 1978).

Exonymic asymmetry can prevail even between dialects of the same language, where each group wants to use the same prestigious term as its autonym. Two Lahu groups in Thailand each claim to be the “genuine” Black Lahu (= Lahuna), and exonymically call each other Lahu Sheleh and Pali, respectively.

A group’s autonym is a precious possession, the essence of its cultural identity. To reveal one’s true name might make one vulnerable to outside pressure to change. It might be more expedient to keep a low profile and accept an exonym, however pejorative, than to insist that other groups call you what you call yourself.\(^9\)

As Marrison observes, an outsider’s name for a given tribe was often learned by Westerners long before the tribe’s autonym came to light. (“What do you call those people on the other side of the river?”) These exonyms became entrenched in the literature, and are being displaced only gradually and sporadically\(^10\). Thus, the commonly used name Sangtam is a Chang exonym for the group that calls itself Pirr (= Northern Sangtam) or Isachanure (= Southern Sangtam).

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\(^7\) An exonym for the Kok-borok dialects is Tripuri, which is of course a loconym (see the following section).

\(^8\) The Chinese writing system provided unique opportunities for graphic pejoratives. The “beast-radical” used to appear in the characters for the names of lesser peoples (e.g. “Yao”), though now the “person-radical” has been substituted ( ). See, e.g. Anonymous 1972, and note 18, below.

\(^9\) In cases like this, we could speak of cryptonyms (hidden names). A notable instance is the Iberian Jews of the late Middle Ages who were forcibly converted to Christianity, but often continued to adhere to Judaism in secret. They were called Marranos (i.e. “pigs”), from their aversion to eating pork.

\(^10\) See the following section on neonyms.
If a group is in close contact with several different outgroups, more than one exonym may be encountered. The Lotha Nagas are called Chizima, Choimi, and Miklai by the Angami, Sema, and Assamese, respectively.11

- **LOCONYMS**

A great many ethno- and glossonyms are primarily or originally names of places (toponyms). I would like to introduce the term *loconym* to refer specifically to “a place-name that has been extended to serve as the name of a language or dialect.”12

In particular, most names for a language’s subdialects are loconymic. These may range from sizeable towns or cities (e.g. the Kathmandu dialect of Newari, Rangoon dialect of Burmese, Bhamo dialect of Jinghpaw) to tiny villages. In the case of smaller ethnic groups even the name of a relatively small (though economically or geographically important) village may be used exonymically for a whole people or language. A certain Naga group call themselves and their language Memi (autonym), and their chief village they call Sopvoma; but other groups use Mao for this village or its people, and either Mao or Sopvoma for their language:13

| people   | / | auto- | / | autoethnonym | / | Memi  |
| village  | / | auto- | / | autoloconym  | / | Sopvoma |
| language | / | auto- | / | autoglossonym/ | / | Memi |
| people   | / | exo-  | / | exoethnonym  | / | Mao   |
| village  | / | exo-  | / | exoloconym   | / | Mao   |
| language | / | exo-  | / | exoglossonym | / | Mao-Sopvoma |

As Marrison observes, “nearly every village has its own variety of speech.” But this list is not a gazetteer, and we have not tried to list every village-name in the Tibeto-Burman world. We have had to be selective, including especially those village-dialects which have been the object of special linguistic study (e.g. the Khastap dialect of Khaling, the Risiangku dialect of Tamang).

We have also included in the list a few important toponyms that have never been used as glossonyms, such as the names for the five administrative districts of Arunachal Pradesh, which are also the names of the five principal rivers of the region (Kameng, Siang, Subansiri, Lohit, Tirap).14

Note that not all loconyms in our list are indicated as such.

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11 Miklai is actually a loconymic exonym, from the name of the Lotha village nearest to the plains, where Assamese is spoken.

12 “Loconym” is mixed Latin and Greek, but the all-Greek “toponym” already exists in the sense of “place-name in general.” *Topo-glossonym* is too long, and *chthononym* is too ugly. It is interesting to note that place-names may also be extended to serve as names of periods of history, as the “Heian Period” of Japan, or geological epochs like Jurassic, Devonian, etc. We might call these *topochrononyms*.

13 There also exists an older term Imenai, which refers to the same people and bears a phonological resemblance to Memi.

14 Names of rivers are sometimes applied to ethnic/linguistic groups in Southeast Asia, e.g. the Hka-hku or “up-river” Jinghpaw of the upper Irrawaddy Valley. We may call such names *potamonyms*. (See also Glover’s Maiwa River branch of the Limbu subfamily [1974:11].)
• PALEONYMS AND NEONYMS

The synchronic nomenclatural scene is labyrinthine enough, but there is also a diachronic dimension which further complicates matters. Many TB peoples have changed their names within the last generation or two. This has happened both to auto- and to exonyms. Whatever the reasons for these changes may be, they have rendered many old names obsolete or obsolescent. The Linguistic Survey of India (1903-8) lists languages like Empeo, Kabui, Kwoireng Tamlu. These "paleonyms" have since been replaced by the "neonyms" Zeme, Nruanghmei, Liangmai, and Phom, respectively. Even such well-established names as Lushai are on the way out; this important group now prefers to call itself Mizo.

Loconyms are as subject to desuetude as any other names. In particular, the Assamese exonyms for TB languages that were derived from place-names by the suffix -ia, are no longer current. Hatigoria (< Hatigarh) is no longer used for Ao Naga, and Jaipuria (< Jaipur) and Namsangia (< Namsang) have been superseded by Nocte.

As indicated above, Chinese nomenclatural practice is changing with respect to minority peoples. Where the Lahu were once called Lo-hei, with the pejorative character "black" as second element, they are now called La-hu, with an honorific character meaning "favor or protection of heaven" as second element.

A new and confusing trend in neonyms is to combine two or three individual names into composite names or acronyms, in order to designate higher-order politico-linguistic groupings of closely related peoples. Thus, Chakhesang has come into use as a cover-term for Chakrū, Kheza, and Sangtam taken collectively. Similarly, Zeliang is used for Zeme and Liangmai considered as a single group; and "efforts are now being made to merge the Zeliangs with the Rongmeis to form a new community known as Zeliangrong (Sreedhar 1974, p. 14)."

• VARIABLE SCOPE OF GLOSSONYMS

Still another complication resides in the fact that ethno-glossonyms are not all of the same level of generality. Some are used as higher-order taxonomic terms, or loosely for a whole group of culturally and/or genetically close languages. These are marked with the code [grp] our list, e.g. Bhotia [grp], Chin [grp], Lolo [grp], Naga [grp], Rai [grp], Yi [grp]. The reasons for the success of such names are probably of two sorts. Either outgroup people can’t be bothered to make fine distinctions among different groups perceived to be interchangeable in their inferiority (e.g. the Chinese usage of Yi for various Loloish groups of China); or else a certain name has gained more prestige than others in its region, so that smaller or more marginal groups are pleased to be called by the more general name. Thus two “Old Kuki”

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15 They must involve changing perceptions of the honorific/pejorative value of the names, reawakening of ethnic pride, etc.
16 The Phom used to call themselves Chingmengnu (paleoautonym), while others called them Tamlu (paleoexonym).
17 This also applies to place names that are not used as language names. The Northeast Frontier Agency is now Arunachal Pradesh. Ciudad Trujillo has reverted to Santo Domingo, and Saigon is (at least officially) Ho Chi Minh City.
18 Even with the former term Lo-hei, there was an ameliorative movement in the radical of the first character from in the earliest texts to or in later ones.
19 One is reminded of the acronymic neologism Pakistan, composed of Punjab, Afghan Frontier, Kashmir, Sind and Baluchistan.
tribes, the Lamkang and the Moyon-Monshang, call themselves “Nagas” to outsiders who ask (Marrison, pp. 387, 392). The members of the Bhuda, Gharti, Pun, and Rokha subtribes, who speak “Kham”, call themselves “Magars.” The Maru, Atsi, and Lashi consider themselves to be “Kachin” in the broad sense, and in this the Jinghpaw themselves (also called Kachin) seem to agree (Hanson 1913).

Some names are used both in a broader and a narrower sense, both for a specific language and for a group of related languages. Such names appear twice in the list; usually only one use is given as “primary” (and shown in bold), the other use is shown (in plain font) as a cross reference, e.g.:21

**Lakher**  
*a branch of* Kukish [grp], a section of Burmic [grp] IST; STC includes Lakher under Central·Kukish, &c &c.

Lakher [exo]  
*see* Mara.

**VARIABLE REFERENT OF GLOSSONYMS**

Sometimes, either through accidental homophony or through semantic “metastasis,”22 the same name gets applied to two totally different groups.23 The TB Nung have nothing to do with the Tai group of the same name. Mon is the name of an illustrious Mon-Khmer people; but it is also one of the seven administrative districts of Nagaland (toponym), an allonym for the Manipur tribe otherwise called Moyon-Monshang, the Ao exonym for the Rengma, and a large Konyak village and important dialect of Konyak (loconym). Khang means either “Jinghpaw” or “Chin,” depending on who is talking (see above). In our list, the relationship between homophonous but distinct names is symbolized by a crossed equal-sign, meaning “not the same as”:

Kham, Khams dial. of Tibetan; ≠ Kham of Nepal.
Rong dial. of Ladakhi; ≠ Rong = Lepcha.

**SCOPE AND MECHANICS OF THIS LIST**

Like the 1974 version, this list includes all languages and dialects mentioned in Shafer’s *Bibliography* (1957, 1963) and his *Introduction to Sino-Tibetan* (1966). In addition, many hundreds of new names and variants have now been included, both from post-1974 sources and from older sources that came to my attention after 1974.

If the item appears in Shafer and/or Benedict 1972 we give its subgroup designation after the initial of those authors. Thus,

20 “The Magars are a tribe of recognized ancient standing in West Nepal, and their name was adopted not only by Kham speakers, but also by other ethnic communities in the west whose languages are obviously of the Gurung Branch (e.g. the Chantel Magars and the Tarali Magars)” (Watters 1975:72)

21 These examples have been revised from the original introduction in order to conform to the format of the present edition. [ed. jbl]


23 This is different from the previous case (“variable scope”), where both the broad and the narrow sense comprise the same core group (e.g. the Jinghpaw are “Kachin” both in the broader and in the narrower sense).
S:WH-NW means Shafer: Northwest section of West Himalayish branch (of Bodic)

B:Him-Knr means Benedict: Kanauri subgroup of Himalayish.

The abbreviations for these genetic groupings (which differ sharply on certain points between the two authors) are given below, pages xxviii ff.

In spite of all efforts for completeness, the coverage of the different areas of the family remains somewhat uneven. The data are richest for regions like Nagaland (thanks to sources like Marrison, Sreedhar, etc.), Nepal (thanks to the SIL), Arunachal Pradesh (thanks to Das Gupta, Simon, and their associates), and China/Tibet (thanks to the efforts of Steve Baron). Areas like the Naga country of Burma still remain largely unsurveyed.

Tibeto-Burman is the largest and most complex language family of Southeast Asia. It is our hope that other workers in this field will continue to give us the benefit of their wisdom, experience, and specialized knowledge, so that future recensions of this list may be as complete and accurate as possible.
A Typology of Chinese Place-Naming Conventions
Stephen P. Baron

Throughout history, the Chinese have resorted to various means of dealing with non-Chinese ethnonyms and toponyms falling within the Chinese geopolitical sphere of influence (the ‘Sinosphere’). Often, a native or nativized Chinese name (‘Sinonym’) came into use long ago as the preferred Chinese designation for the non-Chinese ethnonym or toponym in question. In a few cases, a Sinonym may reflect an older non-Sinitic origin; in other cases, the Sinonym shows no phonetic or other relationship to the ethnic loconym. Examples: Zang [pi], the Chinese term for the Tibetan people, which reflects gtsang [wt], a traditional Tibetan region name, cf. also Xizang [pi], the Chinese loconym for the whole of Tibet, where ‘Xi’ is simply Chinese for ‘west’. Also, note Li Xian [pi], a conventional Sinonym for another county in Sichuan; loconymically, ‘Li Xian’ is quite unrelated to the name of the county seat ‘Zagunao’, which (though transcribed in [pi]) most probably reflects the local Jiarong autoloconym.

Aside from pure Sinonyms, all other transcriptions used in China for non-Chinese ethnonyms and loconyms involve outright phonetic transliteration. Until recently, this meant choosing Chinese characters that gave a flavor of the original pronunciation of the name in question. Some transliterations of non-Chinese loconyms serendipitously resemble conventional Chinese place names. Example: Changdu [pi], which renders the loconym chab ndo [wt], also called Chamdo, a Tibetan-speaking county in Sichuan. But many transliterations are easily recognizable as ‘un-Chinese’, i.e. the character sequences (sometimes through deliberate choice) don’t form real Chinese words or place names. Example: Rikaze [pi], which renders the loconym zhis ka rtse [wt], a municipality and district in Tibet.

As of late, another rendering system has come into use which I refer to as ‘Chinese Ethnonymic/Toponymic Transliteration’, cf. [cet] and [ctt], respectively. This is clearly not a kind of pinyin, but rather a system which attempts to match more closely than pinyin the non-Chinese pronunciation of the ethnonym or loconym. The new system has, in any case, acquired an official status alongside Sinonym and pinyin renderings in modern romanized reference works such as the Atlas of the People’s Republic of China by Province, foldout maps of China, official gazetteers, etc. Note the following, additional points concerning ‘Chinese Ethnonymic/Toponymic Transliteration’:

1) Special orthographic conventions are used where necessary, e.g. accented vowels (ê, ü), digraphs (oi, ai for [ö, æ]), consonant clusters (dr, ny), etc. Examples: Labrang [ctt] (Labuleng [pi], bla brang [wt], Tibetan monastery and seat of Xiahe county, Gansu); Xikazê [ctt] (Rikaze [pi], zhis ka rtse [wt], aforementioned municipality and district in Tibet. In some cases, the [cet] or [ctt] is no different from the [pi] transliteration, for obvious phonetic reasons e.g. ‘Lahu’, ‘Lisu’, etc.

24 The term ‘Chinese Ethnonymic/Toponymic Transliteration’ is my own. That such a system exists and cannot simply be ignored is borne out by a wide variety of sources relevant to the language list. Unfortunately, I was never able to locate a reference identifying and describing the system and its conventions. I suspect such a description might be found in some Chinese ethnolinguistics or related journal. I assume (though I can’t prove it) that the transliterations for Tibetan place names reflect Lhasa pronunciation. Finally, I admit the distinction between [cet] and [ctt] is somewhat artificial; one might simply substitute a label [cett] for both.
2) Loconyms are most likely to be rendered in [ctt]. For certain common ethnonyms, an extant Sinonym may be preferred, e.g. Qiang [pi], Zang [pi] rather than a (hypothetical) [cet] form such as ‘Rma’, ‘Phoi’, respectively. But cf. ‘Drung’ [cet], which is a better phonetic match than ‘Dulong’ [pi] for the Trung minority. Moral: a [pi] form is always available for a given ethnonym/loconym; corresponding [cet] or [ctt] forms may or not be present.


4) We have also designated as [ctt] some Loloish (=Yipho) autonyms such as Noesu, Nesu, etc. originally supplied by visiting Chinese scholars (e.g. Dai Qingxia and Chen Kang); again, these represent attempts at a phonetic rendition of the autonyms in question, rather than straight pinyin.
Computerization of the Language List

John B. Lowe

• HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE LIST

This work has a long and tangled history going back at least twenty years.

The first version of this list was circulated by Prof. Matisoff in dittographed form (41 pp.) in July, 1974. After undergoing much expansion and revision, it was published as “The Languages and Dialects of Tibeto-Burman: An alphabetic/genetic listing, with some prefatory remarks on ethnonymic and glossonymic complications” in John McCoy and Timothy Light’s Contributions to Sino-Tibetan Studies (1986:3-75). That version contained (by Matisoff’s count) 1,384 entries (language names); it also contained a substantial introduction detailing conventions for naming languages and peoples and the classification of Tibeto-Burman languages. That introduction has been reprinted above since both the classificatory scheme and the nomenclatural conventions are maintained in this version. The current version contains 3,828 entries, of which 1,294 are main entries. This distinction, which is an important one, is described below and in the Legend.

When the STEDT project began in 1987, we decided to enter the list into a computer file and to update it, with an eye to eventually publishing another improved version in the fullness of time. Prof. Matisoff has continued to gather material for inclusion in revision of this work, which, given the prodigious increase in fieldwork and research in Tibeto-Burman, was out-of-date at the moment of its publication. I scanned the list using a Kurzweil scanner (while scanners are relatively ‘old hat’ now, OCR25 was still a rather experimental proposition in 1987), and later wrote a “quick-and-dirty” program to parse the text into constituent elements. The original text and the resulting computerized version (loaded into a HyperCard “stack”) are shown below.

An entry from the original published list (McCoy and Light 1986:37)

Lahuna, Lâhū-nâ? = Black Lahu; the standard dialect described in Matisoff 1973; perhaps the most exquisite form of speech ever devised by the mind of man.

25 OCR, Optical Character Recognition, is the process of turning the image of a text into characters which can be used with word processor and other text handling software.
Note that the data shown on the card and in the original reflect a number of differences: Stephen Baron made substantial revisions to both the data in the stack and the stack itself in order to bring together references to the same languages by different names which were otherwise scattered throughout the list. Thus, in the present list we are able to present a “main entry” which contains all the various referents to a language. The main entries are also accessible via cross-references generated from the text of the main entry. The cross-references contain no other information. The main benefit of this revision is that the reader can be certain that the main entry contains all information about the language being described. In the previous version, useful information might be buried under a rare or aberrant version of the name; locating this information required looking up all the names referred to in that entry, and in some cases useful information was not always accessible. An example will make this clear. The orginal list had an entry (1986:27) for Hatigor(r)ia reproduced below.

Hatigor(r)ia  [paleoexoloconym] ‘old Assamese name for the Ao who approached Jorhat via Hatigarh’ (M:383); cf. Cholimi, Paimi.

While the Ao entry (not shown here) did mention Hatigoria, the reader had to refer to each of the individual references in order to identify this name as a ‘paleoexoloconym’. Furthermore, the names Cholimi and Paimi were redundant under both entries, without explanation. In the current version, the information in such cross-references has been aggregated into the main entry as illustrated below. Cross-references have been produced (automatically) from the main entry for each of these other (now less appropriate) versions of the name:

Hatigarh, Hatigoria, Hatigorria  see  Ao

26 See the Introduction to the First Edition above for a discussion of the typology of language names used here. Paleoexonyms are discussed above in the section on paleonyms and neonyms.
Ao, a unit of North·Naga, a branch of Kukish [grp] IST. other names: Ao·Naga [allo]. Aorr [exo] (Sangtam exonym MAR:379); Uri [exo] (Lotha exonym MAR:399); Paimi [exo] (Konyak exonym MAR:393, SREEDHAR, MILLS); Cholimi [exo] (Sema exonym MAR:382). Hatigoria [paleoexoloc] is a variant spelling of Hatigorria (‘old Assamese name for the Ao who approached Jorhat via Hatigarh’ MAR:383). Cf: also: (sub-units) of Ao IST Chungli, Mongsen, Tengsa, Longla; [other Ao groups] Haimong; [other (units) of North·Naga IST] Lotha, Yimchungru, Thukumi. Sema = Simi. ≠Aopao. Cholimi ≠Choimi = Lotha. [Shafer: Kuk-NNg Benedict: Ng-N].

STEDT data: (NAGA) AW-TBT.AO <86>; JAM-VSTB.AO NAGA <3>; RJL-DPTB.AO NAGA <5>; STC.AO <1>; STC.AO NAGA <12>; WSC-SH.AO NAGA <2>

• SORTING AND FORMS OF NAMES

Entries in the list are sorted into order according to their sequence in the roman alphabet; phonetic characters sort immediately after the ordinary roman characters they most closely resemble. Thus the following entries are in order.

Hayu, a branch of West·Central·Himalayish [grp]...

fibafithang see Batang·Tibetan [loc] [pi]

Heihu·Qiang [pi/loc] other names: Hēihū-Qiāng [allo] [tpi] ...

When several different cross-references to the same main entry occur in sequence, they have been combined into one. Thus:

Bawn, Bawng [allo] see Bawm

Since all allonyms occurring in main entries are listed in cross-references, there are often cases where cross-references refer to their main entry referents right nearby, sometimes immediately following or preceding. Small differences in spelling may sometimes be hard to notice when perusing the list; besides, the list of entries is intended to reflect a complete list of all names used. Therefore these apparently marginally helpful references are retained:

Chhingtang, Chhintage see Chhintang

Chhintang, a nearly-extinct member of ...

Note that in many cases cross-references may have overlapping sets of referents. In the example below, the main entries for Athpariya and Belhariya both mention Chhilling and Chhulung; the entry for Mugali, however, mentions only the latter.

Chhilling see Athpariya
Belhariya
Southern·East·Kiranti

Chhuling see Athpariya
Belhariya
Chhintang
Mugali
Phangduwali
Southern·East·Kiranti
Yakkha
Lumba·Yakka

The reader should not conclude, however, that Mugali has nothing to do with Chhilling!
Parts of names may appear in compounds with other names, or may be subject to
adjectival modification to distinguish subvarieties. To distinguish modifications which are
merely descriptive from those which serve a classificatory function, an orthographic
convention for linking parts of names together has been adopted. In these cases, the elements
of a “formal” name are bound together with a middle dot (•); language names “informally”
modified are not so bound. Thus the following entries all occur:

**Bor**
*Group: ‘among the Wancho, BROWN 1851 includes Bor-Muthun,
is related to Bori; is related to Bor-Abor; is related to Boro = Bodo; is related to Bor-duor
= Nocte.

**Bor·Abor [paleo]** *Cf: Bori. is related to Bor; is related to Boro = Bodo; is related to
Bor-duor = Nocte.
paleonym for an Adi subgroup RES. 3.3, P. 5. May be same as Bori (the designation [paleo] here does not,
of course, necessarily imply that the group itself is extinct).

**Bor·Banchang [paleo]** see Wancho

**Bor·Muthun** see Horu

Khulung

Note that the middle dot sorts after all alphabetic characters; the bound forms using *Bor*
above therefore sort after the entries for *Bor-ling*, *Bordur* and *Borduria*; *Garhwal*, *Garo*, and *Garz* sort
between *Gar* and *Gar·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]*

A few inconsistencies remain; some of these are structural in the sense that they reflect
imprecision or irreconcilable differences in the way languages and group entries are
structured in the list. Others are the result of the fact that analysis of the data is ongoing.
Thus, the reader attempting to determine if *Sangpang* and *Sampang* are the same language will
have to interpret several entries to arrive at the answer. The relevant entries are:

*Sangpang* see *Rai [grp]*

STEDT data: (E) STC.SANGPANG <5>

*Sangpang [allo]* see *Khambu*

*Sampang*

other names: *Sangpang [allo]*, is a variant spelling of Sampane Rai  *Cf: Kambu*

listed by *ETHNOLOGUE* as Bodic and spoken in Kotang District, Sagarmatha Zone, Phali, near Dingla, and
eastern Nepal; however, *IST* calls it ‘ … the same language [as Khambu] recorded in a different localit[y]’ *IST
P.3, N. 7.*

STEDT data: (E) AW-TBT.SAMP <3>

The entries for *Sangpang* (as an allonym) refer the reader to (among other things) the entry for
*Sampang*. There is, however, another reference to the main entry for *Rai* which does not reflect
the ‘allonymic identity’ of *Sangpang*. Furthermore, the data in the STEDT database (five forms
from *Sino-Tibetan: a conspectus* (abbreviated “STC” = Benedict 1972)) are named using the
cross-reference allonym. Future versions of the list will correct many of these inconsistencies.

• **TYPES OF ENTRIES**

For convenience of reference, the two types of entries, **main entries** and **cross-references**, are interfiled together in the list. Main entries are indicated in bold type; cross-
references are printed in plain type with a reference to the main entry following the word see in italics.

**MAIN ENTRIES**

Main entries are composed of three main sections illustrated in (14) below. The sections are:

- The main descriptive text, composed of lists of other names, information about related languages, dialect data, bibliographic citations, and classification in Shafer’s and Benedict’s schemes.

- Notes about the distribution of the language, the sources of information, loconyms, and so on.

- An accounting of the data for this language found in the STEDT database as of the time of publication. This section lists the language group (as used in the STEDT database), the abbreviation used in the database for both the source of data and the language, and (in brackets) the number of entries (lexical items). For example:

  **Akha (Thai)**  
  **STEDT data:** (LO-S) ILH-PL.AK1 <598>

indicates that the database contains 598 forms from this source (ILH-PL = Hansson 1989), and that the abbreviation for this language is AK1: the language is classified as LO-S (Southern Loloish). A separate bibliography of the sources in the STEDT database cited in this list is given in Appendix I. The list of language abbreviations and the “citation form” of the language names is given in Appendix II. The STEDT subgrouping is shown in Appendix III.

| Bold type indicates head entry (and plain for cross references). | Akha [auto] other names: a³³-kha³³ [allo] [ipa]; Tawkaw [exo] (Lahu exonym); Kaw [exo] (Shan exonym); Ikaw [exo] (Thai exonym). Cf: Aini·Hani, Jeu-g’oe; also: other varieties of Aini-Hani Gelanghe-Aini, Muda. ◐ Aka, Angka = Tenae; ◐ Akhampa; ◐ Haka; ◐ Hakka (dialect subgroup of Chinese); ◐ Yakha, Source of information is given in small caps, e.g. **LI ET AL. 1986.** Yakkha. **Dialect:** can be viewed as a variety of Aini-Hani, a Hani subdialect **LI ET AL. 1986.** Shafer and Benedict’s classification [Shafer: Lo-S Benedict: Lo-S]. Remarks follow body of entry. The Akha live in Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and China. The most widely-studied variety is spoken by the Jeu-g’oe (q.v.) clan. **HANSSON 1989** provides a detailed Akha word-list from Mengla county, Xishuangbanna Dai NA prefecture, Yunnan province, China. Apparently, the Akha in China live in practically the same regions as Aini-Hani speakers; interestingly, **HANSSON** [op. cit.] notes that the informants she worked with from so-called ‘Aini’ areas **LI 1979** preferred the autonym ‘Akha’ instead, claiming to belong to the Jeu-g’oe clan. |

**CROSS REFERENCES**

A cross-reference entry refers the reader to all the main entries where the name is used. Since a name may occur in a number of contexts, this may give the appearance of a confusing plethora of references. A cross-reference may refer the reader to the main entry under which most of the information about the language is to be found:
Bete [allo] \textit{see} Biate

\textit{STEDT data: (KUK) STC.BETE <1>}

Or it may note (using the “does not equal sign” \(\not=\)) that this name is not to be confused with another similar name, or with names with which it might otherwise be confused:

Baing \textit{see} Bahing

\(\not=\) Bai [pi]

These cross-references result from unresolved complexities in the computer file from which the list was generated which made it impossible to generate in all cases a direct cross-reference. The reader should consult the main entry, and in many cases a reference to the desired main entry may be found. For example, the \textit{Aka} cross reference shown below notes that this name should not be confused with the language referred to as \textit{Akha} (the main entry for which is given above). Both the main entry and the cross-reference (in this case!) refer the reader to the entry for \textit{Tenae}.

Aka \textit{see} \(\not=\) Akha [auto]

\(\not=\) Haka-1

\(\not=\) Haka-1 [loc]

Tenae

\(\not=\) Yakha

\(\not=\) Yakkha
Symbols and Abbreviations

- **SYMBOLS USED WITH NAMES**

The following codes may appear in brackets after a language name. They subcategorize the name according to the nomenclature described in the general introduction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#allo</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Allonym for a group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>8?</td>
<td>Extinct language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acro</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Acronym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allo</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>Allonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allo/loc</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Allonym based on a loconym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Autonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autoethno</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Autoethnonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autoglosso</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Autoglossonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autoloc</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Autoloconym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cet</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chinese Ethnonymic Transliteration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ctt</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Chinese Toponymic Transliteration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethno</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ethnonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethnology</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Name found in an ethnology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exo</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>Exonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exoethno</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Exoethnonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exoloc</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Exoloconym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Name may be used for a language group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipa</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>IPA transcription of name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loc</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>Loconym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mt</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Modern Tibetan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neo</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Neonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neoauto</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Newly-created autonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paleo</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Paleonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paleoauto</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Extinct autonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paleoexo</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Paleoexonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>Pinyin transcription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi/cet</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pinyin transcription of an ethnonymic transliteration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi/loc</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Pinyin transcription of a loconym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi/wg</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pinyin and/or Wade-Giles transcription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ptm</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Potamonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spb</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Editorial notes by S. P. Baron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tpi</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Pinyin transcription with tone marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wg</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>Wade-Giles transcription of name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note also the following conventions:

A question-mark before a subgroup symbol means that the language’s genetic affiliation is in doubt:

- Taman ?Bmc (i.e., maybe Burmic)
An equal-sign indicates that different names have the same referent (i.e. are allonyms or allograms):

Karenni = Red Karen
Thaadou = Thado
Mao = Sopvoma = Memi.

cf. The symbol cf. means that the names to be compared refer to similar languages or dialects:

Moso cf. Nakhi

≠ A crossed equal-sign means that similar or identical names have totally different referents:

Lipha ≠ Lippa
Maru ≠ Mru
Mon (dial. of Konyak) ≠ Mon (Austroasiatic).

[grp] This code means a name is used as a higher-order designation for a group of related languages. It replaces the cross-hatch symbol (#) used in the 1986 version:

Rai [grp]
Lolo [grp]

Chinese names and places are transcribed in the Wade-Giles [wg] or Pinyin systems [pi]. The characters are not given in this version.
• **ABBREVIATIONS FOR SOURCES**

B Benedict (STC)
BST *Bibliography of Sino-Tibetan* (Shafer 1957/1963)
CIIL Central Institute of Indian Languages (Mysore)
CSDPN *Clause, Sentence, and Discourse Patterns in Selected Languages of Nepal* (Hale, ed.)
IST *Introduction to Sino-Tibetan* (Shafer 1966-7/1974)
LSI *Linguistic Survey of India* (Grierson [and Konow], eds.)
MAR Marrison 1967
NBP *Nagaland Bhasha Parishad* (Linguistic Circle of Nagaland)
Res Resarun (Research in Arunachal Pradesh)
S Shafer (BST/IST)
STC *Sino-Tibetan: a Conspectus* (Benedict 1972)
STL *Sino-Tibetan Linguistics* (Shafer and Benedict 1939-41)
TSR *The Loloish Tonal Split Revisited* (Matisoff 1972)

• **ABBREVIATIONS FOR SHAFER’S GENETIC GROUPINGS**

Shafer’s taxonomic units, from high to low, are as follows: family / division / section / branch / unit / language / dialect. We do not always give the most detailed subgroupings to be found in Shafer. Thus “Banjogi S:Kuk-C.” The fact that Banjogi is further classifiable into the Haka Unit of the Central Kukish Branch must be ferreted out of the tree-diagram. To avoid needless repetition, we sometimes give only a lower taxonomic label, since the higher-order classifications are deducible from the lower ones. Thus if a language is marked WH (West Himalayish) it follows automatically that it is Bdc (Bodic).

**Divisions of Tibeto-Burman (TB):**

Bdc Bodic
Bmc Burmic
Brc Baric
Knc Karenic

**Sections of Bodic:**

Bd Bodish
WH West Himalayish
WCH West Central Himalayish
EH East Himalayish

**Branches of Bodish section:**

Bd Bodish
Tsg Tsangla
Rgy Rgyarong
Gur Gurung

**Units of Bodish branch:**

Bd-W West Bodish
Bd-C Central Bodish
Bd-S South Bodish
Bd-E East Bodish

Branches of WH section:
WH-NNW North Northwest West Himalayish
WH-NW Northwest West Himalayish
WH-Alm Almora branch of WH
WH-J Jangyali branch of WH
WH-E Eastern West Himalayish

Branches of EH:
EH-W Western East Himalayish
EH-E Eastern East Himalayish

Sections of Burmic:
Bm Burmish
Mr Mruish
Nung Nungish
Kc Kachinish
Chr Chairelish
Lu Luish
Kuk Kukish

Branches of Burmish
Bm Burma Branch
Bm-S Southern Unit of Bm Branch
Bm-N Northern Unit of Bm Branch
Lo Lolo Branch
Lo-S Southern Unit of Lolo
Lo-C Central Lolo
Lo-N Northern Lolo
Lo-Ton Lolo of Tonkin
Lo-? Unclassified Lolo
Hor Hor Branch of Burmish
Hshs Hsi-hsia Branch of Burmish

Branches of Kukish:
Kuk-S Southern Kukish
Kuk-Lak Lakher Branch
Kuk-0 “Old Kuki”
Kuk-C Central Kukish
Kuk-N Northern Kukish
Kuk-Luh Luhupa Branch of Kukish
Kuk-W Western Kukish
Kuk-NNg  Northern Naga Branch
Kuk-E   Eastern Kukish
Kuk-?   Unclassified Kukish

Sections of Baric:
   Br    Barish
   Ng    Nagish

Branches of Barish:
   Br-NC  North Central
   Br-Jal  Jalpaiguri Branch
   Br-SC  South Central
   Br-W   Western
   Br-E   Eastern

Some languages are classed by Shafer as “possibly Burmic but probably Bodic.” These are labeled with the symbol ?Bdc/Bmc:
   Newari  ?Bdc/Bmc

**ABBREVIATIONS FOR BENEDICT’S GENETIC GROUPINGS**

Principal nuclei of Tibeto-Burman:
   TK    Tibeto-Kanauri  [a.k.a: BH Bodish-Himalayish]
   BV    Bahing-Vayu    [a.k.a: Kir Kiranti]
   AMD   Abor-Miri-Dafla [a.k.a: Mir Mirish]
   Kc    Kachinish
   BL    Burmese-Lolo    [a.k.a: LB Lolo-Burmese]
   BG    Bodo-Garo       [a.k.a: Bar Barish]
   KN    Kuki-Naga       [a.k.a: KCN Kuki-Chin-Naga]
   Kn    Karen  (considered by Benedict to be outside TB proper’)

Subgroups of Tibeto-Kanauri:
   TK-Bd  Bodish
   TK-Him  Himalayish
   Him-Knr  Kanauri subgroup of Himalayish
   Him-Alm  Almora subgroup of Himalayish

Subgroups of Bahing-Vayu:
   BV-Kir  Kiranti
   Kir-Bh  Bahing subgroup of Kiranti
   Kir-Kmb  Khambu subgroup of Kiranti
   BV-Vy  Vayu-Chepang

Possible affiliate of Kachinish:
   Kc-Lu  Luish [former name: Kadu-Andro-Sengmai]

Subgroups of Burmese-Lolo:
   BL-Bm  Burmish-Maru
   Lo-S   Southern Lolo
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lo-N</td>
<td>Northern Lolo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lo-?</td>
<td>“residual subtypes” of Loloish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Lo</td>
<td>extinct Loloish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subgroups of Bodo-Garo:**
- BG-Bodo: Bodo branch of Bodo-Garo
- BG-Garo A: one Garo branch of Bodo-Garo
- BG-Garo B: the other branch of Bodo-Garo
- Kyk: Konyak group (“related to the Barish nucleus, but not part of it”) [former name: Naked Naga]

**Subgroups of Kuki-Naga:**
- Kuk-C: Central Kukish
- Kuk-N: Northern Kukish
- Kuk-0: “Old Kuki”
- Kuk-S: Southern Kukish
- Kuk-W: Western Kukish
- Kuk-Ng: Naga branch of Kuki-Naga
- Ng-N: Northern Naga
- Ng-S: Southern Naga
Languages and Dialects of Tibeto-Burman

A

A’chik [allo] see Achik
A-hsi see Axi [auto] [pi/cet]
A-li see Arig-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
A-pa see Ngawa [ctt] [adm]
Ab a see
*Batang-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
Dzorgai [loc]
Heihu-Qiang [pi/loc]
Miansizhen [pi]
Ngawa [ctt] [adm]
Sanqizhai [pi]
Wasi-fiarong [pi]
Zagunao-Jiarong [pi]
Zhuokeji-Jiarong [pi]
Zida [pi]
Zoiæ-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Abazhou dialect of Tibetan in Sichuan
Aba-Tibetan see Batang-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
Abeng Cf: Garo; North-Central-Barish; also: other members of Garo IST Achik, Dacca-Garo, Kamrup. Dialect: member of Garo, the unique unit of North-Central-Barish IST. [Shafer: Br-NC Benedict: Garo-B].

Abhaypurya no reference.
Cf: Banpara, Wancho.

Abor see Abor-Miri
Abor [paleo] see Adi

Abor-Miri other names: Adi-Mising [neo]. Cf: Adi, Adi-., Abor-Miri-Dafla.-. Abor = Adi.-. sometimes used to refer to the closely related Abor (= Adi) and Miri languages taken together (the term ‘Abor’ alone is a paleonym for Adi; see Adi). STEDT data: (TANI) JAM-ETY.AM <240>; JAM-GSTC.AM <27>; JAM-LAM <1>; JAM-TSR.AM <1>; JAM-VSTB.AM <5>; RJL-DPTB.ABOR-MIRI <4>; STC.ABOR <5>; STC.ABOR-MIRI <2>

note that the term ‘Abor’ alone is a paleonym for Adi (see Adi). J I. SUN 1993 has proposed the new term Tani for languages in the Tibeto-Burman group referred to variously as North Assam, Abor-Miri-Dafla, Mirish BENEDICT 1972, and Mishingshine SHAFER 1967. This term had already been proposed in the literature, in one case by a native-speaking author PADUN 1971, PEGU 1981, and J. Sun feel we should ‘abide by the principle of calling people what they wish to be called’ J. SUN 1993 P. 4. Sun’s Tani language group includes Apatani, Milang, Bokar, Damu, Mising, Padam, Bengni, Tagin, Gallong, and some Nishi dialects.

Ac’ye see Lechi [auto]
Acang, Achan see A’chik [ allo] 

Achang Lianghe STEDT data: (BM) JZ-ACHANG.ACLH <136>;
PC.ACHANG LIANGHE <1>; RJL-DPTB.LHA <28>
Ahi see Axi [auto] [pi/cet]
Zhawi [auto] [pi]

Ahhaing a member of Khami, a unit of South-Kukish IST.
Cf. South-Kukish; Khami; also: other Khami South-Khami, North-Khami; [other units of South-Kukish] Sho, Yawdwin. [Shafer: Kuk-S].

Ahi, Sani (=Nyi) STEDT data: (LO-C) JAM-TJLB.AHI, SANI <1>

Ahka see Akha [auto]

Ahom see Akhampa
Naga [grp]
Panuk [?] Tangshu Wancho

Ako see Ake [auto] [pi]

Aki see Zhai [auto] [pi]

Ain see Aini-Hani [auto] [pi]

name from ethnic subgroup of Hani nationality. Spoken by several thousand people living in Jinhong county, Xishuangbanna Dai NA prefecture, Yunnan province, China. Brief comparative discussion with phonetic inventory and some lexical items in LI1988.

Akha (Thai) STEDT data: (LO-S) ILH-PL.AK1 <598>

Akha (Yunnan) STEDT data: (LO-S) ILH-PL.AK2 <543>

Akha [auto] other names: A-k'o [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of Akö IST; [go31-k'oe89] [IPA]. Cf. Bika-Hani; also: other subdialects of Bika-Hani Biyue, Enu, Kaduo. Dialect: subdialect of Bika-Hani LI 1988; Southern Lolo language IST. [Shafer: Lo-S].

Akha [auto] other names: A-k'o [allo] [IPA]; Aka [allo] is a variant spelling of Ak'a, Akha, Khako, Kha-Ko ETHNOLOGUE; Tawkaw [exo] (Lahu exonym); Kao [exo] (Shan exonym); Ikow [exo] (Thai exonym) is a variant spelling of Akw, Ikor ETHNOLOGUE. Cf. Aini-Hani, Jeu-g'oe; also: other varieties of Aini-Hani Gelanghe-Aini, Muda. ≠Aka, Angka ≠ Hruso ≠ Tenae; ≠Akhampa; ≠Haka; ≠Hakka (dialect subgroup of Chinese); ≠Yakka, Yakhka. Dialect: can be viewed as a variety of Aini-Hani, a Hani subdialect LI ET AL. 1986. [Shafer: Lo-S Benedict: Lo-S].


Ake see Ake [auto] [pi]

Aliketibetan [allo] [pi] see Arig-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]


Amdo see dpal-rig [wt] Labrang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Reb-kong Wayen [loc?] Xikang-Tibetan [loc] [pi]

spoken in Gannan Tibetan Nationality Autonomous prefecture, Gansu province.
[Am]d-Tibetan

other names: Anduo-Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of An-tuo·Tibetan [wg], a mdo [wt]. Cf: Tibetan also: grp; [dialects of Amdo·Tibetan Nish] Amdo-Sherpa, Azig·Tibetan, Dawu·Tibetan, Dunhwa·Tibetan, Gadê·Tibetan, Gangca·Tibetan, Gonghe·Tibetan, Guinan·Tibetan, Hualong·Tibetan, Huangzhong·Tibetan, Jaina·Tibetan, Jingzi·Tibetan, Labrang·Tibetan, Ledu·Tibetan, Luqu·Tibetan, Maq·Tibetan, Tianjun·Tibetan, Tianzhu·Tibetan, Tongde·Tibetan, Tongren·Tibetan, Zêkog·Tibetan, Zhaq·Tibetan, Zoigê·Tibetan; Bla-brang·Tibetan J. SUN 1992.

Angami

see

Andro

a member of Lamgang, a unit of Old·Kuki

IST. Group: 'a Northern Chin group' BAREIGTS 1969; 'an Old·Kuki tribe of Southeast Manipur, said to have declared themselves Nagas in 1963' MAR:379. other names: Namfau ETHNOLOGUE Cf: Lamgang; Old·Kuki; also: other members of Lamgang IST Tarao, Anal; [other units of Old·Kuki IST] Western·Old·Kuki, Central·Old·Kuki, Kyau, Kolhren; [dialects of Anal ETHNOLOGUE] Laizo, Mulsom, Moyon·Monshong; [consult cross-references under entries for] Namfau, Chin [grp]. [Shafer: Kuk·O Benedict: Kuk-O].

STEDT data: (KUK) AW-TBT.ANAL <43>; JAM-ETY.ANAL <15>; JAM-VSTB.ANAL <1>; STC.ANAL <1>

Andro


STEDT data: (JN) GHL-PPB.A <14>; STC.ANONG <1>

Anduo-Tibetan [allo] [pi] see Amdo-Tibetan

Angami

a (unit) of East·Kukish, a branch of Kukish [grp] IST. Group: There are four main divisions of the Angami: Tengima to the west, Chakrima or Chekrama to the east, Memi to the south, and Kezama between the Chekrama and Memi' MILLS. other names: Naga [allo]; Dawansa [allo]; Gnamei [ allo] is a variant spelling of Ngami; Tengima-x [auto] (an autonym for Angami, especially Central·Angami variant spelling of Ngami; Tengima-x [auto] (an autonym for Naga [allo]; Dawansa [allo]; Gnamei [allo] is a variant spelling of Tibeto-Burman 3

IST.


An-shun see Anshunguan·Tibetan [loc] [pi]

An-tzu see Anzitou·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Anagana see Yakkha

Angami

see

Angwanku [allo] see Angwanku [auto]

Angwanku [auto] other names: Angwanku [allo]; Tableng-x [allo] (seen in IST as an alternate for Angwangku);

Gelekidoria [allo] is a variant spelling of Elekidoria, Gelek-Duor ['probably refers to the Konyak of Tablung', MAR:382]; Jaktung [paleoexoloc] is a variant spelling of Jaktungia (Assamese name for the language of Jaktung village, where Angwanku is spoken). Cf: Nagish also:grp; Baric [grp]; Konyak [grp]; [units of Angwangku IST] Mulung; [other branches of Nagish [grp] IST] Nocte, Phom, Wancho, Angwangku, Chang-1; [other sections of Baric [grp] IST] Barish [grp]; [other 'dialects of Konyak [grp]] Konyak [grp]; [locations of Angwangku Tablung, Waching, Wanching; [other Konyak locations] Changnyu, Sima, Mon-1. Tableng-x is related to Tableng = Tablung. Dialect: the standard dialect of Konyak MAR:399; as Angwangku, Tableng] a branch of Nagish [grp], a section of Baric [grp] IST. [Shafer: Brc-Ng Benedict: Kyk].

Angwangku [grp] see Tablung [loc]; Waching [loc]; Wanching [loc]

Anka [exo] see Apatani

Ankhibuin see Yakkha

Ankhisalla see Chhintang

Aning see Eastern-Yi

Kun'an-Yi [pi]/[loc]

Anong (pi) [auto] other names: A-nung [allo] [wg]. Cf: Nungish also:grp; [ethnology] Nu. is related to Nung [grp] = Nungish [grp]; is related to Nung = Rawang. Dialect: of Nungish DESGODINS 1873, CITED IN STL VII.

Anong=Nung

STEDT data: (NG) RJL-DPTB.ANONG

(ZMYYC.ANONG <67> WSC-SH.ANONG <12>;)

Anoong see Nungish [grp]

Anshuenkuan·Tibetan see Anshunguan·Tibetan [loc] [pi]

Anshun see Eastern-Yi
**Languages and Dialects**

Anshunguan-Tibetan [loc] [pi] other names: An-shungu-Tibetan [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of Anshuenkuan Tibetan IST. Dialect: of Central-Bodish IST; would fall within the Amdo-Tibetan or Kham-Tibetan dialect region in later classifications such as Nishi's. [Shafer: Bc-C].

name from village located on the Minjiang river in Songpan county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Tibetan autoloconym and precise dialect group unknown.

Anu 700 speakers; may be the same as Anal, Nung of Rawang, or some other language ETHNOLOGIE P. 437

Anung see Nungish [grp]


autonym for the East Rengma of Meluri MAR:379. Sreedhar locates Meluri village in Pouchury country. See also BST P. 133.

Anzitou see Wasi-Qiang [loc] [pi]


name from place where spoken, i.e.Anzitou village, located on the east side of Minjiang River, Wenchuan county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Brief comparative morphology and a few lexical items provided by WEN 1941; discussed in context of Southern-Ch'iang comparative phonology in CHANG 1967.

Ao a unit of North-Naga, a branch of Kukish [grp] IST. other names: Ao-Naga [allo]. Aor [exo] (Sangtam exonym MAR:379); Uri [exo] (Lotha exonym MAR:399); Paimi [exo] (Konyak exonym MAR:393, Sreedhar, Mills); Cholimi [exo] (Sema exonym MAR:382). Hatigoria [paleoexoloc] is a variant spelling of Hatigoria ‘old Assamese name for the Ao who approached Jorhat through Hatigarth’ MAR:383. Cf. also: (sub-units) of Ao IST Chungli, Mongseng, Tengsa, Longla; [other Ao groups] Haimong; [other units] of North-Naga IST. Lotha, Yimchungri, Thukumi. Sema = Simi. Aapao. Cholimi = Cholimi = Lotha. [Shafer: Kuk-Ng Benedict: Ng-N].

STEDT data: (NAGA) AW-TBT.AO <86>; JAM-VSTB.AO NAGA <3>; RIL-DPTB.AO NAGA <5>; STC.AO <1>; STC.AO NAGA <12>; WSC-SLAO NAGA <2>.

Ao (Chungli) STEDT data: (NN) GEM-CNLA.O (CHUNG) <96>; WFT-PNN.AO CHONGLI <5>.

Ao (Mongseng) STEDT data: (NN) GEM-CNLA.O (MONG) <91>; WFT-PNN.AO MONGSEN <2>.


Aoshed [exo], Aoshedd see Khiamngan

Ao-Mongsen see Simi


Apatani is a distinct Tani language related to Western-Tani but unattestable with any other Tani dialects (see Abor-Miri-Dafla [grp]) J. SUN 1993. According to FüRER-HAIMENDORF 1962 P. 64, there are three dialects of Apatani: the majority dialect (spoken in the villages of Bela, Haja, Duta, Michi-Bamin, and Mudang-Tage), the Hari dialect (spoken in the Village of Harli), and the Hang dialect (spoken in the Hang village); all three dialects are mutually comprehensible. STEDT data: (TANI) AW-TBT.AP <63>; JS-TANAPIAPATAN A <2492>; JS-TANI.APATAN S <2426>; JS-HCST.APATANIS <305>.

Apa-Tanang see Adi [grp] Ngawa [ctt] [adm]

Apa-Tanang [exo] see Apatani

Apa-Tani see Ngawa [ctt] [adm]

Apa-Tani [allo] see Apatani

Aphu [exo] see Jinghpaw

Arakanese a member of South-Burman IST, other names: Magh [exo] (Burmese name HALL 388), is a variant spelling of Mogh; Rakhain [auto] HALL 388, is a variant spelling of Rakhain, Yakhain ETHNOLOGUE . Cf. also: other members of South-Burman IST Burmese, Tavoy, Marma, Taunggyo, Yaw, Danu, Intha, Maghi. [Shafer: Bm-S Benedict: BL-Bm]. Tipura STEDT data: (BM) JO-PB.AR <90>.

Areng [allo] see Khumi Mikir Zeme


Arleg see Khumi Mikir

Arthare, Arthare-Khesang see Athpuriya

Arun see Chhintang Lhomi Newang Yamphe Yamphu

Arunachal Pradesh [loc] see individual language entry such as: Adi [grp], Apatani, Bokar, But-pa, Dafla [paleoexo], Dewri, Galo, Hawi, Jinghpaw, Kamba, Khoa, Kimsing, Lish, Lish-pa, Longcang, Memba, Midu, Miju, Mindri, Mishmi [grp], Mising [auto], Monpa-1, Moshang, Muttuk [?], Naga [grp], Nishang [grp], Nocte, Padam, Pangi, Panthei [loc], Pasi, Ramo, Rongrang, Shangge, Soha, Sulung-1, Tagen [exo], Tangsa-1, Tikak, Tutsa, Wancho, Yano [auto]

Arung [paleo] see Khumi Zeme
Ashö (Sandoway)  see Axi [auto] [pi/cet] Zaiwa [auto] [pi]

Asi see Axi [auto] [pi/cet] Zaiwa [auto] [pi]

Ashting see Shao

Ashö, Asho [allo] see Shao

Ashö, Asho [allo] see Axi [auto] [pi/cet] Zaiwa [auto] [pi]

Asong see Lolo also grp. [Shafer: Lo-S].

Assam see individual language entries such as: Abor-Miri-Dafla [grp], Dafla [paleoex], Jinghpaw, Mishmi [grp], Nishang [grp], Padam, Tablung [loc], Tipura, Tsasen, Kaman, Taraon-Idu, Sulong, Hrusso-Dharmmai, Bugun-Sherdupken-Lishpa

Asam ese see Angwanju [auto] Ao Chungli Dafla [paleoex] Lotha Naga [grp] Noce Tablung [loc]

Assirinjia [allo] see Assuring-Phom [loc]

Asiruing-Phom see Assirinjia [allo]; Merinoko [ex][Ao exonym MAR:390]. Cf. Phom. Asiririnjia is an isolated Phom village in Ao country MAR:390.

Athpareah, Athpare [allo] see Athpahare, Athpare [allo], Athpare Rai [allo]

Athpahare, Athpare [allo], Athpare Rai [allo] see Athpahariya Belhariya

Athpahariya see Tseti, Tseti-Maru, Tseti-Maru-So

Athpahariya-Yaktha, Athpahariya-Rai see Belhariya

Atong see Atong

Ating [allo] see Atong

Atshi see Zaiwa [auto] [pi]

Atshi, Atshi-Maru see Axi [auto] [pi/cet] Kachin Lechi [auto] =Zaiwa [auto] [pi]

Atzhi see Zaiwa [auto] [pi]

Awa see Awe Rengmitca

Awa Khumi see Awa [auto] [pi]

Awa-1 see Awe Khami

Awa-2 see Awe Khami

Awe other names: A:we [allo] (spelling suggested by Griessler P.C. 1980, where raised dot represents glottal stop). Cf: Garo; also: other dialects of Garo IST Abeng, Achik, Dacca, Kamrup. Awa = Ngawa; Awa-x = Batang-Tibetan; Awa-2 = Khami. [Benedict: BG-Garo].

Axi [auto] [pi/cet] other names: Axi [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of A-hsi [wg], [a-xi] [IPA]. Axi; Mile [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Mi-le [wg] (i.e. 'Mile dialect', from the county in Yunnan CHEN AT AL. 1985). Cf: Southeastern-Yi; also: other dialects of Southeastern-Yi Ni, Azhe, Azha. Ahi, Axi, A-hsi A-tsi, Asi = Zaiwa. [Shafer: Lo-C Benedict: Lo-N].

The term Axi is from the autoethnonym; language spoken in Mile, Huaping, Luoxi, Lunan, and Yiliang counties, and in Kunming municipality, all in Yunnan province, China. Several phonologically-distinct varieties have been reported; compare YUAN 1953 with LUO 1989 and CHEN 1989.

Axi-Yi see Yi [grp] [exo]

Aze a Yi (Loloish) language as listed in KANG; spoken in eastern Yunnan.

Azha [auto] [pi/cet] other names: Azhá [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of A-che [wg], [a-cha] [IPA]. Wenji-Yi [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Wen-hsi-I [wg] (i.e. 'Wenxi dialect', from 'Wenshan' + 'Xichou' counties, Yunnan province, China CHEN AT AL. 1985). Cf: Southeastern-Yi; also: other dialects of Southeastern-Yi Ni, Axi, Azhe. Dialect: of Southeastern-Yi.

Azha is the ethnonym; spoken in Wenshan, Xichou, Yanshan, Malipo, Maguan, Fuming, Guangnan, and Qiubei counties. There are substantial subdialectal differences within Azha.

Azhe [auto] [pi/cet] other names: Azhe [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of A-che [wg], [a-che] [IPA]. Huami-Yi [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Hua-mi-I [wg] (i.e. Huami dialect', from 'Huaing' + 'Mile' counties, Yunnan province CHEN AT AL. 1985). Cf: Southeastern-Yi; also: other dialects of Southeastern-Yi Ni, Axi, Azha. Dialect: of Southeastern-Yi.

Azhe is the autoethnonym; spoken in Huaping, Mile, and Jianhui counties, Yunnan province, China.

Azonyu see Tseminyu

Ayi 5

Azoryu 5

Azoryu see Tseminyu

A-li  
Dialect: of Tibetan QU AND TAN 1983

B

Ba-thang-Tibetan  see  Batang-Tibetan [loc] [pi]

Babang  see  Babang-Kham [loc]

Babang-Kham [loc]  

Badao  see  Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]

Ba[are]  see  South-Lorum

Badhagaon  see  Gurung

Badupui [exo]  see  Matu

Baglung  see  Kham

Bagmati  see  Helambu-Sherpa Kyerung

Bahing

other names: Baing [allo] (seen in GLOVER 1974, p. 10); Rumdáli [auto] MICHALIOVSKY 1975  Cf.

Bahing-Vayu  also  grp, Kiranti, [dialec
ts of the Bahing unit IST] Bahing, Sunwar; [other subdivisions of BV-Kir STC] Khambu; [other (units) of Western-East Himalayish IST] Dumi, Thulung, Chaurasya; [consult cross-references under entries for: ] Rai, Rai [grp].  Dialect: one of the two subdivisions of the Kiranti branch of Bahing-Vayu BENEDICT 1972; a unit of Western-East Himalayish IST.

[shafer: EH-W Benedict: BV-Kir].

STEDT data: (W) AW-TBT.BAH <5>; BM-BAH.BAHING <1238>; JAM-ETY.BH <30>; JAM-GSTC.BAHING <2>; JAM-VSTB.BAHING <2>; RBL-DPTB.BAHING <24>; STC.BAHING <56>; WSC-SH.BAHING <6>; BM-PKT.BAH <113>

Bahing-Rumdali  
STEDT data: (W) AW-TBT.BAH-RUM <1>

Bahing-Vayu [grp]  
Cf. Kiranti, Bahing.  Dialect: one of the principal nuclei of Tibeto-Burman STC.

Bahroise  see  Biksi

Bai [pi]  
a Tibeto-Burman isolate, with heavy overlay of Sinitic. other names: Pai [allo] [wg], Minjia [exo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Min-chia [wg].  Cf. also: dialects of Bai XIU AND ZHAO 1984 Jianchuan-Bai, Dali-Bai, Bijiang-Bai; Eryuan, Heqing.  Ba:Baing;  Ba:Baing = Bahing;  Po-i [Tai] is a variant spelling of Po-i, Pa-i, Pa-i, Pa-i, etc.

the Bai nationality is the second largest ethnic minority in Yunnan province, China, with a speaking population of about 1,070,000. They live principally in the 13 counties of the Dali Bai NA prefecture (820,000 Bai). About 24,000 Bai live in various locations outside Dali Bai NA prefecture, e.g. Nuijiang Lisu NA prefecture, Dehong Dai/Jingpo NA prefecture, Wenshan Zhuang/Miao NA prefecture, and such places as Kunming, Qiaotong, Qujing, Yuxi, Simao, Baoshan, Lijiang, Lincang, etc.

STEDT data: (BAI) PC.BAI <1>

Bai (Bijiang)  
STEDT data: (BAI) JZ-BAL.BAIBJ <135>; ZMYYC.BAILJIAJIANGG <1004>

Bai (Dali)  
STEDT data: (BAI) ZMYYC.BAIDAL <1004>
Balti  
other names: sbal-ti [allo] [wt] is a variant spelling of Shali IST. Baltistani, Bhotia of Baltistan 
ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Tibetan; West-Bodish, Western Archaic-Tibetan also: other West-Bodish and 
Western Archaic-Tibetan languages IST Ladakh, Lahul, Purik; [varieties of Balti IST] Purik. 
Dialect: West-Bodish IST; Western Archaic-Tibetan NISHI 1.01.  [Shafer: Bd-W Benedict: Tk-Bd]. 
spoken in northern Pakistan.

Banag  
other names: sba-nag [allo] [wt]; Banang [allo] (see in HALE 1980). Cf: Tibetan also: grp, Panag. 

Banai  
see Koch

Banang [allo]  
see Banag

Banchang [allo]  
see Bansang

Bandawan  
see Puxi-Qiang [pi]

Baneshwor  
see Yakkha

Banferia-Naga [paleo]  
see Wancho

Bangba  
see Gê’gyai-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Bangla Desh, Bangladesh  
see Agartala [loc] 
Chittagong-Sho [exoloc] 
Dacca-Garo [exoloc] 
Marma 
Meitei 
Megam

Bangni  
Group: a tribe of the Nishi group, 
Kameng District, Arunachal.  [Shafer: grp, Nishang [grp], Bangru, Nishi.  [Shafer: Bdc-Bmc? Benedict: AMD].Dafla [paleoex][grp] [auto]

Bangru  
Cf: Bangni, Nishi, Nishi also: grp, Nishang [grp]. Nishi [grp][auto]

Banjogi [exo], Banjogyi  
see Bawm

STEDT data: (KUK) STC.BANJOGI <1>

Banke-Kaili  
see Raji

Bamou  
see Raute

Banpara  
see Abhayapurya

Banpara [paleo]  
see Wancho

Banposhang  
see Banpo-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Banpo-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
other names: Pan-p’o-Ch’iang [allo] [wg].  
Cf: Puxi-Qiang; also: other varieties of Puxi-Qiang recorded by WEN 1941 Seru-Qiang, Dapuxi-Qiang. 
Dialect: variety of Puxi-Qiang WEN 1941. 
name from Banposhang (IPA [la-wu]), a village in Lixian county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China.

Bansang  
other names: Banchang [allo].  
Cf: Namsang = Nocte.  

Bantawa  
other names: Bontawa [allo] IST, is a 
variant spelling of Bantawa-Rai ETHNOLOGUE.  

IST 
STEDT data: (E) AW-TBT.BANT <23>; BM-PK7.BAN <128>; BM-PK7.BANR <50>; JAM-ETY.BT <32>; JAM-VST.BANTAWA <3>; 
NKR-BANT.BANTAWA <139>; WW-BANT.BANTAWA <250>

Banyang  
Cf: Zayein, Padeng, Sawntung, Karen also: grp.  [Shafer: Karenic Benedict: Karenic].Karen [grp]

Banzozi  
see Bawm

Ban-Raja [paleo], Ban-Rawat [paleo]  
see Raute

Baoshan, Baoshanzhou  
see Bai [pi] Baoshanzhou-Naxi [loc] [pi]

Baoshanzhou-Naxi [loc] [pi]  
other names: Pao-shan-chou-Na-hsi [allo] [wg].  

name from Baoshanzhou ‘Baoshan region’. Speaking population of about 10,000; living primarily in Baoshan and Guoluo, Lijiang county, Yunnan. This is the least widely-spoken dialect of Western-Naxi HE ET AL. 1985.

Bara [allo]  
see Bodo

Baraamu  
see Bhramu

Baragaulne  
see Panchggaunle

Baragaunle [allo]  
see Baragaun-Tibetan

Baragaun-Tibetan  
other names: Baragaunle [allo] 
ETHNOLOGUE.  
Cf: Tibetan also: grp; Central-Tibetan; [other dialects of Central-Tibetan, see cross-references field for] Central-Tibetan.  Dialect: Central-Tibetan NISHI 3.17. spoken in western Nepal. Tibetan autochonyn unknown.

Barail  
see Nzemi [auto] Zeme

Barak  
see Khoirao 
Maram [loc] 
Nruanghmei 
Nzemi [auto] Zeme

Bardia  
see Raji

Bareigts  
see Khualshim

Barhamu  
see Bhramu

Baric [grp]  
a division of Tibeto-Burman IST.  
Cf: Bodo-Garo also: grp; [sections of Baric [grp] IST] to be inserted; [other divisions of Tibeto-Burman IST] Bodic [grp], Burmic [grp], Karenic [grp].  [Shafer: Brc]. similar to STC’s Bodo-Garo [grp].

Barkam see Zhuokeji-Jiarong [pi]

Barmithunia [paleo] see Wancho

Barnard see Rawang

Barpak see Ghale


Batang-Tibetan [loc] [pi] other names: Pa-t’ang-Tibetan [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of Ba-thang-Tibetan IST, fiba-thang [wt]: Aba-Tibetan-x [allo] IST. Cf: Kham-Tibetan, Central-Bodish. Aba-Tibetan-x ¿Aba = Ngawa. Dialect: of Kham-Tibetan NISHI 5.13; Central-Bodish IST. [Shafer: Bd-C]. spoken in Batang county, Garzê Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. The name Aba, seen in IST, almost certainly represents Written Tibetan fihab (as in fiba-thang), where the initial ‘a-chung’ [i] has been rendered as the vowel [a]. ‘Aba’ here is quite incidentally homophonous with another, unrelated term ‘Aba’, the Chinese pinyin transcription of Written Tibetan nga-wa, a loconym referring to an area in Sichuan far to the northeast of Batang. STEDT data: (TIB) EQ-BATANG.BATANG <249>

Bawang-Rong-Ke identified as a Ergong language by J. SUN 1992 based on data in ZMYYC; first described by EDGAR 1934.

Bawlakhê see Yintale [exo]


STEDT data: (CHIN) LL-PRPL.BAWM <33>

Bawm, Bawng [allo] see Bawm

Be-lu-ba see Taru [exo]

Beiquba see Beiquba-Naxi [loc] [pi]


Bela see Apatani

Belhariya other names: Athpare [allo] is a variant spelling of Athpahare. Cf: Athpahari-Yakkha; Rai; also: other languages of the Athpahari-Yakkha subgroup Athpahari, Chhuling, Chhintang, Mugali, Phangduwali, Lumba-Yakkha, Yakkha. Dialect: belongs to Athpahari-Yakkha, a subgroup of Eastern-Kiranti HANSSON; also falls under the cover-term ‘Rai’, spoken by the Athpahari-Rai (Athpare-Rai [allo]) in Khankuta bajar, Nepal; Lengswa-Athpahari is a separate variety spoken in Bhagao panchayat east of Dhankuta HANSSON 1989. Shows only marginal Chhilling, Yakkha, and Central-Kiranti influence, but clearly distinguished from Limbu and Chhatthare-Limbu on grammatical grounds HANSSON 1989. SIL 100-word list exists; see also MICHAŁOWSKI 1975.Southern-Eastern-Kiranti

Bengali see Bawm Chittagong-Sho [exoloc]


STEDT data: (TANI) JS-HCST.BENIGNI <438>; JS-TAN.BENIGNI <1679>

Beni see Dafta [paleoexo]

Berner see Andro

Bete [allo] see Biate

STEDT data: (KUK) STC.BETE <1>

Bghai, Bghè, Bghwe [allo] see Bwe-a [exo]

Bhadgaon see Newari Pahari

Bhagaon see Athpaharia Belhariya

Bhaktapur see Dolakha [loc]


Bhangeri see Gurung

Bheri see Tichurong

Bhoi Cf: Mikir. Dialect: a dialect closely related to but mutually unintelligible with standard Mikir GRÜSSNER 1978, P. 7. see also LSI III.2, P. 380. Bhoi is used by the Khasis as a cover-term for the various groups inhabiting the northern slopes of the Khasi Hills and includes Khasi-speaking groups as well as the Mikirs speaking that mentioned Mikir dialect called Bhoi dialect in the LSI GRÜSSNER P.C. 1980.

Bhote see Kagate-Tibetan

STEDT data: (TIB) AW-TBT.BHOTE <2>

Bhotia [grp] see Bhotanese Sikkimese Tamang-1
of Tibeto-Burman

Bhousa [grp] [paleo] other names: Bhoutia [allo] is a variant spelling of Bhoti. Cf. Lhoke, Sikkimese, Sherpa, Spiti, Tamang-I. Bhousa-of-Sikkim = Bhutanese; Bhousa-of-Sikkim = Sikkimese. old-fashioned cover-term for various Himalayan languages like Lhoke, Sikkimese, Sherpa, Tamang-I, etc. Bhotia-of-Sikkim see Bhotia [grp] [paleo] Bhousa-of-Dukpa see Bhutanese Bhousa-of-Sikkim see Bhotia [grp] [paleo] Sikkimese

Bhramu other names: Bramu [allo], is a variant spelling of Baraamu, Barhamu ETHNOLOGUE. Cf. also: other dialects of WH-E IST Thami; [complex pronominalizing languages] Chepang, Kusunda, Thakali. Dialect: Eastern branch of West-Himalayish IST. [Shafer: WH-E]. STEDT data: (WH) STC.BHRAMU <2>

Bhuta Group: a Kham-speaking subtribe of 'Magars' WATTERS 1975. Cf. Kham, Magar also: grp, Pun [grp], Pun, Ghatari, Rotha. Bhujel-Kham see Babang-Kham [loc] Bhui Cf. Kham also: grp Dialect: of Kham WATTERS P.C. 1989 Bhui-Khola see Babang-Kham [loc] Bhumtang see Bumthang Gungdekha Bhumtang see Bumthang Bhutan see Bhutanese Panakha Bhotanese other names: drug-pa [wt] [allo] is a variant spelling of Druka [mt], Dukpa [mt], Druka, Drukke; hlo-skad [wt] [allo] is a variant spelling of Lhoskad [wt], Lhoka [mt], Lhokate [mt], Lhoka [mt], Lho [mt]; Dzungkha [allo] is a variant spelling of Jonka, Zongkhar, Zonkar; Bhouta-of-Bhutan [allo] is a variant spelling of Bhoutha-of-Dukpa ETHNOLOGUE. Cf. Bhoutia also: grp. Lhoka, Hlha, Kebumtamp, Lhoko, Lho •Lho-pa = Lhoba. Dialect: of Southern-Tibetan, NISHI 4.03; Central-Bodish IST. [Shafer: Bd-C Benedict: Tk-Bd]. national language of Bhouta; partially intelligible with Sikkimese ETHNOLOGUE.

see also

Bumthang Lhooba [pi] Tashigang Mangdikha Gungdekha Khenka Tsamangkha Kurtopakha Salabekha Bhoutia [allo] see Bhotia [grp] [paleo] Bi-Lu see Taru [exo]

Biate a member of North-Western-Old-Kuki, a sub-unit of Western-Old-Kuki IST Group: 'a Northern Chin group' BAREIGTS. other names: Bete [allo] is a variant spelling of Biete ETHNOLOGUE. Cf. Chin also: grp; Western-Old-Kuki; [other members of North-Western-Old-Kuki IST] Rangkhol; [other sub-units of Western-Old-Kuki IST] South-Western-Old-Kuki, South-Luhupa. [Shafer: Kuk-O Benedict: Kuk-O].Chin [grp] [exo]

Biate see Biate


Bijie-Yi [pi/loc] other names: Bijie Yi [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Pi-chieh-I [wg]. Cf. Shuixi-Yi; also: other subdialects of Shuixi-Yi Qianxi-Yi, Dafang-Yi. Dialect: subdialect of Shuixi-Yi, itself a dialect of Dianqian-Yi. Bijie is a county in Guizhou province. Spoken in parts of Bijie and Zinsha counties, both in Guizhou, also: Zhenxiong county in Yunnan (those parts nearest to Bijie county)


Binhuan see Central-Yi Western-Yi

Biseka see Tuja [exo] [pi]

Bisu other names: Misu [allo] SKINLIAN 1976, p. X is a variant spelling of Mbisu. Cf. Lolo also: grp, Phunoi, Pyen, Mpi, Hvethom; [dialects of Bisu] Phadaeng, Tako, Huai Chomphu. Dialect: a Southern Lolo language closely related to Phunoi, Pyen, and Mpi. see also TSR, NISHIDA 1966, 1966-67. STEDT data: (LO-S) DB-PLOLO.BISU <81>; JAM-ETY.BISU <3>; JAM-GSTCBU <6>; JAM-TSR.BI <41>; JAM-VSTB.BISU <3>; PB-BISU.BISU <167>; RJL-DPTB.BISU <2>; DB-BISU.BISU <284>

Bisu [grp] see Phadaeng Tako Huai-Chomphu
Biyue [auto] [pi] other names: Pi-yüeh [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of [pi³·jo¹] [IPA]. Cf: Bika-Hani; also: other dialects: Bika-Hani Enu, Kaduo, Ake. Dialect: subdialect of Bika-Hani LI ET AL. 1986

Bodi [allo] see Bodo

Bodic [grp] Cf: Tibeto-Burman also: grp; Bodish-x; sections of Bodic [grp] IST; West-Himalayish [grp]; East-Himalayish [grp], West-Central-Himalayish [grp], Bodish [grp]. Dialect: one of the four divisions of Tibeto-Burman [grp] IST; includes the Bodish [grp] section and Bodish-x branch, the latter essentially corresponding to Tibetan [grp] proper. [Shafer: Bdc].

Bodish-Bahing see Magar


Bodish-Bahing see Magar

Bodo a (unit) of West-Barish, a branch of Barish [grp] IST. other names: Bodi [allo]; Bara [allo] is a variant spelling of Boro BHAT 1968; Plains-Kachari [allo]; Boronimeche, Mechi, Mec, Mech, Mache ETHNOLOGY. Cf: West-Barish; Barish also: grp; [other branches of Barish [grp] IST] Jalpaiguri, East-Barish, North-Central-Barish, South-Central-Barish; [other units of West-Barish IST] Dimasa, Lalung, Moran, Tipura; [dialects of Bodo] Mech, Goalpara; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Kachari, Bodo-Garo [grp], Barich [grp], Barish = Bodo-Garo [grp]. Plains-Kachari is related to Hills-Kachari = Dimasa. Boro is related to Bori; is related to Bori; is related to Bor-Abar; is related to Bar-duar = Nocte. [Shafer: Br-W

Bokar Cf: Adi also: grp; [other Adi subtribes, groups, dialects]: Adi [grp]. Dialect: subtribe and dialect of Adi.

Boker Cf: Adi also: grp; [other Adi subtribes, groups, dialects]: Adi [grp]. Dialect: subtribe and dialect of Adi.

Bor Group: 'among the Waro, BROWN 1859 includes Bor-Muthun, Horu-Muthun, and Khulung-Muthun' MAR.392. Cf: Muthun, Waro, Khulung, Horu. is related to Bori; is related to Bori; is related to Boro = Bodo. is related to Bori = Boro; is related to Bor-duar = Nocte.

Bor-duor see Nocte

Bor-ling see Angami

Bordur, Borduria see Nocte

Bori Cf: Adi also: grp, Bor-Abar; [other Adi subtribes, groups, dialects]: Adi [grp], is related to Bar; is related to Bori; is related to Boro = Bodo; is related to Boro = Boro; is related to Bor-duar = Nocte. Dialect: subtribe and dialect of Adi.

probably = Bor-Abar. See also KUMAR AND ATA 1974. J. SUN 1993 puts Bori in the Tani group. The Bori Adis speak a variety of Eastern Tani, which is said to resemble Mynyong. The speech of the Gatte and Gasheng villages are markedly different from that of the other Bori villages. J. SUN 1993 P. 470

Boro, Boronimeche see Bodo

Boro-Abar [paleo] Cf: Bori, is related to Bori; is related to Boro = Bodo; is related to Bor-duar = Nocte. paleonym for an Adi subgroup RES. 3.3, P. 5. May be same as Bori (the designation [paleo] here does not, of course, necessarily imply that the group itself is extinct).
Burang  see Burang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Burang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  other names: Pulan-Tibetan [ctt] is a variant spelling of P’u-lan-Tibetan [wt]. Cf: Tibetan also: grp; Central-Tibetan; [other dialects of Central-Tibetan, see cross-references field for Central-Tibetan. Dialect: Central-Tibetan NISHI 3.03.
spoken in Burang (Pulan) county, Ngari district, Tibetan NA region, China. Extensive description in QIT AND TAN of variety from the county seat, in the southwestern part of the county.

Buri  see Kutang-Bhotia

Burig  see Purik

Burman  a branch of the Burmish section of Burmic IST. other names: Burma-Branch [ctt] IST. Cf: Burmish; also: other branches of Burmish IST Lolo, Hor, Xixia; [units of Burman] South-Burman, North-Burman. For ease of reference, IST’s Burma-Branch is called ‘Burman’ in the present directory.

Burmese  a member of South-Burman IST. Cf: also: other members of South-Burman IST Arakanese, Tavoy, Mrauk, Taunggyo, Yaw, Danu, Intha, Maghi. [shafer: Bm-S Benedict: Bl-Bm]
the Tibeto-Burman language with the largest number of speakers. see also: Bwe-a [ctt] is a variant of the Tibeto-Burman language with the largest number of speakers.

Bumthang  a central dialect of Bhutanese WEIDERT 1980.
other names: Bumlantkha [ctt] is a variant spelling of Bumtang, Bhumat, Bumlantkha ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Bhutanese, Kebumtamp, Tashigang.
stated by SUN under North Assam areal grouping.

Bumung-Sherdukpen-Lishpa  Cf: Abor-Miri-Dafla also: grp listed by SUN under North Assam areal grouping.

Buji  Cf: Himalayish? WATTERS P.C. 1989

Bum  see Leinsi

Bumthangkha  see Bumthang

Eastern-West-Himalayish, Northwestern-West-Himalayish; Almora, Jhangali; [other units of North-Northeastern West-Himalayish IST]
Thebor. [shafer: WH-NW Benedict: Him-Knr, said to be related to Thebor, Sumchu, Sungam, Kanana, Chithkuli, Tukpa, Kanashi ETHNOLOGUE.

Burang  see Burang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Burang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  other names: Pulan-Tibetan [ctt] is a variant spelling of P’u-lan-Tibetan [wt]. Cf: Tibetan also: grp; Central-Tibetan; [other dialects of Central-Tibetan, see cross-references field for Central-Tibetan. Dialect: Central-Tibetan NISHI 3.03.
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the Tibeto-Burman language with the largest number of speakers. see also: Bwe-a [ctt] is a variant of the Tibeto-Burman language with the largest number of speakers.

Bumung-Sherdukpen-Lishpa  Cf: Abor-Miri-Dafla also: grp listed by SUN under North Assam areal grouping.

Buji  Cf: Himalayish? WATTERS P.C. 1989

Bum  see Leinsi

Bumthangkha  see Bumthang

Bumung-Sherdukpen-Lishpa  Cf: Abor-Miri-Dafla also: grp listed by SUN under North Assam areal grouping.


Bum  see Leinsi

Bumthangkha  see Bumthang

Bumun  a central dialect of Bhutanese WEIDERT 1980.
other names: Bumlantkha [ctt] is a variant spelling of Bumtang, Bhumat, Bumlantkha ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Bhutanese, Kebumtamp, Tashigang.
stated by SUN under North Assam areal grouping.

Bumung-Sherdukpen-Lishpa  Cf: Abor-Miri-Dafla also: grp listed by SUN under North Assam areal grouping.

Buji  Cf: Himalayish? WATTERS P.C. 1989

Bum  see Leinsi

Bumthangkha  see Bumthang

Bumung-Sherdukpen-Lishpa  Cf: Abor-Miri-Dafla also: grp listed by SUN under North Assam areal grouping.


Bum  see Leinsi

Bumthangkha  see Bumthang

Bumung-Sherdukpen-Lishpa  Cf: Abor-Miri-Dafla also: grp listed by SUN under North Assam areal grouping.

Buji  Cf: Himalayish? WATTERS P.C. 1989

Bum  see Leinsi

Bumthangkha  see Bumthang

Bumung-Sherdukpen-Lishpa  Cf: Abor-Miri-Dafla also: grp listed by SUN under North Assam areal grouping.


Bum  see Leinsi

Bumthangkha  see Bumthang

Bumung-Sherdukpen-Lishpa  Cf: Abor-Miri-Dafla also: grp listed by SUN under North Assam areal grouping.
Burmic [grp]  a section of the Burmic division of Tibeto-Burman. Cf. Burmic; also: other sections of Burmic IST Mruish [grp], Nungish [grp], Chiarelish [grp], Luish [grp], Kukish [grp]; [branches of Burmish] Burman, Lolo, Hor, Xixia. [Shafer: Bnc-Nung].


Butuo-Yi [loc] [pi]  other names: Bō-Yi ≠ allo [tpi] is a variant spelling of Pu-t’o-i [wg]; East-Lower-Northern-Yi [allo] YHMCD. Cf: Lower-Northern-Yi; also: other dialects of Lower-Northern-Yi Suodi. Dialect: subdialect of Lower-Northern-Yi. name from Butuo county, Sichuan province. Speaker population: about 200,000; extending primarily across Butuo county, secondarily across parts of Fuge, Ningnan, Huidong, and Huili counties, all in Sichuan province, China.

Buxa  see Tapadamteng

Buyuanshan  see Buyuan-Jinuo [loc] [pi] Jinuo [auto] [pi]

Buyuan-Jinuo [loc] [pi]  other names: Pu-yüan-Chi-no ≠ allo [wg]. Cf: Lolo also: grp; Jinuo; [other dialects of Jinuo] Youle-Jinuo. Dialect: Lolo [grp]. speaking population of some 1,000 people live in Buyuanshan district of Jinghong county, Shishuanghanna Tai NA prefecture, Yunnan province, China. This is the least widely-spoken dialect; briefly described in GA 1986.

Buza  see Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]

1The following lists of Burmic groups were generated from main entries. They are incomplete (and unverified). They are retained here so that it may be improved and expanded in subsequent editions.

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Bwe  see Bre Bwe-a [exo] STEDT data: (KAR) AW-TBT.BW <41>; EJAH-BKD.BWE <709>

Bwe (Western)  STEDT data: (KAR) AW-TBT.W.BW <16>; GHL-PPB.W. BWE <126>

Bwe-a [exo]  other names: Bghwe [allo] is a variant spelling of Bghai, Bgh; Brek [allo] is a variant spelling of Br, Bre, Brec; Blimaw [allo] (designation used by LUCE 1959 for Western Bwe) is used by the northern Bwes to refer to the southwestern Bwes HENDERSO P.C. 1980; the (Southern) Bwe now must be called kajo [IPA] LEHMAN P.C. 1989. Cf: Gekho, Kayah, Yintale, Geka, Karen also: grp. is related to Bwe-b = Gekho. Blimaw (Western Bwe) is related to Geka (Eastern Bwe). Gkho = Geko; Yangtalai = Yintale. ≠Bwel. Dialect: ‘Sgaw name of most “central Karen” (Br, Kayah, Yangtalai, Geka) LEHMAN 1967, P. 66, 68. Note: Lehman’s ‘central Karen’ = Luce’s ‘western Karen’. [Shafer: Karenic Benedict: Karenic]. see Group: ‘Bwe is used to refer to the central Karen in general, that is, the Kayah, Bre, Padaung, Geko, Tsawko, and Hashu’ MCMHON P. 300

Bwe-b  see ≠Bwel Gekho

Bwel  Cf: Chin also: grp. ≠Bwe-a; ≠Bwe-b = Gekho. Dialect: Central Chin VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977, QUOTED IN HALE. Chin [grp] [exo]

Bwes  see Bwe-a [exo]

Byabe  Cf: Nungish also: grp; Norra Dialect: of Norra ETHNOLOGUE spoken along the Burma-Tibet border

Byangsi  a sub-unit of Chaudangsi, a unit of Almora IST Cf: Almora; Chaudangsi; also: other units of Almora IST Rangkang. [Shafer: WH-Alm Benedict: Him-Alm], spoken in far western Nepal, Mahakali Zone ETHNOLOGUE P. 564. STEDT data: (WH) ACST.BYANGSI <1>; STC.BYANGSI <1>

Bō-Yi  see Butuo-Yi [loc] [pi]

C

Côông  see Phunoi

Caiyuan  see Biyue [auto] [pi]

Caiyuan Hani (Biyue)  STEDT data: (LO-S) ZMYYC.HANI.CAIYUAN30 <1004>

Cak  see Sak

Canglo  Cf: Tsangla.

Cangyuan  see Western-Yi

Central-Angami  see Tengma
Central·Kiranti

other names: Bantawa-Kulung [allo]

HANSSON 1989. Cf: Kiranti; also: subgroups of Kiranti

HANSSON 1989 Western-Kiranti, Eastern-Kiranti. Dialect:

subgroup of Kiranti HANSSON 1989.

Northern-East-Kiranti

Central·Luhupa

a dialect of Kupome, a unit of Luhupa IST. Cf: Kupome also: grp; Burmic [grp]; [units of Central-Kukish IST] Lushai, Poerong, Haka; [other branches of Kukish [grp] and sections of Burmic [grp] IST, see cross-references for] Kukish [grp], Burmic [grp]. [Shafer: Kuk-Luh].

Central·Monpa

Cf: Memba, Kamba, Monpa-1, Northern-Monpa, Southern-Monpa, Sherdukpen, Miji, But-pa, Lish-pa, Lish, Khoa.

the Monpa spoken in e.g. Dirang and Sangti villages DAS.


spoken by a population of almost 4,000, living near the administrative center of Bijiang county, Yunnan; specifically, in such locations as Zhizhiluo, Laomudeng, Miangu, Shawa, and Zileng.

Central·Old-Kuki see

Aimol

Anal

Chiru

Kolhrenge

Kom

Kya

Lamgang

Langrong

Purum

Southern-Luhupa

Tarao

Central·Sanctam see

Phelongsre

Pochuri

Thukumi [exo]

Central·Tibetan other names: Weizang·Tibetan [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Wei-tsaing-Tibetan [wg]; Dbus-2 [allo/loc] [wt]. Cf: also: dialects of Central·Tibetan NISHI

Baragaun·Tibetan, Burang·Tibetan, Coqên·Tibetan, Gê·gyai·Tibetan, Gar·Tibetan, Gyangzê-Tibetan, Gyiron-Tibetan, Jirel-Tibetan, Kag Rae-Tibetan, Lhasa·Tibetan, Luung·Tibetan, Mustang·Tibetan, Poindo-Tibetan, Qiëxi·Tibetan, Rutog·Tibetan, Sherpa-Tibetan, Shingsapa-Tibetan, Tingri-Tibetan, Xikazê-Tibetan, Zêng·Tibetan, Zanda·Tibetan, Dbus-2 ODbus-1 = Lhasa·Tibetan. Dialect: one of the six divisions of Tibetan dialects; one of the three major divisions of Tibetan in China NISHI 3.00.

spoken throughout southern Tibet from its western boundary with Kashmir (India) eastward to x; includes the Tibetan dialects of Nepal as well as some Tibetan dialects in (old) Sikkim, where Central Tibetan borders Southern Tibetan. The Chinese linguistic term for Central·Tibetan dialects in China proper is 'Weizang'. Here, 'Wei' corresponds to WT 'dbus', which, strictly speaking, is a toponym for Lhasa and vicinity; 'Zang' corresponds to WT 'Gtsang', the toponym for central Tibet outside the vicinity of Lhasa. The term 'Dbus' itself is sometimes used as a name for the speech of Lhasa in particular (Dbus-1), but also as a general term for Central·Tibetan (Dbus-2).

Central·Yi other names: [lý-lo-pho] [ethno] [IPA]; [lý-lo-ly] [ethno] [IPA]. Cf: Yi; also: other groups of Yi Western·Yi, Northern·Yi, Southeastern·Yi, Southern·Yi; [dialects of Central·Yi] Li, Lolopho·Yi. Dialect: subgroup of Yi.

speaker population of about 460,000 is distributed primarily in central Yunnan province, China CHEN ET AL. 1985 p. 211-16. More specifically, this subgroup is found mostly within an area bounded on the east by Yuanmou and Lufeng counties (bordering the Eastern Yi subgroup), on the south by Shuangbo and Zhenyuan counties (bordering the Southern Yi subgroup), on the west by Xiangyun and Weishan counties (bordering the Western Yi subgroup), and on the north by Yongren and Binshan counties (bordering the Northern Yi subgroup). On a county by county basis, Central Yi is distributed in Yunnan province as follows: (a) (primary locations) Dayao, Yao'an, Chuxiong, Nanhu, Yongren, Mouling, Shuangbo, and Lufeng counties, and parts of Yuanmou county (all within the Chuxiong Yi NA prefecture); (b) (secondary locations) Miu county (in the Dali Bai NA prefecture); Jingdong, Jinggu, and Zhenyuan counties (all within the district of Simao).

Ch'a see Zhag'yab·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Ch'ang see Qamdo·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Ch'eng see Chindu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Ch'iang [allo] see Qiang [pi]

Ch'ien see Qianxi-Yi [pi/loc]

Ch'ien-hsi see Dianqian·Yi [loc] [pi]

Ch'ih see Zêng·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Ch'ing-hua·Pu see Qinghwa·Pumi [pi]

Ch'ing-t'u see Qingtuping·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Ch'opa [exo] see Rawang

Ch'u see Qüxü·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Cha see Zanda·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Chainpur see Yakka

Chairel [*] Cf: Daignet, Chairelish also: grp. [Shafer: Bmc-Chr Benedict: BGT].

an extinct language of Manipur; grouped with Daignet in VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977, CITED IN HALE 1980.
Chairelish [grp]  a section of Burmic IST. Cf: Chairel, Daignet. [Shafer: Bmc-Chr,Kachin-Chi [grp]
Kukish [grp]

a new composite term from Chakrima, Khezha, and Sangtam-Pochuri, the 'Chokri dialect' of which is recorded in an NBP dictionary; see SREEDHAR, p. 12.

may be same as Sak.

Chakrima [exo] see Angami Chakhesang [acro]
Chokri


Chakru see Chokri
STEDT data: (NAGA) AW-TBT.CHAK <66>

Chamba see Kanauri [grp]

Chamba Lahuli  STEDT data: (TIB) STC.CHAMBA LAHULI <1>

Chamdo-Tibetan see Qamdo-Tibetan [loc] [ett]

Chamling see Raig [grp]
STEDT data: (E) AW-TBT.CHAM <14>; BM-PK7.CHAM <104>; WW-CHAM.CHAM <138>; WW-CHAM.CHAMLING <123>

Chamling [et] see Rodong

Champhung  Cf: Tangkhul; also: other dialects of Tangkhul IST Ukhrul; [other units of Luhupa IST]
Mariing, Kupome. Dialect: of Tangkhul, a unit of Luhupa IST. [Shafer: Kuk-Luh], spoken in Northeast Manipur.Phadang
Ukhrul [loc]

Chang see Changi

Chang-1  a (branch) of the Nagish [grp], a section of Baric [grp] IST. other names: Chang-Naga [etal]. Mojung [exo] is a variant spelling of Mozungrr, Mochungrr (Ao synonym MAR:391); Mojung [exo] (Konyak synonym MILLs); Machongri [exo] is a variant spelling of Machongrr (Sangtam synonym MAR:389; Majung [exo] is a variant spelling of Manjung (see in SREEDHAR P. 27-8); Mochumi [exo] (Simi synonym MAR:391, MILLs). Cf: Nagish also: grp: Baric [grp]; [other branches of Nagish [grp] IST] Nocte, Wancbo, Moshang, Angwanku, Chang-1; [other sections of Baric [grp] IST] Barish [grp]. Aalachang; Aachang-2 = Limbu; Mochumi Mochumi = Rengma.
[Shafer: Bac-Ng Benedict: Kyk].
STEDT data: (NN) ACST.CH NAGA <2>; AW-TBT.CHANG <107>; GEM-CNL.CHANG <936>; JAM-GSTC.CHANG <16>; RJL-DPTB.CHANG <1>; RJL-DPTB.CHANG(KONYAK) <1>; STC.CHANG <2>; WPT-PNN.CH <174>

Chang-2 see Chang-1 Limbu


Changdu-Tibetan see Qamdo-Tibetan [loc] [ett]

Changi  Cf: Limbu, Yakha. is related to Chang-2 = Limbu. AChang-1; AChangi; AChang-Naga = Chang-1.
Dialect: part of the Limbu subfamily of East Himalayan GLOVER 1974, P. 11;
the name 'Changi' should be adopted instead of 'Chang (Limbu)', in order to avoid confusion with Chang-Naga.

Changjan  Group: 'one of the two main groups (jan) of the Wancho, which traces its origin to a place called Changnu' RES. 3.4, P. 6. Cf: Tangjan, Wancho, Changnyu. Changnu probably same as Changnyu [ed. spb].Tangnu [loc]

Changki  other names: Ao-Changki [etal]. Cf: Ao; Mongsen; also: other dialects of Mongsen Khari; [other sub-units of Ao IST] Longla, Chongli, Tennga. AChangi. Dialect: 'A western form of Mongsen-Ao' MAR:380; 'a minor dialect of Mongsen spoken in the southwest part of the Ao area' SREEDHAR, P. 18; a dialect of Mongsen, a sub-unit of Ao IST. [Shafer: Kuk-NNG]

Changning see First-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc]

Changnu see Changian

‘the mother village of the Konyaks’ HUTTON, P. 383, MAR:381.


Chang-Naga [etal] see AChangi

Changki

Chantel Magar [etal] see Chantyal

Chantyal

‘All 2000 speakers of Chantyal (about 20% of the total Chantyal population) live in the Myagdi district of Nepal.’ Despite the erroneous allonym Chantel Magar, the Chantylal are not ethnic Magars, nor do they speak Magar: their language is Tamangic and is most closely allied with Thakali.’ NOONAN P.C. 1996.
STEDT data: (TGT) NPB-CHANQ.CHANQ <321>

Chaokik [exo] see Konyak [grp]

Chashan see Lehi [auto]
of Tibeto-Burman

Chaudangi a (unit) of Almora, a branch of West-Himalayish IST. other names: Tsaudangsi [allo] ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: also: sub-units of Chaudangi IST Byangsi; [other (units) of Almora IST] Rangkasa. [Shafer: WH-Alm Benedict: Him-Alm].

spoken in far western Nepal, Mahakali Zone, and also in India ETHNOLOGUE P. 565; 'they call themselves Magar, but they are closer to Kham or Thakali' ETHNOLOGUE P. 565.

STEDT data: (WH) STC.CHAUDANGSI <1>


name means 'people of the valley' or 'people of the stream'

ETHNOLOGUE

Chaurasia see Chaurasya


[Shafer: EH-W].Rai (EH) AW-TBT.CHOU <1>; (EH) WSC-SH.CHOURASYA <1>

Chaw see Chawte

Chaw [allo] see Kyau

Chawte Cf: Chowte: Kyau. [Benedict: Kuk]. see also STC P. 48; same as Chaw (i.e. Kyau)?

Chawte * STEDT data: (KUK) STC.CHAWTE <1>

Chay-Tibetan see Zhag'yab-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Chedi see see Lisu [grp]

Chekrama see Angami Chakroma Chokri Khezha

Cheli see see Lisu [grp]

Chem-Chang see Tangsa-1

Chen Cf: Konyak also: grp; [other 'dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. Dialect: Konyak MAR.381.

Chendu-Tibetan [allo] [pi] see Chindu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Chengjiang see Southern-Yi


'the same language [as Lambichong] in another locality' IST P. 3, N. 8, but treated as a separate language by HANSSON 1989. Spoken in Nepal by indigenous Rai groups in the villages around Chhingtang, near the confluence of the Arun and Tamorkosi rivers, including Dandagaon in Ankhisalla panchayat. The Chhingtang Rai usually claim to be a Bantawa subgroup; indeed, all but the elder generation now speak Bantawa HANSSON 1989.

Chhunting see Athparya Belhariya Chhimentang Mugali Phangduwali Southern-East-Kiranti Yakkha Lumba-Yakkha


STEDT data: (KMCS) ACST.CH <1>; ACST.CHEPANG <2>; AH.CSDPN.CH <805>; AW-TBT.CHEP <165>; BM-FK7.CHE <41>; JAM-ETY.CP <100>; JAM-GST.CHEPANG <1>; JAM-VSTB.CHEPANG <7>; RJL-DPTB.CHEPANG <4>; SIL-CHEP.CHEP <2044>; STC.CHEPANG <8>; STC.CHEPANG <1>; WSC-SH.CHEPANG <2>

Chepang (Eastern) STEDT data: (KMCS) RC-CHEP.CHEP <315>

Chhapang, Chhathar [allo] see Chhatthare-Limbu


Chhatthare-Limbu and Limbu proper are reported as mutually unintelligible; even though most of the core vocabulary is appears to be cognate, there are major morphological and syntactic differences HANSSON 1989. Spoken in Nepal; local varieties HANSSON 1989 include: Angdin, Okhre [from Tumkhewa thar], Hamarjung, Pokhori, and Sudap (all the above in Tehrathum district); Chhapang [from Parewadin panchayat], Hattikharke, Tangkuwa, and Teliya (all the above in Dhankuta district).

Chhilling see Athparya Belhariya Southern-East-Kiranti

Chhingtang, Chhintage see Chhingtang


'the same language [as Lambichong] in another locality' IST P. 3, N. 8, but treated as a separate language by HANSSON 1989. Spoken in Nepal by indigenous Rai groups in the villages around Chhingtang, near the confluence of the Arun and Tamorkosi rivers, including Dandagaon in Ankhisalla panchayat. The Chhingtang Rai usually claim to be a Bantawa subgroup; indeed, all but the elder generation now speak Bantawa HANSSON 1989.

Chhulung see Athparya Belhariya Chhimentang Mugali Phangduwali Southern-East-Kiranti Yakkha Lumba-Yakkha
Chi see Gyirong-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
    Jino [auto] [pi]
Chia see Jiarong [pi]
Chiang see Gyangzê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Chiarelish [grp] see Burnish [grp]
    Nungish [grp]
Chibusi see Northern Qiang [pi]
Chibusu see Yadu-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Chidang-Tibetan see Zêtang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Chieh-gu see Jiegu-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
Chien see Jainca-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
    Jianchuan-Bai [loc] [pi]
Chiengrai see Saku
Chih see Zhdoi-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Chih-chih-luo-Lao-mu-teng-Nu-su see Central-Nusu [pi]
Chima [allo] see Sima [loc]
Chinr see Hill-Miri

**Chin** [grp] [exo] other names: Zo-x [auto] (‘both the most general native term for “Chin” and a language in the northern Chin hills’ LEHMANN) is a variant spelling of Zomi (ZAHRE LIAN, in JORDAN 1971). Zome, Zorni ETHNOLOGUE: Laimi [auto] (cf. Lai; ZAHRE LIAN, in JORDAN 1971). Hkang-b [exo] is a variant spelling of Kbang (Jinghpa) synonym; ‘originally an opprobrious term indicating mixed race and parentage’ HANSON 1913, P. 19. Cf. also: languages and groups referred to as ‘Chin’, directly or indirectly, by various sources: Aimol, Anal, Bawm, Biate, Bwel, Chinpung, Chiru, Chittagong-Sho [exo/loc], Chorei, Dai, Dím, Falam, Fanai, Gante, Haka [grp], Hallam, Hathawi, Hkangchu, Hingiyong, Hrangkhôl, Hsêmtung, Hualingau, Hûau, Jinghpaung, Khamhu, Khami-Khumi [grp], Khimi, Khualrangkhang, Khualshim, Khumi [grp], Khyang, Kohlreng, Kom, Kuki-Naga [grp], Kukish [grp], Kuku, Kun, Kyau, Lai [grp], LăiLENPI-MaRA, LAIZO [grp], LângMâng, Langrong, Lawtu, Lawte, Ledu, Lente, LhûAU, LuHUpa [grp] (possibly units and dialects as well), Lushai, M’kang, Mafa, Matu, Meitei, Minbu, Mindat-I, Mrsu, Ng’ga, Ng meng, Ngawin, Nguite, Nitu, Northern-Khami, Pâng, Pâllang, Panhû, Purum, Qin, Rangkhol, Sabu-Mara, Saaingbaung, Sakaibul, Sandoway, Senthang, Shandu, Shiamy, Shoa, Sûtu, Southern-Khami, Taisun, Tamang-2, Tapung, Taroa, Tashon, Taunggla, Tawir, Teizang, Thádo, Tlantlang, Tlonehai, Vaipei, Welaung, Yawdwin, Yoka, Zaho, Zanniat, Zeuhnhang, Zo, Zokhaoh, Zophei, Zotung; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Chin·Special·Divis [shaier: (Kuk-N)]

Benedict: (Kuk-N). 'Chin' is a loose exonymic designation for many Northern Kukish languages and peoples; see BAREGTS 1969.

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**China** see specific entries such as: Aini-Hani [auto] [pi], Ake [auto] [pi], Akha [auto], Anshunguan-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Anzhitou-Qiang [loc] [pi], Axi [auto] [pi/cet], Azha [auto] [pi/cet], Bai [pi], Baijian [pi], Batang-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Beiqu-Naxi [loc] [pi], Bika-Hani [pi], Biyue [auto] [pi], Burang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Buyuan-Jiinuo [loc] [pi], Central-Tibetan, Central-Yi, Chomo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Chimulim-Qiang [pi], Coqên-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Dêrong-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Daqishan-Qiang [loc] [pi], Dardo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Dawu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Dunhua-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Dzorgai [loc], Eastern-Yi, Erwa-Qiang [loc] [pi], Exin-Yi [pi], Gê’gyai-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Gêrzê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Gaodongshan-Qiang [loc] [pi], Gar-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Gelanghe-Aini [loc] [pi], Gonghe-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Guabie-Naxi [loc] [pi], Guinan-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Hâi’Hani [pi], Hani-a [pi], Hani-b [auto] [pi], Heihu-Qiang [pi] [loc], Heishui-Qiang [loc] [pi], Heping-Qiang [loc] [pi], Hkauri [auto], Hnksu-Qiang [loc], Hou’erku-Qiang [loc] [pi], Houshuan [pi], Hualong-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Huangzhong-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Jeu-’go’ [auto], Jiashan-Qiang [loc] [pi], Jinuo [auto] [pi], Juziyi-Qiang-b [loc] [pi], Kham-Tibetan [wt], Ledu-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Lhasa-Tibetan [ctt] [loc], Lipho [auto] [ctt], Liping-Qiang [loc] [pi], Litang-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Longxi-Qiang-a [pi], Longxi-Qiang-b [pi], Luhua-Qiang-a [pi], Luhua-Qiang-b [pi], Luobuzhai-Qiang [loc] [pi], Luquan-Lisu [loc] [pi], Lyuchun-Hani [loc] [pi], Mawo-Qiang [pi], Muda [auto] [pi], Naxi [pi], Ngawu [ctt], Nian [auto] [pi], Ni [auto] [pi/wg], Niusan-Qiang [loc] [pi], Noesu [ctt], Northern-Yi, Nu [pi] [exo], Nuojiang-Lisu [loc] [pi], Nuojiang-Trung [loc] [pi], Nusu [pi] [auto], Phunoi, Pindong-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Pumi [exo] [pi], Puxi-Qiang [pi], Qingshui-Qiang [loc] [pi], Qinghui-Pumi [pi], Rutog-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Shidan [auto] [pi], Shuihui-Haoni [loc] [pi], Somang [ctt], Southern-Yi, Suoqiaozhai-Qiang [loc] [pi], Taoba-Pumi [pi], Third-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc], Tianjun-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Tianzhu-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Tongde-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Tongmeng-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Tongshiangzhai-Qiang [loc] [pi], Tuqiu [exo] [pi], Wasi-Jiarong [pi], Wasi-Qiang [loc] [pi], Weigu-Qiang [pi], Weining [pi], Western-Naxi [pi], Western-Yi, Xibaiushui-Qiang [loc] [pi], Xichang [pi], Xide-Yi [loc] [pi], Xikang-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Xining-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Yadu-Qiang [loc] [pi], Yanmen-Qiang [loc] [pi], Yishai-Enu [loc] [pi], Yi [grp] [exo], Yongsheng-Lisu [loc] [pi], Youle-Jiinuo [loc] [pi], Zêtang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Zaganou-Jiarong [pi], Zanda-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Zengtou-Xizhaidai·Qiang [loc] [pi], Zhuokeji-Jiarong [pi], Zida [pi], Lama, Lisu [grp]

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This list is of course quite incomplete. It is retained here so that it may be improved and expanded in subsequent editions.
Chinbok  
*Cf.* Ng'men; South-Kukish; Yawdwin;  
*also:* other units of South-Kukish Sho, Khami; [dialects of Chinbok] Nitu; [other cross-references] Ng'men, Kanpetlet. Cho = Ng'men.  
Chinbok.  
*Diæct:* the unique sub-unit of Yawdwin, a unit of South-Kukish IST.  
[Shafer: Kuk-S Benedict: Kuk-S].  
same as Cho (i.e. Ng'men), according to LEHMANN: ETHNOLOGUE states that the correct name for this group is Mün Chin, and that Chinbok is a derogatory name for this group and not a separate language ETHNOLOGUE P. 439.  
STEDT data: (KUC) ACST.CHINBOK <1>; JAM-ETY.CHINBOK <17>; JAM-VSTB.CHINBOK <1>; STC.CHINBOK <1>.  

Chinbon  
a member of Sho, a (unit) of South-Kukish IST.  
*other names:* Ut, Chindwin Chin, Sho (all from ETHNOLOGUE).  
*Cf.* Sho, South-Kukish; *also:* other units of South-Kukish IST Khami, Yawdwin; [other members of Sho IST] Thayetmo, Minbu, Chittagong-Sho, Lemyo, Saingbaung.  
*Diæct:* Kham-Tibetan NISHI 5.04; spoken in Chindu (Chengduo) county, Yushu Tibetan AN prefecture, Qinghai province, China.  

Chindu  
*see* Chindu-Tibetan [loc] [ett]  

Chindu-Tibetan [loc] [ett]  
*other names:* Chengduo-Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Ch'eng-to Tibetan [wg], khri-fu [wt].  
*Cf.* Kham-Tibetan; other Kham-Tibetan dialects, see cross-references of Kham-Tibetan.  
*Diæct:* Kham-Tibetan NISHI 5.04; spoken in Chindu (Chengduo) county, Yushu Tibetan AN prefecture, Qinghai province, China.  

Chindwin  
*see* Chindu-Tibetan [loc] [ett]  

Chinese  
A Sino-Tibetan language; *also:* a large subgroup of Sino-Tibetan.  
Chinese and Chinese dialects are not treated here except inasmuch as they bear on the Tibeto-Burman languages indexed herein.  
*see also entry under CHINA, and the following entries as well:*  
Aini-Hani [auto] [pi], Akha [auto], Batang-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Central-Tibetan, Dardo-Tibetan [loc] [ett], H'ai'ai-Hani [pi], Heishui-Qiang [loc] [pi], Jiuziying-Qiang-a [pi], Karen [grp], Kham-Tibetan [wt], Lahu, Lapho [auto] [cet], Muya [pi], Naxi [pi], Nu [pi] [exo], Nungish [grp], Pumi [exo] [pi], Puxi-Qiang [pi], Ryu [pi], Rawang, Tenae, Tosu [pi], Tuji [exo] [pi], Wasi-Qiang [loc] [pi], Woni [grp] [exo], Wuding-Yi [loc] [pi], Xikang-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Xining-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Yanmen-Qiang [loc] [pi], Yejein [exo], Yi [grp] [exo], Zauzou  
STEDT data: (S) JAM-II.CHINESE <1>; STC.CHINESE <1>.  

Chinese (Middle)  
STEDT data: (MC) ACST.MC <8>; BK-AD.MID CHIN <1>; GSR.MC <85>; JAM-ETY.MC <2>; JAM-TIL.MC <1>; RJJ-DPTB.MC <4>; WSC-SH.MC <172>.  

Chinese (Old)  
STEDT data: (OC) ACST.OC <50>; AW-TBT.CHS <4>; GHL-PPB.ARCHAIC CHINESE <99>; GSR.OC <33>; JAM-ETY.OC <2>; JAM-GSTC.CHINESE <75>; JAM-TIL.AC <86>; JAM-VSTB.AC <1>; WSC-SH.OC <169>; PC.OC <2>.  

Chinese (Old/Mid)  
STEDT data: (OC) ACST.OC <405>; GSR.OC/MC <1000>; RJJ-DPTB.AC <26>.  

Ching  
*see* Jinghpaw  

Chingkao  
*Cf.* Konyak also: grp; [other ‘dialects’ and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp].  
*Diæct:* Konyak MAR:381.  

Chinglang  
*Cf.* Konyak also: grp; [other ‘dialects’ and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp].  
*Diæct:* Konyak MAR:381.  

Chinglanggou  
*see* Chimulin-Qiang [pi]  

Chingmengnu  
*see* Phom  

Chingpaw  
*see* Jinghpaw  

Chingtang  
*allo*  
*see* Chhintang  
STEDT data: (KIR) ACST.CHU<TANG <1>; STC.CHU<TANG <1>  

Chinkao  
*see* Konyak [grp]  

Chinme  
*Cf.* Chin also: grp.  
*Diæct:* Southern Chin LSI. Not in IST or BAREIGTS.  

Chinpung  
*Group:* a Southern Chin group BAREIGTS.  
*other names:* Chin-pong [allo] (seen in JORDAN 1971).  

Chintang-rüng  
*see* Chhintang  

Chipalongan  
*see* Kawlum  

Chiplag  
*see* Gurung  

Chirkwa  
*see* Tamachhang  

Chirr  
a southern form of Yimchungru MAR:381.  
*Cf.* Yimchungru; *also:* other dialects of Yimchungru Tikhir, Tirkhir, Minir, Pherrongre, Wui.  
*Chiru*  
a member of Central-Old-Kuki IST, a unit of Old-Kuki.  
*Group:* A Northern Chin group BAREIGTS; [as Kuki-Chiru] a small group in Nagaland (SREEDHAR gives the population as 1175).  
*other names:* Kuki-Chiru [allo] (seen in SREEDHAR).  
*Cf.* Central-Old-Kuki; *also:* other members of Central-Old-Kuki IST Purum, Langrong, Aimo; Old-Kuki; [other units of Old-Kuki IST] Western-Old-Kuki, Lamgang, Kyau, Khotren; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Chin [grp].  
*Chirr.*  
[Shafer: Kuk-S].  

The Chiru stand entirely alone v in Manipur in the hills west of the Logtak lake v they are few and scattered.  

STEDT data: (KAN) AW-TBT.CHUR <10>.  

Chisholimi-Simi [loc]  
*Cf.* Simi.  
Simma = Simi.  
*Diæct:* Sema SREEDHAR. P. 19.  

Chisopani  
*see* Puma  

Chitkhuli  
a language of the Kanauri (unit) of Northwestern-West-Himalayish IST.  
*Cf.* other languages of the Kanauri (unit) IST Kanauri, Tukpa, Kanashi; [other Northwestern-West-Himalayish IST] Kanauri-2.  
[Shafer: WH-NW Benedict: Him-Knr].Kanauri [grp]  

Chittagong  
*see* Chin [grp] [exo]  
Chittagong-Sho [exoloc]
Chittagong-Sho [exoloc]  a member of Sho, a (unit) of South Kukish IST. Group: [as Khyang] 'a Southern Chin group' BAREIGTS, other names: Chittagong [allo/exoloc] BERNOT AND BERNOT 1958; Khyang [allo] is a variant spelling of Khyeng (identified as Chittagong by BERNOT AND BERNOT 1958). Cf: Sho; South-Kukish; Chin also; grp; [other units of South Kukish IST] Khami, Jaydwin; [other members of Sho IST] Chinbon, Minbu, Sayangdang, Thayetmo, Lemyo. [Shafer: Kuk-S]. Chittagong is the Bengali name of a city in Bangladesh; thus, an 'exonym'.

Chiu see Jigzhi-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Nu [pi] [exo]
Nungish [grp]

Chiu-tzu see Juiziyi-Qiang-a [pi]

Chiu-tzu-yang-Ch'iang see Juiziyi-Qiang-b [loc] [pi]

Chiu-tzu-yang-Ch'iang-a see Juiziyi-Qiang-a [pi]

Chitse see Rawang

Chizemi see Chizemi-Simi [loc]


Chizema [exo] see ≠Chizemi-Simi [loc]

Lotha

Cho [allo] see Chinbok
Joné-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Kyau
Ng'men

Cho-k'o-chi-Chia see Zhuokeji-Jiarong [pi]


Choiimi [exo] see ≠Ao
Lotha

Choka [allo] see Choha

Chôko other names: Chôkô [allo]. Cf: Lolo also: grp. [Shafer: Lo-C Benedict: Lo-N].

Chokri Group: 'an East Angami tribe with its own dialect' MAR:381. other names: Chakhru [allo]; Chakrima [exo] IST(Angami exonym MAR:381, S Reedhar P. 16) is a variant spelling of Chakrama. Cf: Angami; East-Kukish; also: other sub-units of Angami IST Tengrima; [other (units) of East-Kukish IST] Simi, Rengma; [dialects of Chokri IST] Dzuna, Keiena, Mima; [consult cross-references under entries for] Chakhesang, Chakrima. Chakrama is related to Chakroma. Dialect: [as Chakrima] a sub-unit of Angami, a (unit) of East-Kukish IST. [Shafer: Kuk-E Benedict: Ng-S]. S Reedhar data: (NAGA) GEM-CNL.CHOKRI <516>; VN-CHIQ.CHOKRI <235>

Cholimi [exo] see Ao ≠Lotha

Cholo a dialect of Nung ETHNOLOGUE Cf:
Nungish also: grp


Chona see Chone

Chone Choni [allo] is a variant spelling of Chona ETHNOLOGUE. Dialect: an aberrant dialect of Tibetan, spoken in present day Lintan J. SUN 1992. possibly the same as Zhongdian-Tibetan ETHNOLOGUE

Chongtien see Zhongdian-Tibetan [loc] [pi]

Choni [allo] see Chone

Chonwa see Yakkha


Chos-kia see Zhuokeji-Jiarong [pi]

Chou-ch'ü see Zhugqu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Choubise see Yakkha

Chourasya [allo] see Chaursasya

Chowte Cf: Chawte, language of Manipur studied by Shree Krishan P.C.; probably = Chawte.

Choyang see Timta

Chug see Lish-pa

Chukwa S Reedhar data: (E) AW-TBT.CHUKWA <1>

Chulikata [exo], Chulikotta see Midu

Chumbi-Tibetan see Chomo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Chung see Zhongdian-Tibetan [loc] [pi]

Lisu [grp]

Chung-san see Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]

Chungli other names: Zungi [paleo] ('an old spelling for Chungli' MAR:401). Nowgong [paleoexoloc] (Assamese name for Merangkong village MAR:393). Cf: Ao; also: other sub-units of Ao IST Longla, Mongsen, Tenga; [other (units) of North-Naga IST] Lotha, Yimchangru, Thukumi. Dialect: 'largest group of the Ao and the dominant dialect; east of the Mongsen' MAR:382; a sub-unit of Ao, a unit of North-Naga IST. [Shafer: Kuk-Nng].

Chuo see Chomo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Churachand see Kuki

Churachandpur see Gangte
Chutiya  
other names: Deori-Chutiya [allo].  
Cf:  
Barish also grp; East-Barish; [other branches of Barish [grp] IST] North-Central-Barish, Jhalpaiguri, South-Central-Barish, West-Barish. Deori-Chutiya is related to Dewri.  
Dialect: the unique unit of East-Barish, a branch of Barish [grp] IST.  
[Shafer: Br-E Benedict: BG].  
a moribund language of Northern Assam.

Chuxiong  
see  
Central-Yi  
Lipho [auto] [ctt]  
Lolopho-Yi [ctt]  
Luquan [pi]  
Second-Lolopho-Yi [ctt]  
Southern-Yi

Ciba  
see  
Cimulin-Qiang [pi]

Cimulin-Qiang [pi]  
other names: Tz'u-mu-lin-Ch'iang [allo] [wg].  
Cf: Northern-Qiang; also: other dialects of Northern-Qiang Luhua-Qiang, Mawo-Qiang.  
Weigu-Qiang, Yadu-Qiang.  
Dialect: of Northern-Qiang, name from village in Sichuan province, China.  
Speaker population of about 9,000, primarily distributed in the vicinity of Cimulin in Xioahei shui district; specifically, the villages of Ermun, Rewo, Wumushu, Ciba, Chinglanggou, in Sichuan province, China.

Ciya  
see  
Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]

Common Lahu  
STEDT data: (LO-C) DB-PLolo.(C.L. <173>

Cooch  
see  
Cooch-Behar [exoloc]

Cooch-Behar [exoloc]  
a member of the  
South-Central-Barish, a branch of Barish [grp] IST.  
Cf: South-Central-Barish; Barish also grp; [other members of South-Central-Barish IST] Rabha, Ruga, Koch, Tintekiy, Konch, Atong.  
[Shafer: Br-SC].  
Cooch-Behar is a state in India.  
Note similarity of 'Cooch' to 'Koch' and 'Konch' - are these perhaps closely-related dialects?

Coqên-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
other names: Cuoqin-Tibetan [allo] [wg].  
Cf: Northern-Qiang; also: other dialects of Northern-Qiang Luhua-Qiang, Mawo-Qiang.  
Weigu-Qiang, Yadu-Qiang.  
Dialect: of Northern-Qiang, name from village in Sichuan province, China.  
Speaker population of about 9,000, primarily distributed in the vicinity of Cimulin in Xioahei shui district; specifically, the villages of Ermun, Rewo, Wumushu, Ciba, Chinglanggou, in Sichuan province, China.

Dacca-Garo [exoloc]  
other names: Dacca [allo] IST.  
Cf: Garo; North-Central-Barish; also: other members of Garo IST Achik, Abeng, Kamrup; [other Garo] Awe.  
Dialect: member of Garo, the unique (unit) of North-Central-Barish.  
[Shafer: Br-NC].  
Dacca is the capital of Bangla Desh.

Daduwa [loc]  
Cf: Gurung also grp.  
'Daduwa town seems central linguistically'  
ETNOLOGUE P. 565

Dafang-Yi [pi/loc]  
other names: Dang-Yi [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Ta-fang-I [wg].  
Cf: Shuixi-Yi; also: other subdialects of Shuixi-Yi Qianxi-Yi, Bijie-Yi.  
Dialect: subdialect of Shuixi-Yi, itself a dialect of Dianqian-Yi.  
Dafang is a county in Guizhou province.  
Spoken in parts of Dafang, Zhijin, Qingzhen, Bijie, and Nayong counties, all in Guizhou province, China.

Dafla [grp]  
see  
Adi [grp]  
Apatani  
Dafla [paleoex]  
Luoba [pi]  
Miri [exo]  
Mishmi [grp]  
Tani  
Kaman  
Taraon-Idu  
Sulung  
Hrusso-Dhamma  
Kang: Dahan-Lishpa

Dafle [paleoex]  
Group: spoken by the Na people, a small tribe occupying the Taksing area in the Upper Subansiri District of the Arunachal Pradesh J. SUN 1993 p. 481; a Central subgroup of the Northern Assam group.  
other names: Daphla [allo] is a variant spelling of Daphla; Nyising [allo]; Bengni [auto] is a variant spelling of Bangni, Beni J. SUN 1993.  
Cf: Abor-Miri-Dafle also: grp, Nishang [grp], Nishi [grp].  
Daphla-x = Nishang [grp], Nishi [grp].  
[Shafer: Bdc-Bmc: Benedict: AMD].  
the term 'Dafle' was formerly used as a supergroup name for certain languages of the Northeast Frontier Agency (now Arunachal Pradesh); this usage is indicated as Dafle-x under the Nishang [grp] and Nishi [grp] languages.  
OtherNyms (Nishang and Nishi being the newer, supplanting terms); 'Dophla' is 'an Anglicized spelling of Assamese "daphal", pronounced [do philanthropy] GRUSSNER P.C. 1980.  
J. SUN 1993 lists dialects of Bengni as varieties of western Tani.  
STEDT data: (TANI) AW-TBT.DAFLA <1>; RJL-DPTB.DAFLA <1>; STC.DAFLA <1>

Dago'Lawng-Bit  
Cf: Maru dialect ETNOLOGUE

Dagpakha  
Cf: Bhutanese  
Dialect: Tibetan dialect of the northeast border of Bhutan ETNOLOGUE

Dahela  
see  
Jiuziyi-Qiang-a [pi]

Dahulu  
A tribe of Tripura and a dialect of Tripuri KARAPURKAR 1972.  
Group: see Linguistic Group.  
Cf: Tripura; also: other dialects of Tripura Tripuri.  
Tripuri = Tipura.

Dahuodi  
see  
Puxi-Qiang [pi]

Dai/Jingpo see Bai [pi] Hkauri [auto] Nhukum [auto] Shidan [auto] [pi]

Daignet Cf: Chaireil.

language grouped with Chaireil in VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977, CITED IN HALE 1980.

Daing-de see Tanchingya [?]
Daing-na see Tanchingya [?]
Daijaban see Dongshan-Yi [pi] [loc]
Daijanlu-Tibetan see Dardo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Daionkâ see Sikkimese
Dakpa see Shtagpa
Daluxing see Jiuziyi·Qiang-a [pi]

Dali-Bai [loc] [pi] other names: Ta-li-Pai [allo] [wg]. Cf: Bai; also: other dialects of Bai XU AND ZHAO 1984. Jianchuan-Bai, Bijiang-Bai, Eryuan, Heqing, Minchia = Bai. Dialect: of Bai XU AND ZHAO 1984; listed in VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977 as a 'Minchian dialect'.

county in the Dali Bai NA prefecture, Yunnan province, China.


Dam see Lahu-Na
Damalo [allo] see Tamalu
Dambug [allo] see Dambung


Damenzhai see Hou'erku·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Damu [loc] Group: spoken by the Miguba, a heterogeneous Adi group of only about 80 speakers at Damu Township, Motuo County, Tibet; their dialect is known by the village name Damu J. SUN 1993. Cf: Abor-Miri-Dafila, Adi also: grp

tone language J. SUN 1993 P. 472.

Danau Cf: »Danu; »Danuwur.
called a 'hybro-Burmese' language in LSI; perhaps = Danaw, a Northern Mon-Khmer language studied by LUCE 1965.

Danaw (Mon-Khmer) see Danau

Dandabajar see Yakkha
Dandagaon see Chhintang
Dâng-Yi see Dafang-Yi [pi] [loc]
Dangali see Humla-Bhotia
Dangbami-Khapung, Dangbami-Lorung [allo] see South-Lorung

Danhu see Raji
Danjongka, Danjon-ka see Sikkimese

Danu a member of South-Burman IST. Cf: other members of South-Burman IST Arakanese, Burmese, Tavoy, Margma, Taungyo, Yaw, Intha, Maghi. »Danau; »Danuwur. [shafer: Bm-S].

STEDT data: (BM) GHL-PBB.DANU <46>

Danuwur other names: Danuwur-Rai [allo]. Cf: Rai also: grp, »Danu.
a language of East Central Nepal spoken in Hatidungna (south of Kathmandu), worked on by KLUS AND DORIS KUGLER OF THE SIL.

Daофu-Tibetan [allo] [pi] see Daow-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Daogutuo, Daoxin see Dayanzen-Naxi [loc] [pi]
Daozui see Western-Naxi [pi]
Daphla [allo] see Dafila [paleoexox]
Dapuxi see Daupuxi-Qiang [pi]

Daupuxi-Qiang [pi] other names: Ta-p’u-hsi-Ch’iang [allo] [wg]. Cf: Puxi-Qiang; also: other varieties of Puxi-Qiang recorded by WEN 1941 Seru-Qiang, Banpo-Qiang. Dialect: variety of Puxi-Qiang WEN1941.

name from Dapuxi (IPA [pi-ju]), a village in Lixian county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China.

Daqishanzhai see Puxi-Qiang [pi]

Daqishan-Qiang [loc] [pi] other names: Ta-ch’i-shan-Ch’iang [allo] [wg]. Cf: Qiang; also: other dialects of Southern Qiang SUN 1981 Taoping-Qiang, Longxi-Qiang, Mianchi-Qiang, Heihu-Qiang; [analogous groupings WEN 1941] Puxi-Qiang, Jiuziyi-Qiang-a. Dialect: of Southern Qiang SUN 1981; corresponds more or less to the Puxi-Qiang and Jiuzi-yi-Qiang-a subgroups posited by WEN 1941.

name from Daqishan, a village in Lixian county in Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. primary distribution in the vicinity of Xuecheng in southern Lixian county, including the villages of Xuecheng, Shangmeng, Xinglong, Lielie, Jiuzi, Puto, and Puxi. The village of Ganbao, to the west, is apparently a linguistic frontier: SUN 1981 includes it in Daqishan-Qiang above, while WEN 1941 claims it to be fiaorang-speaking.

Darang see »Darung

Taraon

STEDT data: (DENG) JAM-EYT.TAR <97>; JAM-VSTB.TARAON <2>; SLZO-MLD.DGDR <172>; RJL-DPTB.DRD <7>

Darang (=Taraon) STEDT data: (DENG) ZMYYC.DARANG49 <1004>

Dardo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] other names: Darisemdo-Tibetan [allo] [loc] is a variant spelling of da-rtsa-mdo [wt]; Muya-erawu [wg] NISHI; Tatsienlu-Tibetan IST [allo] [loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Dajiyanlu-Tibetan [pi]. Dacha-renlu-Tibetan [wg] Kangding-Tibetan [allo] [loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Ka`ng-ting-Tibetan [wg] HALE 1980. Cf: Dialect: [as Muya-Tibetan] Kham-Tibetan NISHI 5.15; Central-Bodish IST. [shafer: Bd-C], spoken in Dardo (Kangding) county, Garze Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Concerning the allonyms: the spelling 'Da·rtse·mdo' reflects the morphemic segmentation of the Written Tibetan toponym, which now refers to the town which is the seat of Dardo county; the name itself derives from WT dar ('ice, glacier') +
rtsé ('peak, summit') + mdo ('lowland, confluence of valleys'). Forms such as 'Dajianlu', etc. represent an older Chinese logophonic (non-semantic) transcription of 'Dartsemdo', while 'Dardo' (shown on official Chinese maps) may represent a contraction of 'Dartsemdo' or simply a different Tibetan name for the same place. Finally, 'Kanding' is a Chinese name of the county of which Dartsemdo is the seat; it is the toponym most frequently shown on maps.

Darimiya [allo] see Darimiya
Darjeeling see Kagate-Tibetan
Darlong [allo] see Dalong
Darlung

Darrang see Miji Sherdukpen
Darsemseo-Tibetan see Dardo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Darung Group: a Singpho group long under Shan domination, whose dialect underwent heavy Shan influence. Cf: Jinghpaw. Dialect: their dialect is largely a Shan patois; their dialect is largely a Shan patois HANSON 1913, P. 12.

Dawai see Taungyo
Dawansha [allo] see Angami
Dawaxung see Coqên-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Dawe see Taungyo
Dawe [allo] see Tavoy


spoken in Dawu (Daofu) county, Garzê Tibetan NA district, Sichuan province, China; Dawu-Tibetan has been variously treated as an Amdo-Tibetan dialect by NISHI, but as a Khams-Tibetan dialect by MILLER 1969 and NISHI 1970. These conflicting opinions perhaps reflect the fact that Dawu-Tibetan, along with Luhuo-Tibetan, is surrounded by Khams-Tibetan dialects, and is isolated from the main cluster of Amdo-Tibetan dialects further to the north.

Dayang see Lazemi-Simi [loc]


Dayao see Central-Yi Lipho [auto] [ctt] Li-a [pi]
Dayong see Lazemi-Simi [loc]
Dazhai see Hani-b [auto] [pi] Lychunch-Hani [loc] [pi]

Dazhai-Hani from ZMYC - dialect of Hani
Da-rtse-mdo see Dardo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Dbus see Central-Tibetan Lhasa-Tibetan [ctt] [loc]
De see Dêqên-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]


Debkarma [allo] see Debbarma
Dechang see Northern-Yi Shengzha [pi] Suodi [auto] [pi]


Dehong see Bai [pi] Hkauri [auto] Nkhum [auto] Nuijiang-Lisu [loc] [pi] Shidun [auto] [pi]


Delu see Mising [auto]

Deng

Deng

Deqin-Tibetan [allo] [pi] see Dêqên-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Derge-Tibetan see Dêqên-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Dermuha Cf: Mogpha, Karen also: grp. Dialect: listed in ETHNOLOGUE as a dialect of Mogpha. [Shafer: Karenic Benedict: Karen] [grp]

Derong-Tibetan [allo] [pi] see Dérong-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Dêrong·Tibetan [loc] [ctt] other names: Derong·Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Te-jung·Tibetan [wg]. Cf: Kham·Tibetan; other Kham·Tibetan dialects. Dialect: Kham·Tibetan NISHI 5.17. spoken in Dêrong (derong) county, Garze·Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Tibetan autocononym unknown.


Dhakuta see South·Lorung

Dhankuta see Athpatriya, Belhariya, Chhatthare·Limbu, Yakkha, Lumba·Yakkha


Dhoba·Miri [allo] see Dhoba [loc]

Dhupu see Biksi

Dianqian·Yi [loc] other names: Dianqian·Yi [pi] is a variant spelling of Tung-shan·I [wg]. Cf: Eastern·Yi; also: other subgroups of Eastern·Yi Panxian·Yi, Dianqian·Yi; [subdialects of Dianqian·Yi] Mangbu·Yi, Shuxi·Yi, Wumeng·Yi, Wusa·Yi; [cross-categorizations] Noesu. Dialect: subgroup of Eastern·Yi.

Dibang see Mindri, Mithun·Mishmi

Digaro see Taran

Digaru·Mishmi see Mishni [grp]

Dim Group: 'A Northern Chin group'

Dimasa a (unit) of West·Barish, a branch of Barish [grp] IST. other names: Hills·Kachari [allo]. Cf: West·Barish; Barish also: grp; [other branches of Barish [grp] IST] Jalpaiguri, East·Barish, North·Central·Barish, South·Central·Barish; [other units of West·Barish IST] Bodo, Lalong, Moran, Tipura; [sub-units of Dimasa IST] Hojai; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Kachari. Hills·Kachari is related to Plains·Kachari = Bodo. [Shafer: Br-W Benedict: BG·Bodo].

Dingla see Tamachhang

Dingri·Tibetan see Tingri·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Dion Cf: Moso, Naxi, Lolo also: grp. [Shafer: Lo-?].Naxi [pi]

Diplung see Puma

Dirang see Central·Monpa

Diso see Maru [exo]

Dînqîân·Yî see Dînqîân·Yî [loc] [pi]

Dolakha [loc] a dialect of spoken in Dolakha district, east of the Kathmandu Valley CNRS ECOLOGICAL MAP much less mutually intelligible than Bhaktapur dialect.

Dolha see Jirel·Tibetan

Dolpa [loc] a branch of the Tibetan family of Bodish GLOVER 1974, P. 13. other names: Dolpo [allo]; Phoke·Dolpa, Dolpa·Tibetan ETHNOLOGUE Cf: Tibetan also: grp, Tichurong. spoken in Dolpa and northern Nepal; a distinct language, close to Tichurong ETHNOLOGUE P. 565.

Dolpo [allo] see Dolpa [locos]

Dongco, Dongcuo see Gêrzê·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Dongmenwai see Zhongsanku·Qiang [pi]

Dongshanzhi·Yi [pi] other names: Dongshanzhi·Yi [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Tung-shan·I [wg]. Cf: Western·Yi; also: other dialects of Western·Yi Xishan·Yi; [subdialects of Dongshanzhi·Yi] First·Dongshan·Yi, Second·Dongshan·Yi. Dialect: of Western·Yi. artificial loconym (= 'East Mountain'). Spoken in an area extending eastward of the Weishan plateau, across Weibao and Dacang districts, Dali county, Dajiban and Xiaojiban in Midu county, and Yongping and Baoshan counties (all in Yunnan province).

Dopdarya, Dopdor [allo] see Yacham [loc]
Dophla  see  Dafla [paleoexo]
Doyang  see  Kyong [auto]
Dzongsu [auto]

Dri  see  Mindri
Drukha, Drukke, Drukpa  see  Bhutanese

Dulong
see  Cf: Duampu
Dulonghe·Trung [pi] [loc]

Duampou
other names: Peu-of-Seutati (Zidadi) OLLONE 1912, No. 38. Cf: Guijingau

Duampu  Cf: Lolo also: grp. [Shafer: Lo-?].

Duapka  see  Bhutanese


Dulien  Cf: Ngente, Lushai; also: other sub-units of Lushai IST Zahao, Hmar, Pankhu. Dialect: standard dialect of Lushai, a sub-unit of Lushai IST. [Shafer: Kuk-C. Benedict: Kuk-C.] Huanggau

Dulong  see  Dulonghe-Trung [pi] [loc]

Dulong [allo] [pi]  see  Trung

Dulong [allo] [pi]  see  Trung

Dulonghe·Trung [pi] [loc]  other names: Tu-lung-ho-Trung [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of Dulong. Cf: Trung; also: other dialects of Trung SUN 1982


Dulonghe·Trung [pi] [loc]  other names: Tu-lung-ho-Trung [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of Dulong. Cf: Trung; also: other dialects of Trung SUN 1982


name from the Dulong River. Spoken by a population of about 4,100 in District Four of the Gongshan Dulong/Nu NA county, Yunnan province, China.


STEDT data: (KIR) AW-TBT.DUMI <2>/<BM-PK7.DUMI <111>/<RJL-DPTB.DUMI <1>/<STC.DUMI <5>.

Dumi (=Dumi Rai)  STEDT data: (KIR) SVD-DUM.DUMI <1482>

Dungmali a member of Waling, a sub-unit of Bantawa IST. other names: Dunmali [allo] ETHNOLOGUE Cf: Bantawa, Waling; also: other members of Waling IST Waling-a, Rungchenbun, Kiranti; [other sub-units of Bantawa IST] Muγali, Lohorong, Rodong. [Shafer: EH-E].

STEDT data: (KIR) AW-TBT.DUNGMALI <5>/<STC.DUNGMALI <1>

Dungsam  see  Sharchop [auto]

Dunhua  see  Dunhua-Tibetan [loc] [pi]


spoken in Dunhua Salar Nationality Autonomous county in the District of Haidong, Qinghai province, China. Tibetan autochonyn unknown.

Dunmali [allo]  see  Dungmali

Duta  see  Apatani

Dwags [allo]  see  Takpa

Dy-Dongshän-Yi  see  First·Dongshan-Yi [pi] [loc]

Dy-Luölöpö-Yi  see  First·Lolopho-Yi [ctet]

Dy-Xishän-Yi  see  First·Xishan-Yi [pi] [loc]

Dzanggli  see  Janggali

Dzong  see  Sagtengpa

Dzongka  see  Sukkimese

Dzongkha  see  Adap Tapadamteng

STEDT data: (TIB) AW-TBT.DZONG <20>

Dzongkha [allo]  see  Bhutanese


refers to the area of the present Zoigê county, Aba Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. 'Not sufficiently well known for more detailed classification' STC P. 8; see also LACOMPERIE 1887.
Dzorgaish [grp]  
*Cf: Dzorgai, Kortse, Pingfang, Rotati-po, Thotcu. Dialect: a new group of Tibeto-Burman languages forming one of the connecting links between Tibetic and Burmic \(\vee\) the Dzorgaish peoples occupy at least a portion of the Sifan \(\vDash Xifan\) plateau, and probably form the northeasternmost outpost of the Tibeto-Burman languages' STL, **VOL:** 8. Qiang [pi] Thöchü.

Dzuna  
a dialect of East Angami **SREEDHAR, P. 26**; a dialect of Chokri, a sub-unit of Angami IST. **Cf:** Angami; Chokri; also: other dialects of Chokri IST Kehena, Mina; [other sub-units of Angami IST] Tengima. [Shafer: Kuk-E]. similar to the Angami of Kohima MAR:382.Mina [loc]

**E**

Eastern-Bwe [allo] see Geba

**Eastern-East-Himalayish**  

**Eastern-Yi**  
other names: no\(\approx\)su\(\approx\) [ethno] is a variant spelling of ny\(\approx\)su\(\approx\); na\(\approx\)su\(\approx\)pho\(\approx\) [ethno] is a variant spelling of na\(\approx\)so\(\approx\)pho\(\approx\), ny\(\approx\)su\(\approx\)pho\(\approx\), ni\(\approx\)su\(\approx\)pho\(\approx\); no\(\approx\)pho\(\approx\) [ethno]; ko\(\approx\)pho\(\approx\) [ethno]. **Cf:** Yi; also: other subgroups of Yi Western-Yi, Northern-Yi, Central-Yi, Southeastern-Yi, Southern-Yi; [subgroups of Eastern-Yi] Diandongbei-Yi, Dianqian-Yi, Fanxian-Yi; [cross-categorizations] Noesu. Dialect: subgroup of Yi. speaker population of about 800,000 is distributed primarily in Guizhou and Yunnan province, China; secondarily in Sichuan province and the Guangxi Zhuang NA county, China **CHEN AT AL. 1985 PP.179-89** More specifically, this subgroup is spoken within an area bounded on the east by Qianxi and Guanling counties in Guizhou and Longlin county in Guangxi; on the south by Shizong county in Yunnan (bordering the Southern Yi subgroup); on the west by Anning and Yunnan counties in Yunnan (bordering the Southern and Central Yi subgroups); and on the north by Yongshan, Qiaoja, and Zhaotong counties in Yunnan (bordering the Northern Yi subgroup). On a county by county basis, Eastern Yi is distributed as follows: (a) Guizhou province: Bije, Dafang, Jinsha, Qianxi, Zhijin, Nayong, Shuicheng, Hezhang counties and Weining Yi/Moslem/Hmong NA county (all within the district of Bijie); Zhenning, Xingren, Xingyi, Panxian, Qionglong, Qingzhen, Pu'an, and Guanling counties (all within the district of Anshun); (b) Yunnan provinc

**Eastern-East-Kiranti**  
a sub-group of East-Kiranti **HANSSON 1989**. East-Kiranti [grp] South-Lorung Yamphe Yamphu

Eastern-Himalayish see Nachereng

Eastern-Kiranti see Belhariya Chhatthare-Limbu East-Kiranti [grp] Limbu-x

Eastern-Kiranti [allo] see East-Kiranti [grp]

Eastern-Kukish see Naga [grp]

Eastern-Lisu see Taku-Lisu

Eastern-Na see Eastern-Naxi [pi]

Eastern-Naxi [pi]  

Eastern-Sangtam [allo] see Pochuri

**Eastern-West-Himalayish**  

**Eastern-Yi**  
other names: no\(\approx\)su\(\approx\) [ethno] is a variant spelling of ny\(\approx\)su\(\approx\); na\(\approx\)su\(\approx\)pho\(\approx\) [ethno] is a variant spelling of na\(\approx\)so\(\approx\)pho\(\approx\), ny\(\approx\)su\(\approx\)pho\(\approx\), ni\(\approx\)su\(\approx\)pho\(\approx\); no\(\approx\)pho\(\approx\) [ethno]; ko\(\approx\)pho\(\approx\) [ethno]. **Cf:** Yi; also: other subgroups of Yi Western-Yi, Northern-Yi, Central-Yi, Southeastern-Yi, Southern-Yi; [subgroups of Eastern-Yi] Diandongbei-Yi, Dianqian-Yi, Fanxian-Yi; [cross-categorizations] Noesu. Dialect: subgroup of Yi. speaker population of about 800,000 is distributed primarily in Guizhou and Yunnan province, China; secondarily in Sichuan province and the Guangxi Zhuang NA county, China **CHEN AT AL. 1985 PP.179-89** More specifically, this subgroup is spoken within an area bounded on the east by Qianxi and Guanling counties in Guizhou and Longlin county in Guangxi; on the south by Shizong county in Yunnan (bordering the Southern Yi subgroup); on the west by Anning and Yunnan counties in Yunnan (bordering the Southern and Central Yi subgroups); and on the north by Yongshan, Qiaoja, and Zhaotong counties in Yunnan (bordering the Northern Yi subgroup). On a county by county basis, Eastern Yi is distributed as follows: (a) Guizhou province: Bije, Dafang, Jinsha, Qianxi, Zhijin, Nayong, Shuicheng, Hezhang counties and Weining Yi/Moslem/Hmong NA county (all within the district of Bijie); Zhenning, Xingren, Xingyi, Panxian, Qionglong, Qingzhen, Pu’an, and Guanling counties (all within the district of Anshun); (b) Yunnan provinc
East-Tibetan see Tongren-Tibetan [pi]
Ebian see Tianba [pi]
Yinuo [pi]
Ekaw see Akha [auto]
Elekidoria see Angwanku [auto]
Embo [paleo] see Zeme
Empeo (=Zemei) see Zeme[STEDT data: (NAGA) RJL-DPTB.EMPEO <1>; STC.EMPEO <5>]
Empui see Zeme
Enkun [allo] [pi] see Nkhum [auto]
Enu-Hani see Yayisai-Enu [loc] [pi]
Ergong (Danba) see Ergong [grp] from ZMYYC
Ergong (Daofu) see Luhua-Quang-a [pi]
Erh see Ershuizhai-Quang [loc] [pi] Ershuizhai-Quang [grp] [pi]
Erh-yü see Eryuan [pi]
Ermulin see Simulin-Quang [pi]
Ershuizhai-Quang [loc] [pi] other names: Ershui-Chai-Chiang [allo] [wg]. Cf: Heishui-Quang. Dialect: variety of Heishui-Quang WEN 1941. name from place where spoken, i.e. Ershuizhai village (IPA [tso-r-zi]) located on the lower course of the Heishui River, in Heishui county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China.
Ersu [grp] [auto] [pi] other names: Ershu [alu] [wg]. Cf: Qiag; also: dialects of Lüzi, Menia
Ersu-Quang [loc] [pi] Erwa-Quang [loc] [pi]
Ersu-Quang [loc] [pi] other names: Erwa-Quang-Chiang [allo] [wg]; [ae-ua] [autoloc] [IPA] WEN 1941. Cf: Jiuziyang-Quang-a (see the preceding also for locales named but not recorded by WEN 1941); also: other recorded varieties Jiuziyang-Quang-b. Dialect: variety of Jiuziyang-Quang-a WEN 1941. name from Erwa village, Lixian county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Brief comparative morphology and a few lexical items provided by WEN 1941.
Eshan-Yi see Exin-Yi [pi]
Esi see Mawo-Quang [pi]
Eya see Western-Naxi [pi]
Fahlam see #Hallam
Falam other names: Fallam [allo] is a variant spelling of Halam, Hallam-Chin ETHNOLOGUE Cf: Chin also: grp; [dialects of Chin] Zanniat, Tashon, Laizo, Zahao, Khualishim, Lente, Chorei.
Fallam [allo] see Falam
Fanai Group: ‘a Northern group of Central Chin’ BAREIGTS. Cf: Chin also: grp.
Fangmaping see Yanmen-Quang [loc] [pi] Fanrong see Heihu-Quang [pi/loc] Fedopia see Fedopia Limbu-x Tamarkholea
Fedopia [allo] see Phedappe
Fengke see Eastern-Naxi [pi]
Fengqing see First-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc] Lipho [autoloc] [et] Western-Yi
Fengyi see First-Dongshan-Yi [pi/loc] Heihu-Quang [pi/loc]
First-Dongshan-Yi [pi/loc] other names: Dy-Dongshan-Yi [allo] [t] is a variant spelling of Ti-tung-shan-I [wg]. Cf: Dongshan-Yi; also: other subdialects of Dongshan Yi Second-Dongshan-Yi. Dialect: subdialect of Dongshan-Yi, itself a dialect of Western-Yi. artificial loconym (see Dongshan-Yi). Spoken in parts of Fengyi, Weishan (Weiibao, Dacang districts), Yangbi, and Midu counties (all in Yunnan).
First-Lolopho-Yi [ct] other names: Dy·Luoluopó·Yi [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Ti-i-Lo-lo-p'o-I [wg]. Cf: Lolopho·Yi; also: other subdialects of Lolopho·Yi Second-Lolopho-Yi, Third-Lolopho-Yi. Dialect: subdialect of Lolopho·Yi. name reflects from the ethnonym 'Lolopho' (see Lolopho·Yi). Spoken in parts of Nanhua, Xiangyun, Weishan, and Jingdong counties (all in Yunnan province, China).

First-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc] other names: Dy·Xihsian·Yi [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Ti-i-Hsi-shan·Yi [wg]. Cf: Xishan·Yi; also: other subdialects of Xishan Third-Xishan-Yi, Second-Xishan-Yi; [other varieties of Xishan·Yi] Minqiang·Yi. Dialect: subdialect of Xishan·Yi, itself a dialect of Western·Yi. artificial loconym (see Xishan·Yi). Spoken in parts of Weishan (Fourth, Fifth, Seventh districts), Fengqing, Yunxian, Changning, Lincang, Shuangjiang, and Midu counties (all in Yunnan province, China).

Flowery-Lisu see Lisu [grp]
French-orthography see Naxi [pi]
French-romanization see Nu [pi] [exo]
Fuch'ye see Nungish [grp]
Fugong see Nu [pi] [exo]
Funing see Azha [auto] [pi/cet] Southeastern·Yi
Fuyuan see Panbei·Yi [pi/loc] Panxian·Yi [pi/loc]

G

Ga'er-Tibetan see Gar-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
spoken in Gadê (Gande) county, Golog/Tibetan Nationalities Autonomous prefecture, Qinghai province, China. Gadê·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Galle-Gurung see Ghale

STEDT data: (TANI) AW-TBT.GL <65>; KDG-IGL.GALLONG <1698>

Galo a subtribe and dialect of Adi spoken in the area of Alang, Siang District, Arunachal DAS GUPTA 1963. Group: see Linguistic Group. other names: Galong [exo] is a variant spelling of Gallong (Minyong exonym). J. SUN 1993 puts Gallong in the Tani group of languages. There are three dialects of Gallong: Upper, Lower, and Western V In general, Gallong dialects seem to be transitional between Tani languages spoken by the Siang Adi tribes and the Nishi-Bengni dialects to the west' J. SUN 1993 P. 470-471. Cf: Adi also grp; [other Adi subtribes, groups, dialects]: Adi [grp].

Galon see ≠Galow

Gamale other names: Gamale-Kham ETHNOLOGUE

Cf: Kham also: grp Dialect: Kham WATTERS P.C. 1989 spoken in Gam-Khola and western hills of Nepal; 'very different from Takale-Kham' ETHNOLOGUE P. 566

Gan·Khola see Gamale
Ganaan [allo] see Ganan
Gandan, Gandalei see Kutang·Bhotia
Gande-Tibetan [allo] [pi] see Gade·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Ganeung see Rawang. Dialect: the standard dialect of Rawang MATISOFF, FIELD WORK WITH RAWANG SPEAKER, CHIANG MAI 1977. [enter IPA].

spoken in Gangca county, Haibei Tibetan Nationality Autonomous prefecture, Qinghai province, China.

Gangte Gante [allo] Cf: Chin also: grp
a language of the Churachandpur area of South Manipur District; a Hindi-Gangte-English Vocabulary translation exist; related to Thado ETHNOLOGUE.

Ganluo see Northern·Yi Shenzhe [pi] Tianba [pi] Yinuo [pi]
Gannan see Amdo-Sherpa Jonê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Labrang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Luqui·Tibetan [loc] [pi] Maqui·Tibetan [loc] [pi] Zhugu·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Gansu  see  Amdo-Sherpa
Jonê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Kham-Tibetan [wt]
Labrang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Luqiu-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
Maqu-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
Thochu
Tianzhu-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
Zhugqu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Gante [allo]  see  Gangte

Ganung  see  Rawang

Ganxi  see  Hou'erku-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Ganxiangxing  see  Xide-Yi [loc] [pi]

Ganje-Tibetan [allo] [pi]  see  Garzê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Northern-Yi

Gaodongshan-Qiang [loc] [pi]  other names:  Kao-tung-shan-Ch'iang [allo] [wg], Cf. Wasi-Qiang; also: other varieties of Wasi-Qiang Liping-Qiang, Heping-Qiang, Anziou-Qiang. Dialect: variety of Wasi-Qiang WEN 1941, 1943A.
name from place where spoken, i.e. Gaodongshan village (IPA [ku-su]) on the west side of the Minjiang River, Wenchuan county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Brief comparative morphology and a few lexical items provided by WEN 1941; discussed in context of Southern Ch'iang comparative phonology in CHANG 1967.

Gaoligong  see  Trung

Gaori [allo] [pi]  see  Gar [auto]

Gar  see  Gar-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Garhwal  Cf. Tibetan also; grp; Western-Innovative-Tibetan; Central-Bodish; [other Western-Innovative-Tibetan languages] Lahul, Spiti, Jad, Mnyam; [other Central-Bodish languages] Central-Bodish. Laluli; Laha. Dialect: Western-Innovative-Tibetan NISHI 2.03; Central-Bodish IST [Shafer: Bd-C]. spoken in northwestern India. Mnyam [wt]


STEDT data:  (BG) ACST.GARO <9>; AW-TBT.GARO <110>; JAM-ETY.G <29>; JAM-GSTC.G <18>; JAM-TIL.GARO <1>; JAM-VSTB.GARO <7>; RJL-DPTB.G <64>; STC.G <176>; WSC-SH.G <13>

Garo (Bangladesh)  STEDT data:  (BG) RB-GARO-BANG <277>

Garo dialects  STEDT data:  (BG) STC.GARO DIALECTS <1>

Garo [grp]  see  Baric [grp]
Bodo
Wanang

Garrow [allo]  see  Garo

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Gê’gyai-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] other names: Geji-Tibetan [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Ko-chiu-Tibetan [wg], dge-rgyas [wt]. Cf: Tibetan also: grp; Central-Tibetan; [other dialects of Central-Tibetan, see cross-references field for] Central-Tibetan. Dialect: Central-Tibetan NISHI.3.05, spoken in Gê’gyai (Geji) county, Ngari prefecture, Tibet NA region, China. Extensive description in QU AND TAN of basically similar varieties from Bangba, in the northwestern part of the county, and Yagra, in the south-central part of the county.

Geji see Gê’gyai-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Gejiu see Gejiu-Yi [loc] [pi]


Geji-Tibetan see Gê’gyai-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Gek’o see Gekho


Geko [allo] see Gekho


Geleki-Duor see Angwanku [auto]

Gelekidoria [allo] see Angwanku [auto]

Geman see Kaman

STEDT data: (DENG) JAM-GSTC.KAMAN MISHMI <2>; SLZO-MLD.DGGM <173>; RJL-DPTB.GMD <18>; ZMYYC.GEMAN<48 <1004>

Gepo [ethno] [pi] see Xundian-Yi [pi/loc]

Gérzê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] other names: Gaize-Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Kai-tse-Tibetan [wg], rger-tse [wt]. Cf: Kham-Tibetan; other Kham-Tibetan dialects, see cross-references field of Kham-Tibetan.

Gérzê-Tibetan. Dialect: Kham-Tibetan NISHI.5.08, QU AND TAN.

spoken in Gérzê (Gaize) county, Ngari prefecture, Tibetan NA region, China. Extensive description in QU AND TAN of slightly different varieties spoken in Dongco (Dongcuo) and Luobu, in the southern part of the county.

Gê’sîts’a identified as a Ergong language by J. SUN 1992 based on data in ZMYYC; previously described by LAUFER 1916.

Geśa see South-Lorung

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**Languages and Dialects**

**Ghachok** other names: Kaski-Gurung [loc/o]


a western dialect of Gurung, spoken near Pokhara, Kaski District, Nepal.


spoken in e.g. the villages of Barpak and Uiya in Nepal; cf. HALE P.C. 1980.

**Ghandruk** see Gurung Ghandrung

**Ghandrung** a western dialect of Gurung. other names: Ghandruk [allo]. Cf: Gurung.

**Ghanpokhara** see Gurung


**Ghekhu** see Gekho

**Gheko** see Gekho

**Ghek’o** see Gekho

**Ghurung** see Gurung

**Gia-Rung** see Jiarong [pi]

**Given** see Nzemi [auto]

**Gnamei** [allo] see Angami

**Gni** see Ni [auto] [pi/wg]

**Goalpara** Cf: Bodo Dialect: of Bodo BHATTACHARYA


unintelligible to most Tibetans ETHNOLOGUE. Po-yul

**Golog/Tibetan** see Gadé-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Jigzhi-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

**Golok** see Golog

**Gomba** Cf: Lhomi, Haita. Dialect: Lhomi (see Swadesh list by VESALAINEN 1976).

**Gondla** see Manchati

**Gondla** [allo] see Rangloi


spoken in Gonghe county, Hainan Tibetan Nationality Autonomous prefecture, Qinghai province, China. Tibetan autothonym unknown.

**Gongshan** see Dulonghe-Trung [pi] [loc] Lijiangba-Naxi [loc] [pi] Nu [pi] [exo] Nuijiang-Trung [pi] [loc] Western-Naxi [pi]
Gorkha
see
Kutang-Bhotia

Goukou
see
Heihu-Qiang [pi/loc]

Goutou
see
Wasi-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Groma [allo]
see
Chomo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Gtsang
see
Central-Tibetan

Guabie-Naxi [loc] [pi] other names: Kua-pie-Na-hsi [allo] [wg]; Naru [auto] [pi] is a variant spelling of Na-ju [wg], [na^1-zu^3] [IPA]. Cf: Eastern-Naxi; also: other subdialects of Eastern-Naxi Yongningba-Naxi, Beiquba-Naxi. Dialect: subdialect of Eastern-Naxi HE ET AL. 1985. name from Guabie District in Yanyuan county, Sichuan province, China; spoken in the above location as well as in Bowa and Liewa in Muli county, Sichuan province HE ET AL. 1985.

Guangnan
see
Azha [auto] [pi/ct] Southeastern-Yi

Guangtong
see
Second-Lolopho-Yi [ct]

Guangxi
see
Eastern-Yi

Guanling
see
Eastern-Yi


Guiqiong
Cf: also: dialects of Guiqiong Duampou J. SUN 1992 from ZMYYC STEDT data: (Q) SHK-GUIQQ.GUIQ <146>; ZMYYC.GUIQIONG17 <1004>

Guizhou
see
Puxi-Qiang [pi]

Guizhou
see
Bijie-Yi [pi/loc]

Dafang-Yi [pi/loc]

Dianqian-Yi [loc] [pi]

Eastern-Yi

Henke-Yi [pi/loc]

Hezhang-Yi [pi/loc]

Mangbu-Yi [pi/loc]

Nasö [grp]

Noesu [ct]

Panbei-Yi [pi/loc]

Pannan-Yi [pi/loc]

Panxian-Yi [pi/loc]

Qianxi-Yi [pi/loc]

Shuixi-Yi [pi/loc]

Tujia [exo] [pi]

Weining [pi]

Weining-Yi [pi/loc]

Wusa-Yi [pi]

Gungdekha
Cf: Bhutanese, Kembuttamp Dialect: archaic dialect of Kembuttamp reluctantly joined politically to the Ken or Bhutamtamp group ETHNOLOGUE P. 435

Gungü
see
Hill-Miri

Guoke
see
Southern-Nusu [pi]

Guoluo
see
Baoshanzhou-Naxi [loc] [pi]

Gurjakhani
see
Chantel Magar


Gurung [grp]
see
Chantel Magar

Daduwa [loco]

Magar [grp]-2

Siklis [loco]

Sirubari [loco]

Tamang-1

Tarali

Lamjung [loco]

Gwaza a dialect of Nung ETHNOLOGUE Cf: Nungish also: grp

Gyangzê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] other names: Jiangze-Tibetan [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Chiang-tse-Tibetan [wg], rgyal-rtse [wt]. Cf: Tibetan also: grp; Central-Tibetan; [other dialects of Central-Tibetan, see cross-references field for] Central-Tibetan. Dialect: Central-Tibetan NISHI 3.07. spoken in Gyangzê (Jiangze) county, Xigazê district, Tibetan NA region, China.

Gyarong
STEDT data: (RG) ACST.GYARUNG <1>; DQ-JIARONG.JIARONG <265>; JAM-GSTC.GYARUNG <4>; JAM-VSTB.GYARUNG <3>; RJL-DPTB.GYARUNG <16>; STC.GYARUNG <22>; WSC-SH.GYARUNG <2>

Gyarong (Eastern) STEDT data: (RG) SHK-RGEQ.RGYAE <317>

Gyarong (Northern) STEDT data: (RG) SHK-RGNQ.RGYAN <321>

Gyarong (NW) STEDT data: (RG) SHK-RGWQ.RGYANW <336>

Gyyrang see Jiarong [pi]

Gyyrang-Mishmi see Fagurai

Limbu-× Phedappe

Taplejung [loc]

Gyarong
see
Gyarong-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Gyarong-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] other names: Jilong-Tibetan [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Chi-lung-Tibetan [wg], skyid-grong [wt]. Cf: Tibetan also: grp; Central-Tibetan; [other dialects of Central-Tibetan, see cross-references field for] Central-Tibetan. Dialect: Central-Tibetan NISHI 3.18. spoken in Gyarong (Jilong) county, Xigazê district, Tibetan NA region, China.
Ha'ai·Hani [pi] other names: Ha-ai·Ha-ni [allo] [wg];
Haya·Hani [allo] [pi] LI ET AL. 1986 is a variant spelling of Ha-ya·Ha-ni [wg] (note: Li 1988 replaces earlier Chinese rendering 'Haya' with 'Ha'ai' because of near homophony of 'ya' with 'ai' 'pig' in local dialects). Cf: Hani-a, Lyunchun-Hani [loc] [pi]; also: other dialects of Hani Bika-Hani, Haoni-Hani; [subdialects of Ha'ai·Hani] Hani-b, Aini-Hani. Hani-a is related to Hani-b. Dialect: of Hani LI ET AL. 1986; Li 1988 name from Hani (xa^n3j3) and Aini (za^n3j3), ethnic subgroups of Hani. Speakers in China number about 630,000, living primarily in Honghe, Yuanyang, Lyunchun, and Jinping counties in Honghe Hani/Yi NA prefecture, in Lancang Lahu NA county, and in Xishuangbanna Dai NA prefecture, Yunnan province. Speakers outside China (usually called 'Akha') live in Burma, Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam; there are some Akha speakers in China also LI ET AL. 1986; Li 1988, HANSSON 1989.

Ha-nyi see Hani-a [pi] Hani-b [auto] [pi]
Ha-ya Ha see Ha'ai·Hani [pi]
Haha [allo] see Konyak-x
Haibei see Arig-Tibetan [loc] [ett] Gangca-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
Haidong see Dunhua-Tibetan [loc] [pi] Hualong-Tibetan [loc] [pi] Ledu-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
Hailong see Eastern-Naxi [pi]

Haimual see Khualshim
Hainan see Gonghe-Tibetan [loc] [pi] Guinan-Tibetan [loc] [pi] Tongd-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
Haixi see Tianjun-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
Haja see Apatani
Haka-1 [loc] a unit of Central-Kukish, a branch of Kukish [grp] IST. Group: 'a northern group of Central Chin' BAREIGTS. Cf: Central-Kukish; Kukish also: grp; [other (units) of Central-Kukish IST] Lushai, Poerom; [other branches of Kukish [grp], see cross-references for] Kukish [grp]; [members of Haka IST] Haka-2, Shonshe, Taungtha, Bawm; [locations of Haka] Haka-2; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Lai [grp], Laizo [grp]. ≠ Akha, Angka = Tenae; ≠ Akha; ≠ Hakk (dialect subgroup of Chinese) [Shafer: Kuk-C].


Haka-a see Lakher
Hakka A Chinese sugroup; see ≠ Akha [auto] ≠ Haka-1 [loc] ≠ Lai [grp] ≠ Tenae

Halam Cf: Tipura Dialect: of Tipura ETHNOLOGUE Falam

Halca a divergent variety of Newari HASHIMOTO 1977, P. II. other names: Halchok [allo]. Cf: Newari.

Halchok [allo] see Halca

Halling Group: 'a Northern Chin group' BAREIGTS. other names: Khelma [allo]. Cf: also: other sub-units of Western-Old-Kuki IST South-Luhupa, North-Western-Old-Kuki; [dialects of Hallam] Sakajaib; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Chin [grp]. ≠ Falham, Falam = Falam. Dialect: the unique member of South-Western-Old-Kuki, a sub-unit of Western-Old-Kuki IST. [Shafer: Kuk-O].

Hamarjung see Chhatthare-Limbu
Han see Bailang [*] [pi]

Hang see Apatani

Hani (Caiyuan) STETD data: (LO-S) JZ-HANL.HNCY <140>
Hani (Dazhai) STETD data: (LO-S) JZ-HANL.HNDZ <159>
Hani (Gelanghe) STETD data: (LO-S) JZ-HANL.HNGL <141>
Hani (Hu T'an) STETD data: (LO-S) JAM-TRSR.HA [HT] <49>
Hani (Kao Hua-Nien) STETD data: (LO-S) JAM-TRSR.HA [K] <38>
Hani (Lüchun) STETD data: (LO-S) ILH-PL.HAL <611>
Hani (Shuikui) STETD data: (LO-S) JZ-HANL.HNSK <146>
Hani (Wordlist) STETD data: (LO-S) ILH-PL.HAW <581>

Hani [grp] see Yangwzu [pi] Yi [grp] [exo]

name reflects autonym of a large subset of speakers in China (see Hani-b). An important group of Southern-Lolo languages spoken by a population of more than 936,000 in China, and many thousands in Burma, Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam. In China, an ethnic nationality 'Hani' is recognized; as with 'Yi', there are subgroups each with its own autonomy. Many Hani speakers outside China (and some within China) call themselves 'Akha’. Hani ethnic groups: Kado, Mahei, Pudu (Putu), and Sansu ETHNOLOGIE.

STEDT data: (LO-S) JAM-ETY.HANI <2>; JAM-GSTC.HANI <2>; PC.HANI <2>


Hani-x see Hanniu Haunu

Hani/Yi see Ha'ai-Hani [pi] Lyuchun-Hani [loc] [pi] Southeastern-Yi Southern-Yi Yuanjin-Yi [pi]

Hani/Yi/Dai see Bika-Hani [pi] Haobai-Hani [pi]

Hani-Lolo see Hani-a [pi]


Hanyuan see Northern-Yi Tianba [pi]

Hao-ni-Ha see Haoni-Hani [pi]

Hao-pai-Ha see Haobai-Hani [pi]


Haoni see Haunu Haobai-Hani [pi] Haoni-Hani [pi]

STEDT data: (LO-S) ILH-PL.HAO <110>


Hari see Apatani

Haringaya see Koch

Haru-Banchang [paleo] see Wancho

Haru-Mthinua [paleo] see Wancho

Hashu [auto] other names: Hashwie [exo], a Kayah or Bre term EMMONS 1966. Group: a small tribe just east of and closely related to the Gekho; perhaps considered by some Karen as being Geko MCAHON; 'they are likely N Bre' LEHMAN (?). Cf: Karen also: grp; Gekho

Hashung see Panthei [loc]

Hashwie [exo] see Hashu [auto]

Hatidhunga see Danuwar

Hatigar, Hatigorgia, Hatigotria see Ao

Hatiya see Yamphe

Hattikharke see Chhattathare-Limbu

Haut-Tonkin see Khoanh [exo] Lolo (Black) Lolo (White) Mung

Have see Moklum [ptm] Tangsa-1

Have [allo] see Hawi

Haw see Hani-a [pi]


Hawi Group: 'a Tangsa subtribe of Tirap District, Arunachal' DAS GUPTA, RES. 2.3 (1976); [as 'Hawi'] a Tangsa group MAR:383. other names: Have [allo] (seen in MAR:383) is a variant spelling of Hewa (seen in HALE 1980), Howai. Cf: Tangsa-1; also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpa, Ranpa, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1

Hawthai

*other names:* Hawthai [allo] ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Mara; Lakher; also: other members of the Mara unit IST

Hayu

*other names:* Heihu·Qiang [pi]

Hei-shui·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hei-shui·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hekou

*other names:* Shijian-Yi [pi/loc]

Helambu

*other names:* Katage-Tibetan

Helambu Sherpa

*other names:* Sherga-Tibetan; Katage.

Heqiang

*other names:* Western-Naxi [pi]

Heqing [pi]

*other names:* Hei-shui·Qiang [loc]

Heishui·Qiang [loc]

*other names:* Hei-shui [allo] [wg].

Heizhong·Qiang

*other names:* Heizhong·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Heizhong·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Heizhong·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Heizhong·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Heizheng·Qiang

*other names:* Heizheng·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Heizheng·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Heizheng·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Heizheng·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Heiqu·Qiang

*other names:* Ho-ch’ing·I [wg] is a variant spelling of Hoking (seen in VOEGELIN & VOEGELIN 1977). Cf: Bai; also: other dialects of Bai Dali, Ertyuan.


county in the Dali Bai NA prefecture, Yunnan province, China.

Hejia

see Hawi

Heji

see Qinghua-Pumi [pi]

Hejzhang·Qiang

*other names:* Hejzhang·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hejzhang·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hejzhang·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hejzhang·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hejzhang·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hejzhang·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hejzhang·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hejzhang·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hejzhang·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hejzhang·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hejzhang·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hejzhang·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hejzhang·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hejzhang·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hejzhang·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hejzhang·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hejzhang·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hejzhang·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hejzhang·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hejzhang·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hejzhang·Qiang [loc] [pi]
Himalayish

3

see

Bhotia [grp] [paleo]
Bujeli
Changi
Kanauri [grp]
Khambu
Limbu-x
Maiwa River [ptm]
Phidim
Rai [grp]
Terhatum
Tumbari
Zhang-zhung [*]

Hiou [allo]

see

Sho

Hka

see

Hukong [loc]
Kuwa
Langshin
Punlum

Hka-hku [ptm] Group: ‘the Hkahku Kachins inhabit the hill-tract between Myitkyina and the Kampti valley’


Hkahku

see

Hka-hku [ptm]
Hukong [loc]

Hkaku [allo]

see

Hka-hku [ptm]

Hkalak Group: a Rangpan group MAR:383. Cf: also: other languages classified as Tangsa, Ranpang, Ranglan, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. Lakai

Hkang

see

Chin [grp] [exo]
Jinghpaw

Hkang-a

see

Hkangchhu

Jinghpaw

Hkang-b

see

Hkangchhu

Hkangchhu Group: a Haimi group related to the Risa

MAR:383. Cf: Haimi, Risa; also: other Haimi groups Haimi.

Hkang-a = Jinghpaw; Hkang-b = Chin [grp].

Hkauri [auto] other names: Gaori [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Kao-jih [wgl, [kau⁸-jî³] [IPA], Khauri, Gauri.


Dialect: of Jinghpaw.
the spelling ‘Hkauri’ reflects Jinghpaw romanization. Spoken in Burma; also in Yingjiang county, Dehong Dai/Jingpo NA prefecture, Yunnan province, China LUI 1984 (the speaking population in China numbers only a few dozen people).

Hka-Nung [exo]

see

Rawang

Hlawthai [allo]

see

Hawthai

Hlet

see

Ng men

Hlo' Lan Cf: Maru dialect of Maru ETHNOLOGUE
Hloba [allo]

see

Loba Bradley p.c. 1980
Hloka

see

Bhutanese
Hlot 

see

Kyong [auto]
Ntenyi

Hlot 

see

Lotha

Hma

see

Qiang [pi]

Hmar a sub-unit of Lushai, a unit of Central-Kukish IST. other names: Mhar [allo]. Cf: Lushai; also: other units of Central-Kukish IST Bawm, Haka; [other sub-units of Lushai IST] Lushai, Zahao, Pankhu. [Shafer: Kuk-c].Hualngau

Ngente

Paang

Pang

Pannai

Hmong/Mien A non-Tibeto-Burman language group.

see

Shijian-Yi [pi/loc]
Southeastern-Yi

Hnering see

Lawtu


Hngizung [allo]

see

Hngi-yong


Hniks is a Qiang-speaking locale on the upper course of the Heishui River in Heishui county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China (‘Hniksu’ is an ad-hoc rendering of IPA [wuŋk-su] for purposes of the present directory). A few lexical items and brief discussion of morphology provided in WEN 1941.

Ho

see

Hani-a [pi]
Heqing-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Heqing [pi]
Hezhang-Yi [pi/loc]

Hohongba see

Yakcha

Hoai Cf: West-Barish; Dimasa; also: other (units) of West-Barish IST Bodo, Lalung, Moran, Tipura. Dialect: sub-unit of Dimasa, a (unit) of West-Barish IST. [Shafer: Br-W].

Hoking see

Heqing [pi]
Hokow see

Queyu

Hongguang see

Heihu-Qiang [pi/loc]

Honghe see

Ha'ai-Hani [pi]
Hani-b [auto] [pi]
Lyuchun-Hani [loc] [pi]
Mojiang-Yi [loc] [pi]
Southeastern-Yi Southern-Yi

Yuanjin-Yi [pi]

Hongyan see

Mawo-Qiang [pi]
Hongan 
see Wayen [loc?]

Hor [grp]  
*Cf.* Hor, Xifan also: grp, Manyak, Menia, Meli, Lolo [grp]. *Horu.* [Shafer: Bm-Hor-].

Hou'erku-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
Xifan [grp] [pi]  
*other names:* Horpa [allo] is a variant spelling of Hor-pa. *Cf.* Hor also: grp, Xifan [grp]. Manyak, Menia, Meli, Lolo [grp]. *Horu.* [Shafer: Hor Benedict: Lo-?].

Hou'erku-Qiang, Xifan [grp] [pi]  
*other names:* Horpa [allo] is a variant spelling of Hor-pa. *Cf.* Hor also: grp, Xifan [grp]. Manyak, Menia, Meli, Lolo [grp]. *Horu.* [Shafer: Hor Benedict: Lo-?].

Horke  
*Cf.* Tibetan also: grp. *Hor, Hor [grp].


Horpa  
see Xifan [grp] [pi]

Hor  

Horu-Muthun  
*see* Bor  
Khulung

Hou  
*see* Bailang [*] [pi]  
Houshan [pi]

Hou'erku-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
*other names:* Hou-erh-k'ü-Ch'i'ang [allo] [wg]. *Cf.*: Qing; also: analogous subgroupings Taoping-Qiang-a; [other subgroupings of Qing] WEN 1941] Luhua-Qiang, Zhongsanku-Qiang, Wasi-Qiang, Jiuzijing-Qiang-a, Yannen-Qiang, Puxi-Qiang, Heishui-Qiang; [variety of Hou'erku-Qiang recorded by WEN 1941] Jiashanzhai-Qiang, Niushanzhai-Qiang, [other recorded, Qing-speaking locales classes by 1941 with Hou'erku] Taoping-Qiang-b, Ruodazhai-Qiang, Zengtou-Xiazhai-Qiang. *Hor, Hor [grp], Horu, Hor-ke.

Hou'erku-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
*Xifan* [grp] [pi]  
*other names:* Hou'erku-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
Hou'erku-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
*other names:* Hou-erh-k'ü-Ch'i'ang [allo] [wg]. *Cf.*: Qing; also: analogous subgroupings Taoping-Qiang-a; [other subgrouping of Qing] WEN 1941] Luhua-Qiang, Zhongsanku-Qiang, Wasi-Qiang, Jiuzijing-Qiang-a, Yannen-Qiang, Puxi-Qiang, Heishui-Qiang; [variety of Hou'erku-Qiang recorded by WEN 1941] Jiashanzhai-Qiang, Niushanzhai-Qiang, [other recorded, Qing-speaking locales classes by 1941 with Hou'erku] Taoping-Qiang-b, Ruodazhai-Qiang, Zengtou-Xiazhai-Qiang. *Hor, Hor [grp], Horu, Hor-ke.

Hou'erku-Qiang. *Dialect:* subgroup of Qing WEN 1941; corresponds more or less to Taoping-Qiang-a, a subgroup of Southern-Qiang posited by SUN 1981.  
name from Hou'erku, referring to a group of villages to the north of the Zagunao River. Subgroup posited by WEN 1941, 1945, comprising various Qing-speaking locales in the vicinity of Xiexi, Tonghua, and Ganxi, primarily on the north side of the Zagunao River in (the present) Lixian county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. More specifically, these locales include such recorded varieties as Jiashan-Qiang, Niushan-Qiang, Zengtou-Xiazhai-Qiang, Taoping-Qiang-b, and Ruodazhai-Qiang (qq.v.). Autoleonyms of varieties named but not recorded by WEN IBID. are given below in Chinese Pinyin spelling, followed by IPA transcription:Luoshanzhai [luo sizhái], Damenzhai [da mänzai], Kongdiping [kong ding ping], Zengtou-Shangzhai [zeng tu shang zhai], Zengtou-Zhongzhai [zeng to zhi zhong zhai], Xiaoazhai [se ao s thai], Taotouniping [tão tuo zuo pí], Laiwangzhai [lai wang zhai], Wabengzhai [wa bing zhai], Limujing [li m u jing], Maozai [ma o sai].

Houshan [pi]  
a Lolo dialect of China of Loloopho type STL XII.2, APPENDIX V. *other names:* Hou-shan [allo] [wg].  
*Cf.* Loloopho. [Shafer: Lo-C.]

Houwaip [allo]  
see Hawajap

Hpalone  
see Pwo [auto]

fiphanpo  
see Pindo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Hpun  
see Phun

Hpun (Metjo)  
*STEDT data:* (BM) GHL-PPB.HPUN (METJO) <75>

Hpun (Northern)  
*STEDT data:* (BM) EJAH-HPUN.NHPUN <863>

Hpunkisi  
*Cf.* Rawang, Nungish also: grp. *Dialect:* Rawang ETHNOLOGIE.

Hrangkhol  
see Chin [grp] [exo]  
Rangkhol

Hriang-pi  
*see* Lawtu

Hruso  
*see* Akha [auto]

Hruso-Dhamma  
*Cf.* Abor-Miri-Dafla also: grp  
listed by SUN under North Assam areal grouping

Hsi-i-k'ang-Tibetan  
see Dawu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Hsemthang [allo]  
*see* Senthang

Hsemting  

Hsi  
*see* Xichang [pi]  
Xifan [grp] [pi]  
Xikang-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
Xining-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
Xishan-Yi [pi] [loc]  
Xixia [*] [pi].

Hsi-K'ang  
*see* Dawu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
Garzê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Hsi-k'ang  
*see* Qamdo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Hsi-t'ei  
*see* Xide-Yi [loc] [pi]

Hsia  
*see* Labrang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Hsia-pai  
*see* Xiaobaishui-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Hsiang  
*see* Qagchêng-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Hsün  
*see* Xundian-Yi [pi] [loc]

Htalaiing  
"Karen related" P.C. LEHMAN 1990

Htangan  

Htangkhaw  

Htangnaei  

Htielwlang  
*Cf.* Rawang, Nungish also: grp. *Dialect:* Rawang ETHNOLOGIE.
Hua
see Azhe [auto] [pi/cet]
Hualong-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
Huaguoyuan
see Yanmen-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Huai-Chomphu
Cf: Bisu also grp, Phadaeng, Taka
Dialect: of Bisu BRADLEY (?) spoken in Thailand
Hualngau
a dialect of Lushai spoken only in the Chin Hills, west of Falam; a dialect of the Lushai sub-unit of Lushai IST. Group: 'a northern group of Central Chin' BAREIGTS. other names: Hualngau [allo] is a variant spelling of Hualngo, Whelngo. Cf: Lushai, Chin also grp; [other dialects of Lushai IST] Duliien, Ngente; [other sub-units of Lushai IST] Zahao, Hmar, Pankhu. [Shafer: Kuk-C.
Huami-Yi
see Azhe [auto] [pi/cet]
Huang
see Huangzhong-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
Huangnan
see Jainca-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Tongren-Tibetan [pi]
Zêkog-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Huangzhong-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
Huaning
see Axi [auto] [pi/cet]
Azhe [auto] [pi/cet]
Southeastern-Yi
Southern-Yi
Huaping
see Lipo [auto] [ctt]
Shengsha [pi]
Yongshe-Lisu [loc] [pi]
Hua-Lisu
see Lisu [grp]
Hubei
see Tujia [exo] [pi]
Hui
see Suodi [auto] [pi]
Huidong
see Butuo-Yi [loc] [pi]
Northern-Yi
Huili-Yi
see Butuo-Yi [loc] [pi]
Northern-Yi
Suodi [auto] [pi]
Yongshe-Lisu [loc] [pi]
Huilong
see Heihu-Qiang [pi/loc]
Huize
see Weining-Yi [pi/loc]
Wusa-Yi [pi]
Xundian-Yi [pi/loc]
Indo-Aryan [see Pahari (Hill languages of Northern India)]
Indo-Burma [see Naga [grp]]
Injarg [see Rengma]
Intha [allo] [see Intha]
Jad [other names: Jad [jaÎí] [allo] [IPA] NISHI. Cf. Tibetan also: grp; Western-Innovative-Tibetan; Central-Bodish; [other Western-Innovative-Tibetan languages] Lahul, Spiti, Mnyam, Garhwal; [other Central-Bodish languages] Central-Bodish. ≠Lahuli; ≠Lahu. Dialect: Western-Innovative-Tibetan NISHI 2.04; Central-Bodish IST [Shafer: Bhd-c]. spoken in northwestern India. Mnyam [wt]]
Jainca-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] [other names: Chien-ch’a-Tibetan [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of gchen-tsho [wt]. Cf. Tibetan also: grp; [other dialects of Amdo-Tibetan] Amdo-Tibetan. Dialect: Amdo-Tibetan NISHI 6.16. spoken in Huangnan Tibetan Nationality Autonomous prefecture, Qinghai province, China]
Jaipur, Jaipuria [see Nocte]
Jaktung, Jaktungia [see Angswanku [auto]]
Jampaiguri [a branch of Barish [grp], a section of Baric [grp] IST; BENEDET considered this group to be part of ‘Garo A’. Cf. Barish also: grp; Baric [grp]; Garo; [other branches of Barish [grp] IST] North-Central-Barish, East-Barish, South-Central-Barish, West-Barish; [other sections of Baric [grp] IST] Nagish [grp]. is related to Jalpaiguri-Garo = Wanang. [Shafer: Br-Jal].]
Jianshui  see  Azhe [auto] [pi/cet]
Shijian Yi [pi/loc]
Shiping Yi [loc] [pi]
Southern Yi

see also NAGANO 1978.

Jiashanzhai-Qiang see  Hou'er-ku-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Jiashan-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Ruodazhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]

name from place where spoken, i.e. Jiashanzhai village (IPA [gie™¡]), located south of the Zagunao River, Lixian county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Brief comparative morphology and a few lexical items provided by SUN 1981.

Jiayin  see  Hani-b [auto] [pi]

Jiegduo-Tibetan see  Jiegduo-Tibetan [loc] [pi]

Jiegzi-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  other names:  Chieh-gu-Tibetan [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of Jiegduo-Tibetan [pi], Chieh-gu-to Tibetan [wg], skye-rgu [wt], skye-rgu-mdo [wt]. Cf: Kham-Tibetan; other Kham-Tibetan dialects, see cross-references field of Kham-Tibetan. Dialect: Kham-Tibetan NISHI 5.05.
name probably a loconym; spoken in Yushu county, Yushu Tibetan AN prefecture, Qinghai province, China.

spoken in Jigzi (Jiuzhi) county, Golok/Tibetan Nationalities Autonomous prefecture, Qinghai province, China.

Jih  see  Rutog-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Jih-k'a  see  Xikaz-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Jili [*]  a dialect of Jingpaw. ETHNOLOGUE: an extinct Kachinish language. other names: Dzili Cf: Jingpaw, Kachin.

Jilong-Tibetan see  Gyirong-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Jimdar [allo], Jinda see  Rai

Jingdong  see  Bika-Hani [pi]
Central Yi
First-Lolopho-Yi [ctt]
Second-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc]
Third-Lolopho-Yi [ctt]
Western Yi

Jinggu  see  Central-Yi
Second-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc]
Southern Yi
Western Yi

Jinghong  see  Ake [auto] [pi]
Buyuan-Jinuo [loc] [pi]
Jinuo [auto] [pi]
Muda [auto] [pi]
Youle-Jinuo [loc] [pi]

Jingphah  other names:  Kachin [allo]; Jingpo [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Ching-p'o [wg], Jingpho, Chingpaw; Theinbaw [allo] (Burmesse pronunciation of Jingphah). Singpho [exo] (name for the Jingphah who live in Arunachal Pradesh DAS GUPTA 1979; 'name for the Assam Kachins' HANSON 1913, P. 12), Kakhyen [exo] (Burmesse reading of Kachin, i.e. Jingphah in the narrow sense HANSON 1913, P. 18-19). Hkang-a [exo] is a variant spelling of Khang (Shan and Palaung exonym; 'originally an opprobrious term indicating mixed race and parentage' HANSON 1913, P. 19): Aphu [exo] is a variant spelling of Phu (Rawang term ETHNOLOGUE P. 440). Cf: Kachin, Kachinish also: grp; [dialects of Jingphah] Bhamo, Duleng, Tsasen, Khaika, Hetinghni, Liji, Nkhum, Shidang; [consult cross-references under entries for] Darung. Kachin is related to Kachin (used for the broad and medium senses); is related to Kachinish [grp] (section of Bmc IST, etc.). Hkang-a is related to Hkang-b = Chin [grp]. Hkang-a ≠ Hkangchu. Dialect: standard dialect of Kachin, i.e. Kachin in the narrow sense.

Jingpho  see  Jingphah

Jingpho (Assam)  STEDT data: (JG) RJL-DPTB.K (ASSAM DIAL.)

Jingpho (Hkauri)  STEDT data: (JG) JAM-TJLB.HKAURI-LM <13>; JAM-ETY.JG <1>

Jingpoo [allo] [pi] see  Jingphah

Jinping  see  Ha'ai-Hani [pi]
Hani-b [auto] [pi]
Southern Yi
Yuanjin Yi [pi]
Yuanyang Yi [loc] [pi]
Jinsha  see Bijie·Yi [pi/loc] Eastern·Yi Kham-Tibetan [wt] Naxi [pi] Qianxu·Yi [pi/loc]

Jinuo (A)  STEDT data: (YI) DQ-JINA.JINA <292>

Jinuo (B)  STEDT data: (YI) DQ-JINB.JINB <216>

Jinuo (Buyuan)  STEDT data: (YI) JZ-JINUO.JNYL <173>

Jinuo (Youle)  STEDT data: (YI) JZ-JINUO.JNBY <38>

Jinuo [auto] [pi] other names: Chi-no [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of [təν-ʰun³⁴] [IPA], Jino. Cf: Lolo also: grp; [dialects of Jinuo] Youle·Jinuo, Buyuan·Jinuo. Dialect: Lolo [grp].

considered a separate nationality in China; speaking population of 12,000 people live in Jinuoshan and Buyuan districts of Jinghong county, Shishuangbanna Tai NA prefecture, Yunnan province, China GAI 1986.

Jinuoshan  see Jinuo [auto] [pi] Youle·Jinuo [loc] [pi]

Jinyang  see Northern·Yi Shengzha [pi] Yinuo [pi]

Jirel  see Surel STEDT data: (TIB) AH-CSDPN.J <629>; JAM-ETY.JIR <84>; JAM-GSTC.JIR <1>; JAM-VSTB.JIREL <7>

Jirel-Tibetan other names: Ziral [allo] is a variant spelling of Jiri ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Tibetan also: grp; Central·Tibetan; [other dialects of Central·Tibetan, see cross-references field for] Central·Tibetan. *Chairel.

Dialect: Central·Tibetan NISHI 3.20.

spoken in Jiri, Dolka District, Nepal; treated in CSDPN; Tibetan autolcronym unknown; ‘linguistically closer to Tibetan (Tichurong?) than to Sherpa’ ETHNOLOGUE P. 566.

Jiri  see Jirel-Tibetan

Jitpur  see Lumba·Yakkha

Jiulong  see Northern·Yi Pumi [exo] [pi] Shengzha [pi] Taoba·Pumi [pi]

Jiuzhi-Tibetan [allo] [pi] see Jiuzhi-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Jiuzi [exo] [pi] see Daqishan·Qiang [loc] [pi] Nu [pi] [exo]

Jiuzi [pi] [pi] see Jiuzi·Yi [pi/loc] Eastern·Yi Kham-Tibetan [wt] Naxi [pi] Qianxu·Yi [pi/loc]

Jiuziying·Qiang·a [pi] other names: Chiu-tzu-ying·Ch’iang·a [#allo] [wg]: Jiuziying·Qiang [allo] WEN 1941 is a variant spelling of Chiu-tzu-t’un·Ch’iang [wg]. Cf: Qiang; also: analogous subgroupings Daqishan·Qiang; [other subgroups of Qiang WEN 1941] Hou’erku·Qiang, Luhua·Qiang, Zhongsanku·Qiang, Wasi·Qiang, Yanmen·Qiang, Puxi·Qiang, Heishui·Qiang; [varieties of Jiuziying·Qiang·a] Jiuziying·Qiang·b, Erwa·Qiang. Dialect: subgroups of Qiang WEN 1941, corresponds more or less to the eastern part of Daqishan·Qiang, a subgroup of Southern·Qiang posited by SUN 1981.

name from Jiuziying village (see Jiuziying·Qiang·b-Remarks).

Subgroup includes such recorded locales as Jiuziying·Qiang·b and


Jiuziying·Qiang·b [loc] [pi] other names: Chiu-tzu-ying·Ch’iang·b [allo] [wg]. Cf: Jiuziying·Qiang·a (see the preceding also for nearby locales named but not recorded by WEN 1941); Daqishan·Qiang; also: other recorded varieties Erwa·Qiang. Dialect: Qiang dialect included in the Jiuziying·Qiang·a subgroup WEN 1941; locale included in Daqishan·Qiang SUN 1981.

Jiuziying·Qiang·b (IPA [kʰi.tʊ.xʊ]) is a village north of the Zagunao River, Lixian county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Brief comparative morphology in WEN 1941; detailed phonetic description and vocabulary in WEN 1950; comparative phonological discussion in CHANG 1967.

Jiuziying·Qiang·b-Remarks) see Jiuziying·Qiang·a [pi]

Jizhai  see Puxi·Qiang [pi]

Jo  see Ruodazhai·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Jo-erh  see Zoigê·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Joboka [paleo] see Wanco

Jogli  see Yolgli

Jokoba see Wanco

Jonê  see Jonê·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Jonê·Tibetan [loc] [ctt] other names: Zhuoni·Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Cho-ni·Tibetan [wg], co-ne [wt]. Cf: Khams·Tibetan; other Khams·Tibetan dialects, see cross-references field of Khams·Tibetan. Dialect: Khams·Tibetan NISHI 5.01. [Shafer: B2-C].

spoken in Jonê (Zhuoni) county, Gannan Tibetan NA prefecture, Gansu province, China.

Jonka  see Bhutanese

Jorhat  see Ao

Jyarung  see Jiarong [pi]

K

Ka  see Kaduo [auto] [pi]

K'ang  see Dardo·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

K'ang·Tibetan [wg] see Kham·Tibetan [wt] Xikang·Tibetan [loc] [pi]

K'un  see Kun'an·Yi [pi/loc]

Ka  see Gar·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Kaba  see Geba

Kabeli  see Yangrupe

Kabui [paleo] see Khoirao Nruanghmei Poeron West·Kukish Zeme
Kabui *=Rongmei  STEDT data: (KUK) JAM-VSTB.KABUI <1>; STC.KABUI <1>

Kacha [paleo]  see  Nzemi [auto]  Zeme

Kachang  see  Shidan [auto] [pi]

Kachari  Cf: Bodo, Dimasa. [Benedict: BG-Bodo].  a long term referring to some of the languages of SHAFER'S Br-W; more specifically, 'Hills Kachari' = Dimasa, 'Plains Kachari' = Bodo.

Kachari (=Dimasa)  STEDT data: (BG) JAM-ETY.DIMASA <3>; JAM-ETY.KACHARI <7>; JAM-VSTB.KACHARI <1>

Kachcha-Naga  see  Nzemi [auto]  Zeme

Kachin  Group: see Linguistic Group. Cf: Jinghpaw, Jingpo, Hkauri, Hka-hku, Maru, Zaiwa, Lashi. is related to Kachinish also: grp (a section of Bmc IST, etc.); is related to Kachin (in the narrow sense) = Jinghpaw. Atsi = Zaiwa. Dialect: The term 'Kachin' here represents both (1) the 'medium' sense, i.e. comprising Jinghpaw and its closely related dialects like Hkauri and Hka-hku; also, a (unit) of Bmc-Kc IST; and (2) the 'broad' sense, a blanket designation for several groups in Northern Burma, including the Atsi, Maru, Lashi; see HANSON 1913. [Shafer: Bmc-Kc]

Kachinish [grp]  a section of Burmese IST; one of the principal nuclei of Tibeto-Burman STC. Cf: Kachin, Jinghpaw; also: other sections of Burmese IST Mruish [grp], Nungish [grp], Chairelish [grp], Luish [grp], Kuish [grp], is related to Kachin (a unit of Bmc IST, etc.); is related to Kachin (in the narrow sense) = Jinghpaw. [Shafer: Bmc-Kc Benedict: Kc.Taman [sup]

Kachins  see  Hka-hku [ptm]  Jakawp  Jinghpaw  Maran  Ningru  Pisa

Kadai  see  Li-a [pi]  Li-b

Kado  see  Hani-a [pi]


Kadu (Kantu)  STEDT data: (JN) GHL-PPB.KADU (KANTU)

Kadu-Andro  see  Luish [grp]

Kaduo  [paleo]  other names: K’a-to [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of [ŋka1\tu9\] [IPA]. Cf: Bika-Hani; also: other dialects of Bika-Hani Biyue, Enu, Ake. Kadu ≠Kaduo. Dialect: subdialect of Bika-Hani LI ET AL. 1986 name from Kaduo, an ethnic subgroup of Hani. HANSSON 1989 provides a detailed word-list and comparative phonological discussion of a variety of Kaduo spoken in Mojiang Hani NA county, Yunnan province; LI 1979 gives brief comparative phonological notes on the variety spoken in Minxing in Mojiang county; BRADLEY P.C. 1980 reports it spoken in ‘N Laos and possibly Vietnam’.


Kai  see  Gërëz-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Kaigili  Cf: Lahul, Tibetan also: grp. [Shafer: Bd-W].

Kaike  Cf: Tarali. ≠Tarali-Kham

Kaiyuan  see  Geju-Yi [loc] [pi]  Shijian-Yi [pi/loc]  Southeastern-Yi  Southern-Yi

Kakhyen [exo]  see  Jinghpaw

Kaladan  see  Khawriring

Kalaktang  see  Southern-Monpa

Kalyokengnyu  see  Khamngan  Makware  Nokaw  Ponyo [loc]  Welam

Kamaga  see  Kawlum

Kaman  other names: Geman J. SUN 1993 Cf: Abor-Miri-Dafla also: grp listed by SUN under North Assam areal grouping

Kaman [allo]  see  Miju

Kamarupan  STEDT data: (KAM) JAM-GSTC.KMRP <1>

Kameng  see  Bangni  Khamba  Khoa  Lish  Monpa-1  Sherdukpen  Sulung-1  Tenae

Kamhao  see  Kamhau
Kamhau  
other names: Kamhow [allo] is a variant spelling of Kamhau; Tedim [allo] is a variant spelling of Tiddim-Chin, Tedim-Kham; Sokte [allo]. Cf: Chin also: grp, ‘Tiddim.

Kamhau is the ‘official dialect’ of Tiddim Subdivision of Chin Special Division, Union of Burma HENDERSON 1965. Nothing in IST, STC?. ETHNOLOGUE reports that Kamhau and Sokte are dialects of Tiddim.

Kamhow [allo] see Kamhau
Kami [allo] see Khami
Kampti see Hka-hku [ptm]

Kamrup Cf: Garo; North-Central-Barish; also: other members of Garo IST Achik, Abeng, Dacca-Garo; [other Garo] Awe. Dialect: member of Garo, the unique (unit) of North-Central-Barish. [Shafer: Br-NC].

Kan see Gadê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Kanhsiang see Xide-Yi [loc] [pi]

Kan a dialect of Thebor, a (unit) of North-Northwestern-West-Himalayish IST. Cf: Thebor; North-Northwestern-West-Himalayish; also: other units of North-Northwestern-West-Himalayish IST Bunau; [other dialects of Thebor] Sumchu, Lippa, Sungam, Zhangra.


Kanashí * STEDT data: (WH) STC.KANASHI <1>

Kanaúri [grp] Dialect: a major subtype of Himalayish, typified by Kanauri [Him-Knr], including also Bunau, Chamba Lahuli, Chitkulhi, Kanasi, Manchati, Rangloï ( = Tinan), Thebor' IST P. 7. [Benedict: Him-Knr].

Karen (A) STEDT data: (KAR) DQ-KARENA.KARENA <204>
Karen (B) STEDT data: (KAR) DQ-KARENB.KARENB <292>
Karen (Pho) STEDT data: (KAR) JAM-VSTB.KAREN (P) <1>
Karen (Sgaw) STEDT data: (KAR) JAM-VSTB.KAREN (SGAW) <1>

Kang see Dardo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Kangding see Kham-Tibetan [wt]
Kangding-Tibetan see Xikang-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
Kangsiangying see Xide-Yi [loc] [pi]
Kang-Tibetan [allo] [pi] see Kham-Tibetan [wt]


Kantsii see Kyong [auto]
Kantú see Kao
Kante-Tibetan see Garzê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Kantzu-Tibetan see Garzê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Kanyaw see Sgaw
Kao see Kao
Kao-tung see Gaodongshan-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Kao-keep Dialect: Thado.

Kapajap a group of Nocte dialects DAS GUPTA, RES. 3.2. Cf: Nocte also: grp; [other Nocte groups] Photungjap, Tangjap, Japejap, Hawajap, Lazujap.

Kapri see Kham
Kapwi see Poeron
Kapwi [paleo] see Poeron
Karbak see Mikir
Karbí see Mikir
Karbiarmong [allo] see Mikir

Karen (A) STEDT data: (KAR) DQ-KARENA.KARENA
Karen (B) STEDT data: (KAR) DQ-KARENB.KARENB
Karen (Pho) STEDT data: (KAR) JAM-VSTB.KAREN (P) <1>
Karen (Sgaw) STEDT data: (KAR) JAM-VSTB.KAREN (SGAW) <1>

Kangs see Xide-Yi [loc] [pi]
Karen [grp]  other names: Karenic [grp] [allo].

Braginyaw [pal] (paleonym for the Karen tribes HANSON 1913, P. 19). Cf. also: dialects and groups called 'Karen' by various sources Banyang, Bilichi, Bre, Bwe-a, Dermuha, Gekho, Hashu, Kawnsawng, Kayah, Kyetbogyi, Manō, Mauniepaga, Mepu, Mogpha, Pa-o, Padaung, Padeng, Pakī-a, Pakī-b, Pho, Pho·(Bassein), Pho·(Moulmein), Pwo, Sawntung, Sgaw·(Bassein), Sgaw·(Moulmein), Shoung, Sinhmaw·Mapauk, Taru, Taungyi, Thaton, Tsawkoo, Wewaw, Yinbaw, Yintale, Zayein. Dialect: one of the four primary divisions of Tibeto-Burman, according to IST; STC treats Karen as standing outside of Tibeto-Burman proper, so that Tibeto-Burman and Karen together form a higher-order taxonomic unit called Tibeto-Karen, which with Chinese is one of the two primary branches of Sino-Tibetan; the final classification of Karen is still uncertain; see STC P. 127-52.

Karenbyu [allo] see Geba
Karenic [grp] see Baric [grp] Karen [grp]
Karenni [allo] see Kayah


Karpong Cf: Tipura; also: other dialects of Tipura

Kashmir see Central-Tibetan
Kaski, Kaski-Gurung see Ghachok
Kassay [allo] see Kathe
Katahare see Lumba-Yakkha
Katha see Bhamo

Kathe  other names: Kassay [allo], Kathi [allo]. Cf: Meitei. references?
Kathi [allo] see Kathe


Kato see Kadu
Katu see Kadu
Kauk-borok see Tipura
Kau-Bru see Riang

Kaw [exo]  Cf: Akha

Kaw [exo]  a Tibeto-Burmese speaking people, using a Southern Lolo dialect; the Ako speak a Kaw dialect HART 1977

Kawluum Group: a Haimi group (at Kawluum, Kamaga, Pumbasu, and Chipalongan) MAR. 384. Cf: Haimi; also: other Haimi groups Haimi.
Khaling


STEDT data: (W) AH-CSDPN.KG <919>; AW-TBT.KHAL <7>; BM-PK7.KG <130>; JAM-EFY.KG <105>; JAM-VSTB.KHALING <6>; STC.KHALING <3>

Khamba

Cf: Magar also: grp-2; [dialects of Kham] Babang, Bhuiji, Gamale, Kol, Kot-Gaon, Mahat, Maikot, Nisi, Ramja, Shera, Sheshi, Takale, Taka-shera, Wali (?). ḾKhams, ḾKhams-a = Kang; ḾKhami, Khami; ḾKhamb-to. language spoken in Dhaulagiri and Kapti zones of West Central Nepal by 'Magars' of the Bhuda Gharti, Pun, and Rohka subtribes; Kham-speaking villages include Taka (Baglung district) and Sera (Rukum district) WATTERS 1975 and Watters in CSDPN.

STEDT data: (KMC) AH-CSDPN.KH <997>; AW-TBT.KHAM <4>; BM-PK7.KHAM <12>; SIL-KHAM.KHAM <196>; JAM-ETY.KM <106>; JAM-GSTC.KM <2>; JAM-VSTB.KHAM <2>; DNW-KHAM <194>

Kham-1 see Magar [grp]-2

Kham-Magars see Pun [grp]


Khamba

Group: a Mahayana Buddhist tribe of Siang District, Arunachal; other Buddhist Tibeto-Burman groups include the Monpa and Sherdukpen (Kameng District). Cf: Khoa, Membu, Monpa-1, Northern Monpa, Southern Monpa, Central Monpa, Sherdukpen, Miji. ḾKhambu, Khambu. Lish, Lish-pa.

STEDT data: (WH) AW-TBT.KHAMBA <1>

Khambu


STEDT data: (KIR) STC.KHAMBHU <2>; WSC-SH.KHAMBHU <1>


STEDT data: (CHIN) JAM-MLBM.S.KHAMI <1>; RKL-DPTB.N.KHAMI <1>; STC.N-KHAMI <3>

Khami (Northern) STEDT data: (CHIN) JAM-VSTB.N.KHAMI <1>; RKL-DPTB.N.KHAMI <1>; STC.N-KHAMI <3>


Khams see Kham-Tibetan [wt]

Kham’s see Kham-Tibetan [wt]

Kham-Tibetan dialects Nishi 5.00 see Kham-Tibetan [wt]

Kham-Tibetan [wt] other names: Kang-Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of K’ang-Tibetan [wg], Kham-Tibetan. Cf: Tibetan; also: other divisions of Tibetan NISHI Central-Tibetan, Western-Innovative-Tibetan, Western-Archaic-Tibetan, Amdo-Tibetan, South-Tibetan; [Kham-Tibetan dialects NISI 5.00] Batang-Tibetan, Chindu-Tibetan, Déqê-Tibetan, Dêqên-Tibetan, Dêng-Tibetan, Dardo-Tibetan, Gêrzê-Tibetan, Garzê-Tibetan, Jiegu-Tibetan, Jonê-Tibetan, Kham-Tibetan, Nagqu-Tibetan, Nanggê-Tibetan, Niausa, Nyagquka-Tibetan, Nyingchi-Tibetan, Qaqchêng-Tibetan, Qamdo-Tibetan, Tanhai, Zhag’yab-Tibetan, Zhidoi-Tibetan, Zhongdian-Tibetan, Zhugqu-Tibetan; Sde-dge-Tibetan J. SUN 1992; [analogous groupings] Xikang-Tibetan. ḾKham, Khami, Khami, Kham-to. Dialect: one of the six divisions of Tibetan dialects; one of the three principal divisions of Tibetan in China NISHI 5.00; MILLER’s ‘Xikang’ branch is roughly similar.

geographically the most widely distributed division of Tibetan. The principal concentration of Kham-Tibetan is along a corridor comprising the Nu, Lancang, and Jinsha River valleys, beginning in southern Qinghai province and extending southward along the Tibet/Sichuan border into northwestern Yunnan. However, there are also Kham dialects further to the west, in central and western Tibet, as well as further to the northeast, in southwestern Gansu province. The term ‘Kham’ itself is the Tibetan name for the easterly area of native Tibetan habitation, including what is now western Sichuan province, China. The Chinese logophonetic equivalent of ‘Kham’ is ‘Kang’, cf. Xikang (‘West Khams’), a paleotoponym for western Sichuan, as well as ‘Kangding’ (an extant county name in Sichuan), and ‘Kang’ (the Chinese linguistic term for ‘eastern’ dialects of Tibetan in China).

Khamti see Nau’aw Norra


NISHI 5.00 references?Nungish [grp]

Khang see Chin [grp] [exo] Gurung Jimpaw

Khangoi [allo] see Khunggoi

Khankuta see Athpariya Belhariya

Khanung see Nungish [grp]

Kharang see Yakkha
Khari [loc]  Cf: Ao; Mongsen; also: other dialects of Mongsen IST Changki; [other sub-units of Ao IST] Longla, Chungli, Tengsa. is related to Khari-x = Mongsen. Dialect: of Mongsen, a sub-unit of Ao IST. [Shafer: Kuk-NNg].

name of a village MAR:385 [whereabouts not verified]; also, paleonym for Mongsen Ao; this latter usage is noted under Mongsen as Khari-x.

Kharmaile  STEDT data: (TGTM) AW-TBT.KHAR <5>

Khasi  see Kheyn

Khashkong  Cf: Lolo also: grp. [Shafer: Lo-S].


Khatu  STEDT data: (LO-S) ILH-PL.K <728>

Khaungtou see Zayein

Khauri see Hkauri [auto]

Khawa see Khoa Kuwa

Khawhring  Cf: Lushai; also: possible alias Khualringklang. is related to Khawhring-x = Kolhreng.\n\n
Otherynms. Dialect: 'a Lushai dialect along the upper Kaladan, across from Haka' LEHMAN.\n
also a Lushai exonym for Kolhreng; this usage is shown as Khawhring-x under Kolhreng.

Khawhring-x see Kolhreng

Kha·Ko see Akha [auto]

Kheja [allo] see Kheza

Khelma [allo] see Hallam

Khemising  Group: a Tangsa group MAR:385. Cf: Kimsing, Tangsa-1; also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpa, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. may be the same as Kimsing DAS GUPTA 1976.

Khemungam [allo], Khemungan see Khiangnan

Khen see Gungdekhka

Khen [allo] see Khenkha

Khenkha  other names: Khen [allo] is a variant spelling of Keng ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Bhutanese, Kebumtamp Dialect: of Kebumtamp

Kheyn see Saingbaung

Kheza see Kheza

Khezha  Group: 'an Angami group between the Chekrama, Kezama and Memi' MILLS. other names: Kheja [allo] is a variant spelling of Kheza; Kezama [allo] (seen in IST) is a variant spelling of Kezama ('former name for Kheza') SREEDHAR, P. 17; the morpheme -ma means 'people'). Cf: Simi; also: members of the Khezha sub-unit Mao; [other sub-units of Simi IST] Zumoni; [other (units) of East-Kukish IST] Rengma, Angami; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Chakhesang, Zunheboto-1. Memi = Mao. Chekrama = Chokri. Dialect: [as Kezama] a sub-unit of Simi, a (unit) of East-Kukish IST. [Shafer: Kuk-e].

STEDT data: (NAGA) AW-TBT.KHEZ <45>

Khiamngan  a language of Tuensang District, Nagaland, recorded in a Hindi-Khiamngan-English Vocabulary NBP by MEYA; 'an East Baric language recently discovered in Northwest Burma, spoken in 120 villages there and 15 villages in East Nagaland' WEIDERT 1988; SREEDHAR 1974 estimates 130 villages in Burma and 27 in India; [as Kalyokenygu] a language spoken in the East Central part of Tuensang District, Nagaland, and adjacent parts of Burma MAR:384, other names: Khemungam [allo] is a variant spelling of Kemungan, Khienmungan; Kalyokenygu [exo] (seen in MAR:384 'name given by European anthropologists, meaning “dwelling in stone” (i.e. slate roofed houses)'; MILLS; SREEDHAR glosses this name as ‘the ones living in stone roofed houses’); Aoshed [exo] is a variant spelling of Aoshed (see in HUTTON, P. 383); Para [exo] (Burmese exonym MAR:394; SREEDHAR, P. 23); Tukhemmi [exo] (Simi exonym HUTTON 1921, P. 383). Cf: Baric also: grp, Barish [grp]; [Khiamngan groups] Makware, Nokaw, Welam; [Khiamngan towns] Noklak, Thonknyu, Ponyo; [concerning the name Tukhemmi, etc.] Pochuri. Tukhemmi ≠Thukumi; ≠Tukumi = Pochuri; ≠Tukaimi, Tukai-mee = Khoirao.

The name 'Khiamngan' does not appear in Marrison, but it seems to be a variant of 'Khienmungan, Kemungan', etc. which were previously recorded as autonym(s) for the Kalyokenygu. We are adopting the spelling ‘khiamngan’ here, and are also assuming that Kalyokenygu is an exonym for Khiamngan, and not a separate language.

STEDT data: (BG) AW-TBT.KHI <143>

Khieng see Saingbaung

Khiemungan see Khiamngan

Khimi  a member of South-Khami, a sub-unit of Khami IST; a language of the Khami branch of Khami-Khumi LÖFFLER. Cf: South-Khami, Khami, Khami-Khumi; also: other sub-units of Khami IST North-Khami; [other languages of the Khami branch LÖFFLER] Rengmitca, Khami. [Shafer: Kuk-s].

STEDT data: (Z) JAM-TIL.KHMER <1>

Khmer  A modern Mon-Khmer language.
Khoa


Khoan [exo]

other names: Khoany [allo]. Cf: Mung, Lolo (White), Lolo (Black), Lolo also grp. Dialect: one of four Lolo languages recorded by BONIFACI 1908 in Haut-Tonkin, representing the easternmost extension of the Burmese-Lolo group; the data are extremely fragmentary, but Mung seems markedly divergent from the other three [White-Lolo, Black-Lolo, Khoa]. [Shafer: Lo-Ton Benedict: Lo-S].

Khoan is undoubtedly a Vietnamese spelling, and thus probably a Vietnamese exonym; autonym is not known.

Khoany [allo] see Khoan [exo]

Khoibu-Maring [loc]

Cf: Maring; also: other dialects of Maring; [other units of Luhupa IST] Tangkhul, Kupome. Dialect: a Maring village and a dialect of Maring. MAR:385; dialect of Maring, a unit of Luhupa IST. [Shafer: Kuk-Luh].

for loconym, see Linguistic Group. According to IST, Maring diverges towards Kukish proper more than Tangkhul and Kupome; note also STC P. 10 ‘Maring and Khoibu’ are of transitional Tangkhul-Kuki type.

STEDT data: (KUK) STC.KHOIBU <1>; WSC-SH.KHOI-BU <1>

Khiroa

a sub-unit of Kabui, a (unit) of West-Kukish IST. Group: ‘most easterly of the Barak valley tribes (Northern Manipur)’ MAR:386. other names: Kolya [paleo]; Tukaimi [paleo] is a variant spelling of Tukaimi MAR:399. Mayangkhang [loc] is a variant spelling of Miyangkhang. Cf: Kabui; West-Kukish; Nruanghmei; other (units) of West-Kukish IST Maram, Zeme; [dialects of Khiroa] Thangal; [Khiroa locations] Ngari; [concerning the names Tukaimi, etc.] Pochuri. Kabui = Nruanghmei. Tukaimi, Tukai-mée = Tukumi; Tukomi = Pochuri; Tukhenni = Khiamngan. [Shafer: Kuk-W Benedict: Kuk-W].

STEDT data: (KCN) GEM-CNL.KHORAO <406>; STC.KHORAO <2>

Khokda see Yamphe

Khang see Phunoi


Khongzi [allo] see Khongzi

Khonoma [loc]

other names: Konoma [allo]. Cf: Angami, Tengima; also: other locations of Tengima Kohima; [su units of Angami IST] Chokri, Tengima. a principal village of the Tengima or Central Angami MAR:386.

Khorsum [allo] see Stod-skad [wt]

Khotang see Puma

Rodong

Khowa [allo] see Khoa

Kuwa

Khözha

STEDT data: (NAGA) SY-KHÖZHAQ.KHOZHA <192>

Khuhta see Taru [exo]

Khuahreng see Lawtu


Khulung-Muthun see Bor Horu


STEDT data: (CHIN) JAM-ETY.KHUMI <17>

Khumi [grp] see Chin [grp] [exo] Khami

Khungoi other names: Khangoi [allo]. Cf: Kupome; also: other dialects of Kupome Kupome, Central-Luhupa, Northern-Luhupa; [other units of Luhupa IST] Tangkhul, Mating, Dialect: of Kupome, a unit of Luhupa IST. [Shafer: Kuk-Luh].

‘a Tangkhul dialect, spoken east of Ukhrul’ LDTB (info < ?)

Khupleng see Khuashim

Khuri Cf: Pochuri, Kupo, Köchu. Dialect: one of the dialects subsumed under the NBP’s composite term Pochuri.

Khuwaphok see Yakka

Kyang [allo] see Chittagong-Sho [exoloc]

Khyeng see Chin [grp] [exo] Khami

Khyeng [allo] see Saingbaung

Kiaokio Cf: Lolo also grp. [Shafer: Lo-N].

Kimsing Group: a subtribe of the Tangsa of Tirap District, Arunachal DAS GUPTA, RES. 2,3, P. 18. Cf: Khemsing, Tangsa-1; also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1.

probably same as Marrison’s Khemsing.

Kippen Dialect: Thado.
Kiranti [grp]  Cf: Bahangi-Vayu also: grp, Bahangi, Khambu. Dialect: STC uses this name for the nuclear subdivision of Bahangi-Vayu; the Kiranti branch of BV is further divided into the Bahangi and Khambu groups. [Benedict: BV-Kir; Shafer: EH-E].

Kirtipur [loco]  Cf: Newari Dialect: listed by ETHNOLOGUE as a dialect of Newari close to Kathmandu.

Kiu-tzu see Nu [pi] [exo]
Nungish [grp]

Kiutze [exo], Kiutzu see Rawang


Kizolo  Cf: Nungish also: grp, Norra Dialect: of Norra ETHNOLOGUE spoken along the Burma-Tibet border

Ko see Gê'gyai-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Gejiu-Yi [loc] [pi]
Xundian-Yi [pi]/[loc]

Ko [allo] see Mpi

Ko-lang-ho·Ai see Gelanghe·Aini [loc] [pi]

Ko·p'u other names: Kophu [allo]. Cf: Nasô also: grp, Ulu, Weining, Lolo [grp]. Dialect: one of the three main divisions of Nasô STL XII.2, APPENDIX I. [Shafer: Lo-N]. Nasô [grp]
Weining [pi]

Koc [allo], Koch, Koce see Koch

Koch a member of the South-Central-Barish, a branch of Barish [grp] IST. other names: Koch [allo] is a variant spelling of Koce, Kochboli ETHNOLOGUE Cf: South-Central-Barish; Barish also: grp; [other members of South-Central-Barish IST] Rabha, Ruga, Konch, Tintekiya, Cooch-Behar, Atong; [dialects of Koch] Banai, Harigaya, Satprisingi, Wanang. [Shafer: Br-SC Benedict: BG-Garo A]. STEDT data: (BG) STC.KOCH <1> perhaps the same as Koch, although IST shows them as distinct languages.

a large Angami town. Kohima replaced Khonoma dialect as the standard when Kohima became the capital of Naga Hills and Tuensang Area' SREEDHAR, P. 13.

spoken in South Kotang District; approximately 1000 speakers as of 1965 ETHNOLOGUE.

Kokborok (=Tripuri)  Cf: Agartala [loc], Tipura. STEDT data: (BG) JAM-GSTC.KOKBOROK <1>; PT-KOK.KOK <749>


Kol  Cf: Kham also: grp Dialect: Kham WATTERS P.C. 1989

Kolbung see South·Lorung

Kollohreng a unit of Kuk-O IST; Shafer refers to it alternatively as the 'Central Peripheral' unit. Cf: also: dialects of Kollohreng Tarao, Kom, Kollohreng; [other (units) of Kuk-O] Lamgang, Kyau, Kuk-O (Central), Kuk-O (Western).


Kolya [paleo] see Khoirao

Kom a member of Kollohrang, a unit of Old·Kuki IST. other names: Kom·Rem [allo]. Cf: Kollohrang; also: other members of Kollohrang Tarao, Kollohrang; [other (units) of Old·Kuki] Western·Old·Kuki, Lamgang, Kyau, Central·Old·Kuki; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Chin [grp]. «Komi = Khumi. STEDT data: (KCN) AW-TBT.KOM <41>; T-KOMRQ.KOMREM <384>[-Shafer: Kuk-O]. 'a Northern Chin group' BAREIGTS.

Kom=Koreem STEDT data: (KCN) AW-TBT.KOM <41>; T-KOMRQ.KOMREM <384>

Komdu/Kange see Hill-Miri

Kom see Khumi

Konch a member of the South-Central-Barish, a branch of Barish [grp] IST. Cf: South-Central-Barish; Barish also: grp; [other members of South-Central-Barish IST] Rabha, Ruga, Koch, Tintekiya, Cooch-Behar, Atong. [Shafer: Br-SC]. probably the same as Koch, although IST shows them as distinct languages.

Kong-po cf: Golog. Reference?

Kongdipping see Hou'erku-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Kongon [paleo] see Konyak [grp]

Kongtong see Northern·Nusu [pi]

Kongtong-Nusu [allo] [pi], Kongtong see Northern·Nusu [pi]

Konom [allo] see Mina [loc]
Kohonoma [loc]

Konyak (Tamlu) STEDT data: (NN) AW-TBT.TAMLU <89>; JAM-VSTB.TAMLU <1>

Konyak (Wakching) STEDT data: (NN) AW-TBT.WAK-KON <26>

Konyak [grp] Group: a large tribe of Northeast Nagaland. other names: Naked·Naga [allo]. Chaokik [exo] ('the Chang name for the Konyak bordering them to the north' MILLS); Thendu [exo] (Southwest Konyak name for the central Konyak's living south of the Mokhum MILLS); Kongon [paleo]. Cf: Nagish also: grp; Barish [grp]; [branches of Nagish [grp] IST] Nocfe, Phom, Moshang, Angwanku, Chang-1, Wancho; [standard dialects of
Konyak-x  
**Group:** 'name applied by villages at the southwest extremity of the Konyak group to themselves and related communities to the east of them' **Mills. other names:** Haha [allo] Mills; Thenkoh [allo]. Cf: Konyak also: grp, ['dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. is related to Northern-Konyak = Tangsa-1.

Konyak  
see  Changnyu [loc]  
Konyak [grp]  
Mon-1 [loc]

Kophu [allo]  
see  Ko-p'u

Kopli  
see  Rengkhang

Kop  
see  Nungish [grp]

Kortse  
other names: Kortse-Sifan  
Cf: Dzorgaish also: grp. [Shafer: ?Bdc-Bmc]. identified as a Northern Qiangish language by J. Stin 1992, based on data in ZMYYC

Koshi  
see  Newang  
Naapa

Kosopho  
other names: Kesopho [allo] is a variant spelling of Kösöpho. Cf: Lolo also: grp, Lisu. [Shafer: Lo-C]. a dialect of Lisu?

Kot Gaon  
Cf: Kham also: grp  
Dialect: Kham  
*Watters P.C.* 1989

Kotang  
see  Koi  
Sampang

Kotsenyu [loc]  
see  Ntenyi

Kot-Gaon  
see  Kham

Krangku  
Cf: Zitung, Rawang, Kachin. Dialect: language put in the 'Rawang' subdivision of the 'Kachin' branch of 'Bodo-Naga-Kachin'  

Krechhuh  
identified as a Northern Qiangish language by J. Stin 1992, based on data in ZMYYC; originally described by  
*Plewan* 1922-23.

Kua-pie-Na  
see  Guabie-Naxi [loc] [pi]

Kuchu [allo]  
see  Küchü  
Atong
of Tibeto-Burman

Kuma
  Group: a Haimi group of Burma, similar to the Rasa-Naga MAR:387. Cf: Haimi, Rasa; also: other Haimi groups Haimi.
  Kumi [allo] see Khumi

Kun
  Cf: Chin also: grp. Dialect: a Southern Chin dialect LSI. not in IST or Bareights.
  Kun'an-Yi [pi/loc] other names: Kŭn'an-Yi [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of K’un-an-I [wng]. Cf: Diandongbei-Yi; also: other subdialects of Diandongbei-Yi Wulu-Yi, Qiaowu-Yi, Wuding-Yi, Xundian-Yi. Dialect: subdialect of Diandongbei-Yi, itself subgroup of Eastern Yi, artificial loconym (from 'Kunning' + 'Anning' counties). Spoken in parts of Kunming municipality (including Anning county) and in parts of Luquan county (all in Yunnan province).

Kunawaure [paleo] see Kanaur

Kung
  see Gonghé-Tibetan [loc] [pi]

Kunglang
  Cf: Rawang, Nungish also: grp. Dialect: Rawang ETHNOLOGUE, spoken in India; communication with other dialects was cut off in the 1950s ETHNOLOGUE P. 444.

Kunming (partial list)
  see Axi [auto] [pi/cet]
  see Bai [pi]
  see Exin-Yi [pi]
  see Kun'an-Yi [pi/loc]
  see Southeastern-Yi
  see Southern-Yi

Kunsha
  see Gar-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Kuo-k'o-P'u-lo-Nu see Southern-Nusu [pi]

Kuomusu
  see Weigu-Qiang [pi]

Küpo
  Cf: Pochuri, Khuri, Küchu, Kupome. Dialect: one of the dialects subsumed under the NBP's composite term Pochuri.

Kupome
  a northern dialect of Tangkhul MAR:387; a dialect of Kupome IST, a unit of Luhupa. Cf: Luhupa; Kupome; also: other dialects of Kupome Khunggoi, Central-Luhupa, Northern-Luhupa; [other units of Luhupa IST] Tangkhul, Maring. [Shafer: Kuk-Luh].

Kurtaky
  STEDT data: (TIB) AW-TBT.KURT <13>

Kurto
  see Tsmangkha

Kurtapakha
  see Kurtapakha

Kurtupakha
  Cf: Bhutanese, Kebumtamp Dialect: of Kebumtamp, spoken especially in Kurton in Bhutan ETHNOLOGUE.

Kusanda [allo] see Kusunda [*]


Kutang-Bhotia
  other names: Larkye
  listed by ETHNOLOGUE as Bodic; spoken in North Gorkha District, Gandaki Zone, and along the Buri Gandale River.

Kutchya
  see Nzemi [auto] Zeme

Kutsung
  see Lahu-Shi

Kuwa

Kuy
  see ≠Lahu-Shi

Kwalshtim [allo], Kwelshim, Kwelshin [allo] see Khualshim

Kwangli [allo] see Khuangli

Kwi
  see Lahu-Shi

Kwingsang, Kwinsang see Nungish [grp]

Kwip'ang, Kwipang see Nungish [grp]

Kwoi'reng [paleo] see Liangang, STEDT data: (KUK) STC.KWOIRENG <1>

Kyau
  a (unit) of Old-Kuki IST, a branch of Kukish [grp]. Group: a Northern Chin group BAREIGTS other names: Chaw [allo] (seen in BAREIGTS) is a variant spelling of Kyaw. Cf: Old-Kuki; Kukish also: grp; [other units of Old-Kuki IST] Lamgang, Kolhreng, Central-Old-Kuki, Western-Old-Kuki; [other branches of Kukish [grp], see cross-references for Kukish [grp]; [other references] Chin [grp], Hyau. Chaw ≠ Cho = Ng’men ≠ Kyo. [Shafer: Kuk-O Benedict: Kuk-O]. IST does not specify particular languages in this unit. see also
  Langrong
  Purum
  Southern-Luhupa
  Tarao (?)

Kyaw
  STEDT data: (KUK) STC.KYAW <1>
  see Kyetbogyi-Kayah [loc] Manô
  Kyêbogyi see Bwe-a [exo]

Kyuerung
  listed by ETHNOLOGUE as Bodic; spoken in Rasuwa District and Bagmati Zone in Nepal; close to Tibetan.

  a chief village of Kayah State, Burma.

Kyêttho [exo] see Sgaw

Kyo, Kyôn [allo] see Kyong [auto]

Kyon [auto] Group: the Lotha south of the Doyang River MAR:392. other names: Kyôn [allo] is a variant spelling of Kyô, Kyôn; Kyôtsi [allo] is a variant spelling of Kantsii. Ndreng-x [exo] (seen in MAR:392). Cf: Lotha; also: other Lotha groups Tsontsi; Lotha dialects Wokha; [Lotha areas] Ndreng. Ndreng. [Benedict: Ng-N]. see also MAR:387. The names 'Kyô, 'Kyôtsi' appear in IST P. 7 N. 2 as alternates for 'Hlota'; no specific mention is made of Lotha subgroups. Note that 'Ndreng' is not only an exonym for 'Kyông', but is also the name of an area where the Wôkha dialect of Lotha is spoken (see Ndreng as a head entry).
Languages and Dialects

### Lahu

**other names:** La-hu [allo] [wg]; Lohei [paleoexo] (former Chinese exonym; -hei, meaning 'black', is pejorative); Coxun [exo] is a variant spelling of Co-Sung (Vietnamese name for Lahu) [Vuong P. 692]; Launa, Mussuh, Musho, Musso ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Lahu-Na, Lahu-Nyi, Lahu-Sheleh, Lahu-Shi, Lolo also: grp. »Lahul, »Lahuli.  [Shafer: Lo-S Benedict: Lo-S].

for a more precise classification, see TSR; for nearly exhaustive lists of Lahu dialects, see WALKER 1970 and BRADLEY 1979, P. 37-43.

**STEDT data:** (LO-C) ACST.LAHU <2>; AW-TBT.LAHU <42>; JAM-ML.LAHU <50>; JAM-ETY.LH <22>; JAM-GSTC.LH <124>; JAM-MLBM.LH <93>; JAM-PCL.LH <2>; JAM-ML.LH <10>; JAM-TJLB.LH <182>; JAM-TSL.LH <126>; JAM-VSTB.LAHU <13>; PCL.LAHU <3>; RJL-DPTB.LAHU <1>; RJL-DPTB.LH <64>; STC.LAHU <20>; WSC-SH.LAHU <3>

### Lahu (Black)

**STEDT data:** (LO-C) GHL-PFB.LAHU-NA <2>, JAM-GSTC.BLACK.LH <1>; JZ-LAHU.LHNA <154>; ZMYYC.LAHU <1004>; ZMYYC.LAHU-33 <345>

### Lahu (Red)

**STEDT data:** (LO-C) JAM-GSTC.LAHU (RED) <2>

### Lahu (Yellow)

**STEDT data:** (LO-C) JAM-GSTC.LAHU (YELLOW) <1>; JAM-GSTC.YELLOW.LH <2>; JAM-TJLB.YELLOW.LH <13>; JZ-LAHU.LHFG <153>; STC.YELLOW.LAHU <1>

### Lahul

**Cf:** Tibetan also: grp;

Western-Innovative-Tibetan; Central-Bodish; [other Western-Innovative-Tibetan languages] Spiti, Mnyam, Jad, Garhwal; [other Central-Bodish languages] Central-Bodish. »Lahuli; »Lahul.  **Dialect:** Western-Innovative-Tibetan NISHI 2.01; Central-Bodish IST.  [Shafer: Bd-c].

spoken in northwestern India; probably from 'lho-yuf' meaning 'south country' JäSCHKE P. 602.

### Lahuli

a **language of the Manchati unit of Northwestern-West-Himalayish.** **Shafer. other names:** Laholi [allo], Lahauli, Lahouli; Chamba [allo] is a variant spelling of Chamba-Lahuli.  **Cf:** also: other WH-NW:Manchati unit IST Manchati-1, Pattani; [other Northwestern-West-Himalayish/IST] Manchati-2. »Lahul, Lahuli.  [Shafer: WH-NW Benedict: Him-Knr].  **STEDT data:** (TIB) STC.LAHULI <2>

### Lahu-Na

**other names:** Black-Lahu [allo]; Musser Dam, Loheinn ETHNOLOGUE; Pali [exo] (Lahu-Sheleh exonym).  **Cf:** Lahu, Lahu-Shi, Lahu-Nyi, Lahu-Sheleh.

**Dialect:** the standard dialect of Lahu, described in MATISOFF 1973. perhaps the most exquisite form of speech ever devised by the mind of man.

#### Lahu-Nyi

**other names:** Red-Lahu [allo]; Musseh Daeng, Luhishi, Luhushi ETHNOLOGUE.  **Cf:** Lahu, Lahu-Na, Lahu-Shi, Lahu-Sheleh.  **Dialect:** a Lahu dialect closely related to Lahu-Na WALKER 1970.

#### Lahu-Sheleh

**Cf:** Lahu, Lahu-Na, Lahu-Shi, Lahu-Nyi.  **Dialect:** a Lahu dialect closely related to Lahu-Na, well represented in Thailand.

the etymology of 'Sheleh' is unknown.

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| Kyontsü see Kyong [auto] |
| Kyou see Kyong [auto] |
| Kyō see Kyong [auto] |

Lahta [exo] see

Group:

Lahtaw

Group: one of the five recognized families of Jinghpaw chieftains.  **Cf:** Jinghpaw, Lahpai, Maran, Marip, Nhkum. Nhkum [auto] |

Lahpai Group: one of the five recognized families of Jinghpaw chieftains.  **Cf:** Jinghpaw, Lahpai, Maran, Marip, Nhkum. Nhkum [auto] |

Labrang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] other names:

Labuleng-Tibetan [alto] [pi] is a variant spelling of Labrang-Tibetan [wg], bla-brang [wt]; Xiahe-Tibetan [alto] [pi] is a variant spelling of Hsia-ho-Tibetan [wg].  **Cf:** Amdo, Tibetan also grp.  **Dialect:** Amdo-Tibetan NISHIDA 1970, P. 165, NISHI 6.02.

Labrang (Labuleng) is the name of a monastery, village, and the seat of Xiahe county, Gannan Tibetan NA prefecture, Gansu province, China.

Labuleng-Tibetan [alto] [pi], Labuleng see Labrang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Lachik-Waw [exo] see Lechi [auto] |

Ladak see Ladakhi

Ladakhi other names: la-dwags [alto] [wt] is a variant spelling of Ladhaks IST, Ladak, [ladaks] [IPA]; Budhi [alto].  **Cf:** Tibetan also grp; West-Bodish, Western-Archaic-Tibetan [other West-Bodish and Western-Archaic-Tibetan languages IST] Balti, Lahul, Purik; dialects of Ladakhi IST Leh-Ladakhi, Sam, Rong-2.  **Dialect:** West-Bodish IST; Western-Archaic-Tibetan NISHI 1.03.  [Shafer: Bd-W].

spoken in northwestern India.  **STEDT data:** (TBC) STC.LADAKHI <1>

Ladwags see Ladakhi ≠ Takpa

Lahauli see Lahuli |

Lahe see Nau’aw |

Laholi [allo], Lahouli see Lahuli

Lahpai Group: one of the five recognized families of Jinghpaw chieftains.  **Cf:** Jinghpaw, Lahtaw, Maran, Marip, Nhkum. Nhkum [auto] |

Zaiwa [auto] [pi] |

Lahta [exo] see Taru [exo] |

Lahtaw Group: one of the five recognized families of Jinghpaw chieftains.  **Cf:** Jinghpaw, Lahpai, Maran, Marip, Nhkum. Nhkum [auto] |
Lahu-Shi  
other names: Yellow-Lahu [allo]; Kui [exo]  
(seen in IST) is a variant spelling of Kwi (Thai exonym for the Yellow-Lahu); Kutsung is a variant spelling of Kucong ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Lahu, Lahu-Na, Lahu-Nyi, Lahu-Sheleheh. Kui, Kwi *Kuy also Mon-Khmer. Dialect: a divergent Lahu dialect. [Shafer: Lo-S].

difficult intelligibility with Black-Lahu; a distinct language from Red-Lahu ETHNOLOGUE P. 442=Lechi [auto]

Lai [grp]  
Cf: Haka, Haka-1, Haka-2, Laizo also grp, Chin [grp]. is related to Lai-x = Haka-1; is related to Lai [xx] = Haka. *Haka (a dialect group of Chinese). Dialect: used broadly for a group of languages of the Haka (Central) Subdivision of Chin Special Division.

The term 'Lai' is also an allonym for the language 'Haka' and for the IST unit 'Haka'; these usages are noted as Lai-x and Lai [xx], respectively (see cross-references). Laizo [grp]

Lai-x  
see Lai [grp]

Lai-zou  
see Bawm

Laichau-Lolo [loc]  
Cf: Lolo also grp. [Shafer: Lo-N].
town in northern Vietnam.

Lailenpi-Mara [loc]  
other names: Lailen [allo]. Cf: Mara; Lakher; also: other members of the Mara (unit) IST Shandu, Zeunhang, Lothi, Sabue-Mara, Tongsai, Hawthai. Lakher = Mara. Dialect: 'the language of Lailenpi village is probably closest linguistically to the Shandu and Zeunhang dialects of Lakher' IST P. 8; by inference, a member of IST's Mara (unit) of Lakher. [Shafer: Kuk-Lak].

Laimi  
see Chin [grp] [exo]

Laiso [allo]  
see Laizo [grp]

Laitong  

Laiwangzhai  
see Hou’erku-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Lao [grp]  
Group: in the broader sense this term includes such Central Chin groups as the Bawm LöFFLER and the Haka (‘lai’ means ‘central,’ and ‘lai-zo’ means ‘central Chin’). other names: Laiyo, Zahao, Lai-zou [allo] (seen in LöFFLER); Laiso [allo], is a variant spelling of Laizo, Laizo-Shimhinch ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Chin also: grp, Lai [grp], Bawm, Falam, Haka, Zahao, Zo. is related to Laizo = Zahao. Dialect: ETHNOLOGUE lists it as a dialect of Falam, but also as a dialect of Anal Lakher

Laizo-Shimhinch  
see Laizo [grp]

Lakai  
Group: ‘a Haimi group member linked with Hkalak, Gashan, and Sanching’ MAR.387. Cf: Haimi, Hkalak, Gashan, Sanching; also: other Haimi groups Haimi.

Lake  
see Intha

Lakher  
a branch of Kushik [grp], a section of Burmic [grp] IST; STC includes Lakher under Central-Kukish, along with Lushai and Haka-Lai. Cf: Kushik also: grp: Burmic [grp]; Lushai, Haka-a, Lai [grp], Laizo [grp]; [units and sub-units of Lakher IST] Mara, Lailenpi-Mara, Shandu, Zeunhang, Sabue-Mara, Tongsai, Hawthai; [other branches of Kushik [grp] and sections of Burmic [grp] IST, see cross-references for] Kushik [grp], Burmic [grp], is related to Lakher = Mara. [Shafer: Kuk-Lak Benedict: Kuk-C]

STEDT data: (CHIN) AW-TBT.LAK <78>; JAM-ETY.LK <203>; JAM-GSTC.LK <46>; JAM-VSTB.LAKHER <4>; LL-PRPL.LAKHER <12>; RJL-DPTB.LAKHER <11>; STC.LAKHER <15>

Lakher [exo]  
see Mara

Lakhi [allo]  
see Taru [exo]

Lakhi [exo]  
see Padaung

Lakhipur  
see Nocte

Lakhi-pha-w [exo]  
see Yinbaw

Laking  
Cf: Maru dialect of Maru ETHNOLOGUE

Lakkia  
see Padaung

Lakü  
see Bre

Laku-po  
see Yinbaw

Lalo  
STEDT data: (LO-N) CK-YIQ.LALO <194>

Lalopha  
a western Loloish language, la”lu” pa”1

Lalu  
a Yi (Loloish) language as listed in KANG; spoken in central Yunnan.

Lalung  

Lama  
Cf: Nungish also: grp, Norra Dialect: of Norra ETHNOLOGUE spoken along the Burma-Tibet border, and also in China; 3000 speakers total VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977

Lambichhong, Lambichhong see Mugali

Lambichhong see Mugali

Lambichong see Chhintang

Lambichong see Rodong

STEDT data: (KIR) RJL-DPTB.LAMBICHONG <1>; STC.LAMBICHONG <4>

Lambichong [allo] see Mugali

Lamgang  
a unit of Old-Kuki, a branch of Kushik [grp] IST. Cf. also members of Lamgang Lamgang, Anal, Tarao; Old-Kuki; [other (units) of Old-Kuki IST] Western-Old-Kuki, Kolhreng, Kyau, Central-Old-Kuki; Kushik [grp]; [other branches of Kushik [grp], see cross-references for] Kushik [grp]. [Shafer: Kuk-O]

STEDT data: (KUK) AW-TBT.LAM <38>; STC.LAMGANG <1>

Lamjung [loc]  

Lamkang [allo]  
see Lamgang
Lancang

see Aini-Hani [auto] [pi]
Ha’ai-Hani [pi]
Kham-Tibetan [wt]
Southern-Yi
Western-Yi

Lang

see Maru [exo]

Langet

[Shafer: Kuk-Lgt].

Langhu


Langlu [nex]

see Lalung

Langrong

* a member of Central-Old-Kuki, a unit of Old-Kuki IST ETHNOLOGUE lists it as a dialect of Aimol.

* Group: 'a Northern Chin group' BAREIGTS. Cf: Central-Old-Kuki; also: other members of Central-Old-Kuki IST Purum, Chiru, Aimol; [other (units) of Old-Kuki IST] Kyau, Old Kukis (Western), Kolhreng, Lamgang; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Chin [grp]. [Shafer: Kuk-O]

Langshin

* Group: 'a Rangpan group of Burma, east of Namhpuk Hka’ MAR:387. Cf: also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ran Pang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1.

probably = Lanshing.

Langsu

see Maru [exo]

Langwa

* a dialect of Zaiwa ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Zaiwa

Langwo

see Maru [exo]

Langza

see Hani-b [auto] [pi]

Lanjung [allo]

see Lamjung [loc]

Lanping

see Pumi [exo] [pi]
Qinghua-Pumi [pi]
Shengzha [pi]
Western-Naxi [pi]

Langshing

* Group: 'a subtribe of the Northern Konyak' MILLS. Cf: Langshin, Tangsa-1; also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ran Pang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1.

probably = Langshing.

Lao-Thai

see Laopang

Laomudeng-Nusu [allo] [pi], Laomudeng see Central-Nusu [pi]

Laopang

* other names: Laopa Cf: Lolo ETHNOLOGUE possible the same as Laba, a group of Lahu near the Lao-Thai border MUNDIHENK 1973

Laos

see Akha [auto]
Ha’ai-Hani [pi]
Hani-a [pi]
Kaduo [auto] [pi]
Phunoi
Pyen
Sila
Nesu

Laowazhai

see Puxi-Qiang [pi]

Lapche [allo]

see Lepcha

Lasa-Tibetan

see Lhasa-Tibetan [ctt] [loc]

Lashi

see Achar [pi]
Kachin
Lechi [auto]
Maru [exo]
Taren
Tudza
Zaiwa [auto] [pi]

STEDT data: (BM) DQ-LASHI.LASHI <248>; RJ-DPTB.LASHI <1> STC.LASHI <1>

Lashi (Lachhe')

STEDT data: (BM) GHL-PPB.LASHI (LACHHE') <67>

Lashi [allo], Lasi see Lechi [auto]

Launa

see Lahu

Lautu [allo]

see Lawtu

Lawa

see Ugong [auto]

Lawng, Lawngwaw see Maru [exo]

Lawng-Hsu

Lawng-Hsu may not understand the other dialects well ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Maru dialect of Maru ETHNOLOGUE

Lawtu


Lawtve


Laya

see Laya-Lingzhi

Laya-Lingzhi

Cf: Bhutanese Dialect: shepherd language of northwest Bhutan in Laya and Lingzhi ETHNOLOGUE

Lazemi-Simi [loc] other names: Lezemi [allo] (seen in SREEDHAR, P. 19); Dayang-a [paleo] is a variant spelling of Dayong (‘a name sometimes applied to the Western Sema who live by the Dayang River’ MAR:387); Dayang-b [paleo] (‘former name for the Western Sema spoken in and around Lazemi [or Lezemi?] village on the Dayang River’ SREEDHAR, P. 19). Cf: Zumomi, Simi; also: other sub-units of Simi IST Khezha. Sema = Simi. Dialect: [as Dayang] the unique member of Zumomi, a sub-unit of Simi IST; ‘a western form of Sema’ MAR:387. [Shafer: Kuk-F]. name of village on Dayang River.

Lazujap


Le see Lechi [auto]

Lehu [group] ‘a Southern Chin group’ BAREIGTS. Cf: Chin also: grp.


Leh see Leh-Ladakhi [loc]


Leiipi see Lawtu
Leibo see Northern-Yi
Lesi see Lisu [grp]
Leke see Pwo [auto]

Leke, Phlon Cf: Karen also: grp, Pwo Dialect: Pwo ETHNOLOGUE

Lemro see M’Kang

Nitu

Lemony Cf: Sho; South-Kukish; also: other units of South-Kukish IST Khami, Yawdwin; [other members of Sho IST] Chinbon, Minbu, Saingbaung, Thayetmo, Chittagong-Sho. Dialect: Sho, a (unit) of South-Kukish IST. [Shafer: Kuk-S].

Lengswa-Athpariya see Belhariya


Lepcha other names: Lapche [allo]; Rong-1, Rong-of-Sikkim (seen in IST) is a variant spelling of Rongke, Rongpa; Nünpa (seen in HALE 1980) [allo]; Lepoha ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Ao; Tengsa; also: other mebers of the Tengsa sub-unit Yacham; [other sub-units of Ao IST] Chungli, Longla, Mongsen; [dialects of Lepcha] Illamu, Tamsangmu, Rengjongmu. ≠ Rong-2. Dialect: ‘✓ links Tibeto-Kanauri and Bahnang-Vayu’ STC; a member of Tengsa, a sub-unit of Ao IST. [Shafer: Kuk-NNg]. Shafer and Benedict differ sharply on the classification of this important language; see IST P. 8, MAINWARING 1898, and tree-diagram in CSDPN, p. 11. FORREST 1962 argues for a Mon-Khmer substratum in Lepcha.

Lepoha see Lepcha
Leqi see Lechi [auto]
Leshuoopa, Lesou see Lisu [grp]
Letsi see Lechi [auto]
Lezemi [allo] see Lazemi-Simi [loc]
Lhsa see Central-Tibetan
Lhasa-Tibetan [ctt] [loc] other names: Lasa-Tibetan [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of La-sa-Tibetan [wg]; Dbus-1 [allo/loc] [wt] is a variant spelling of U'(from the modern Lhasa pronunciation); Standard-Tibetan [allo]. Cf: Central-Tibetan; also: other Central-Tibetan dialects, see cross-references field for Central-Tibetan. Dbus-1 is related to Dbus-2 = Central-Tibetan. Dialect: Central-Tibetan NISHI 3.07; Central-Bodish IST. [Shafer: Bd-C Benedict: TK-Bd]. the ‘standard’ and most extensively studied dialect of Tibetan, native to Lhasa, capital of the Tibetan NA region, China. The term ‘Dbus’ is strictly speaking a toponym for Lhasa and vicinity; it is sometimes used as a name for the speech of Lhasa in particular (Dbus-1), but also as a general term for Central-Tibetan (Dbus-2).

Lho, Lhoka see Bhutanese
Lho-pa see ≠ Bhutanese
Luoba [pi]
Lhoke see Bhotia [grp] [paleo] Bhutanese
Lhoket [allo] see Lhomi

Lhomi other names: Lhoket [allo], Shing-Saapa ETHNOLOGUE Cf: Haiti, Gomba, a language of the upper Arun valley, Eastern Nepal; an SIL ‘LHOMI PHONEMIC SUMMARY’ exists.

Lhoskad see Bhutanese
Lhota see Lotha ≠ Luoba [pi]
Lhünzê·Tibetan [loc] [ctt] other names: Longzi·Tibetan [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Lung-tzu·Tibetan [wg], run·tse [wt]. Cf: Tibetan also: grp; Central-Tibetan; other dialects of Central-Tibetan, see cross-references field for] Central-Tibetan. **Diagiet:** Central-Tibetan **NISHLi** 3.15.

spoken in Lhünzê (Longzi) county, Shannan district, Tibetan NA region, China.

Lhünzhub see Poindo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Li see Central-Yi Lipho [auto] [cet]

Li-a [pi]

**Group:** speakers of Li apparently belong to the ethnic Yi subgroup called Lipho (cf. the alonym Lipo). other names: Li-a [#allo] [wg], Lipo- [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Li-p'o-x [wg] YH/MCD; Dayao·Yi [allo] is a variant spelling of Ta-yao·I [wg] (from Dayao county, Yunnan province). Cf: Central-Yi; also other dialects of Central-Yi Lolopho·Yi; [ethnology] Lipho. Lipo-x, Li-p'o-x is related to Lipo, Li-p'o = Lipho. Li-a = Li-b; Li (Kadai of Hainan). **Diagiet:** of Central-Yi; recent data supplied by CHEN KANG P.C. 1989.

ame from ethnic Yi subgroup Lipho (see Ethnology).

Li-b see Akha. **Li-a:** = Li (Kadai of Hainan). **Diagiet:** Akha BST P. 120. [Shafer: Lo-S].

Li-chiang-Na, Li-chiang-pa·Na see Lijiangba-Naxi [loc] [pi]

Li-hsaw see Lisu [grp]

Li-p'a see Lipho [auto] [cet]

Li-p'a see #Lippa Yongsheng·Lisus [loc] [pi]

Li-p'o, Li-p'o-x see Lipho [auto] [cet]

Li-a [pi]

Li-shaw see Lisu [grp]

Li-tsu see Lipho [auto] [cet]

Liang see Xide·Yi [loc] [pi]

Lianghe see Nhukum [auto]

Liangmai, Liangmei see Liyang Zeliang [acro].

**STEDT data:** (KUK) AW-TBT.LIAM <74>; GEM-CN.LIANGMAI <72>.

Liangshan see Northern·Yi Xichang [pi] Xide·Yi [loc] [pi]

Liangshan·Yi [allo] see Xide·Yi [loc] [pi]

Lianna see Western·Yi

Lianzhu see Baihong·Hani [pi]

Libi see Zhongsanku·Qiang [pi]

Lieie see Daqishan·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Liewa see Guabie·Naxi [loc] [pi]

Lijiang see Bai [pi]

Baoshanzhou·Naxi [loc] [pi]

Dayanzhen·Naxi [loc] [pi]

Eastern·Naxi [pi]

Lijiangba·Naxi [loc] [pi]

Lijiangba-Naxi [loc] [pi] other names: Li-chiang-pa·Na-hsi [allo] [wg]; Lijiang·Na-hsi [wg]. Cf: Western·Naxi; also: other subdialects of Western·Naxi Dayanzhen·Naxi, Baoshanzhou·Naxi. **Diagiet:** subdialect of Western·Naxi HE ET AL. 1985.

name from Lijiangba 'Lijiang plains'. Speaking population of about 140,000; living primarily in Lijiang, Zhongdian, Weixi, Yungsheng, Deqin, and Gongshan counties, Yunnan province HE ET AL. 1985. This is the single most widely-spoken, and widely-studied dialect of Naxi; described in detail in **HE OP. CIT.** and many other sources.

**STEDT data:** (LO-C) ZMYYC.NAXI.LIJIANG28 <1004>

Lilizhai see Jiuziying·Qiang-a [pi]

Limbu other names: Tsong [allo]; Chang-2 [allo] (seen in HALE 1980); Monpa-2 [allo] (seen in HALE 1980); Yakthungha (?) [loc]. Cf: Eastern·Kiranti; also other Eastern·Kiranti languages HANSSON 1989 Chhatthare·Limbu; [dialects of Limbu HANSSON 1989 Taplejun, Yangrup, Panthare, Phedappe, Saba; [other references] Yakha, Lohorong, Bantawa, Changi, Limbu-x [grp], Monpa-2 *Monpa-1; Chang-2 *Chang-1. **Diagiet:** an Eastern·Kiranti language with numerous dialects HANSSON 1989; a language of the Lohorung sub-unit of Bantawa IST. [Shafer: EH-E Benedict: Kir-Kmb].

spoken in Yakthungha panchayat, eastern Nepal.

**STEDT data:** (E) ACST.LIMBU <1>; AW-TBT.LIM <248>; BM-LIM.LIMBU <1602>; BM-PK7.LIM <131>; JAM-ETY.LB <148>; JAM-GSTC. LIMBU <3>; JAM-GETY.LIMBU <2>; JAM-VSTB.LIMBU <5>; RJL-DPTB.LIMBU <3>; STC.LIMBU <12>; STC.LIMBU <15>; SYD-LIM.LIMBU <548>

Limbu [grp] see Fagurai Maiwa River [ptm] Phedappe Phidim Tamarkhole Terhatum Tumbari Athariya Southern·East·Kiranti


more specifically, HANSSON 1989 terms Limbu-x the 'eastern' subgroup of Eastern·Kiranti.

Limui see Hou'erku·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Lin, Linzhi, Linzhi·Tibetan [allo] [pi] see Nyingchi·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Lincang see Bai [pi] First-Xishan·Yi [pi/loc] Western·Yi
Lingkha  see Yakkha
Lintan  see Thôchû
Linzhou  see Pindo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Lip’a, Lip’o  see Lisu [grp]
Lipha  see Lipho [auto] [cet]
Lipho [auto] [cet] Group: The Lipho are described as a subgroup of the Yi nationality living in the Chuxiong Yi NA prefecture and in Fengqing, Huaping, and Yongsheng counties of the Lijiang district, all in Yunnan province, China YHJMCD. Other names: Lipo [#allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Li-p’o [wg], [li’pʰoʊ] [IPA] XU ET AL. 1986, Liphu IST; Li-p’a [allo] is a variant spelling of Lipha LIETARD; Lizu [exo] is a variant spelling of Li-tsu [wg] (Chinese exonym applied to Lipho speakers of Li) YHJMCD. Cf: Lisu, Yi also: grp; [Lisu dialects spoken by the Lipo] Yongsheng-Lisu, Luquan-Lisu; [other Lisu dialects in China] Niujiang-Lisu. Lipo, Li-p’o is related to Lipo-x, Li-p’o-x = Li-a. Lizu, Li-tsu ≈ Lisu. Dialect: The Lipho apparently speak two different types of Lolo languages: (1) Li (or Lipo), also called Dayao, a dialect of Central-Yi spoken in Dayao, Yongren, and Yanfeng counties, Yunnan province; (2) Yongsheng-Lisu and Luquan-Lisu, varieties of Lisu spoken (among other places) in Yongsheng and Luquan counties, Yunnan province. Li-p’a, a dialect of Lisu cited in STL XII.1, P. IX and described by LIETARD, is probably the same as Yongsheng-Lisu; LIETARD notes that Li-p’a is spoken north of the Yangtze in the district of Yongbei, a now-defunct administrative zone which included the present Yongsheng county. There is also a ‘Lipho’ IST given by SHAFER as Lo-C, which we tentatively treat as Luquan-Lisu. Interestingly, Lipho speakers of Lisu consider the term ‘Lisu’ an exonym as applied to themselves YHJMCD XU ET AL. 1986; this justifies, in part, the separate treatment given to ‘Lipho’ in the present directory. see Ethnology.

Liping-Qiang [loc] [pi] Other names: Li-p’ing-Chiang [allo] [wg]. Cf: Wasi-Qiang; also: other varieties of Wasi-Qiang Heping-Qiang, Gaodongshan-Qiang, Anzitou-Qiang. Dialect: Wasi-Qiang WEN 1941, 1943a. name from place where spoken, i.e.Liping village (IPA [liˈpʰiŋ]), located on the west side of the Minjiang River, Wenchuan county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Brief comparative morphology and a few lexical items provided by WEN 1941; discussed in context of Southern Chiang comparative phonology in CHANG 1967.

Lipo a Yi (Loloish) language as listed in KANG; spoken in northeastern Yunnan.

Lipo-x see Li-a [pi]

Lippa Cf: Thebor; also: other dialects of Thebor Sumchu, Kanam, Sungam, Zhangra; [other (units) of WH-NNW IST] Bunun. ≈ Li-p’a = Yongsheng-Lisu. Dialect: Thebor (unit) of WH-NNW IST. [Shafter: WH-NNW].

Lisaw see Lisu [grp]

Lish Cf: Memb, Khamba, Monpa-1, Northern-Monpa, Southern-Monpa, Central-Monpa, Sherdukpen, Miji, But-pa, Khoa, Lish-pa. ‘a “linguistic island” in the Central Monpa area of Kameng District, Arunachal’ DAS GUPTA RES. 2,3, P. 18 (1976); probably = Lish-pa.


Lishu, Lissu see Lisu [grp]

Lisu (Central) STEDT data: (LO-C) DB-Lisu.CLSU <612>

Lisu (Luquan) STEDT data: (LO-C) JZ-Lisu.LSQ <7>

Lisu (Northern) STEDT data: (LO-C) JZ-Lisu.NLSU <10505>

Lisu (Nuijiang) STEDT data: (LO-C) JZ-Lisu.LSNJ <173>

Lisu (Phuthao) STEDT data: (LO-C) JAM-ETY.Lisu (PHUTHAO) <1>

Lisu (Putao) STEDT data: (LO-C) GHL-PPB.Lisu PUTAO <95>

Lisu (Theng-yüeh) STEDT data: (LO-C) GHL-PPB.Lisu (THENG-YUEH) <81>

Lisu (Yongsheng) STEDT data: (LO-C) JZ-Lisu.LSYS <7>

Lisu dialects spoken by the Lipo see Lipho [auto] [cet]


Litang see Litang-Tibetan [loc] [pi]


Lixian see Banpo-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Dapuxi-Qiang [pi]
Daqishan-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Erwa-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Hou’erku-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Jiashan-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Jiuziyi-Qiang-b [loc] [pi]
Niushan-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Puxi-Qiang [pi]
Ruoqazi-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Seru-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Southern-Qiang [pi]
Zagunao-Jiarong [pi]
Zengtou-Xiazhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Liang

a language of Maram, a (unit) of West-Kukish IST. Group: ‘a subtribe of the Zemi’ MILLS other names: Liangmai [allo](seen in MILLS) is a variant spelling of Liangmai, Liangmei, Lyengmai. Kwoirong [paleo] IST is a variant spelling of Quoireng. Cf: Maram-2; also: other (units) of West-Kukish IST Zeme, Maram-2, Nruangmei. Zemi = Zeme. [Shafer: Kuk-W Benedict: Kuk-W].

MARRISON uses the term ‘Liangmai’ to refer to a separate, non-Zeme group; ‘Liangmei’ [is] not a Kukish language but a Naga language closely related to Rongmei and Zemi’ SREEVATH P.C. 1981

Liiye [exo] see Tsontsü [auto]
Lizu see Lipho [auto] [cet]
Lizu [exo] see Lipho [auto] [cet]
Lo see Luoba [pi]
Lo(ho)rung see South-Lorung
Lo-C see Lipho [auto] [cet]
Luquan-Lisu [loc] [pi]
Yongsheng-Lisu [loc] [pi]
Lo-lo see Lolopho-Yi [cet]
Lo-pu see Luobuzhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Loba Bradley p.c. 1980 other names: Hloba [allo], is a variant spelling of Lhoba.

Local see Yakkha
Yampe

Lofuchai

a dialect of Qiang ETHNOLOGUE Cf: Qiang also: grp

Logtak see Chiru
Lohei see Lahu
Loheirn see Lahu-Na
Lohit see Midu
Miju
Mindri
Mishmi [grp]
Muttuk [?] Padam
Zakhring

Lohorong

a sub-unit of Bantawa, a unit of

Eastern-East-Himalayish IST. other names: Balali [allo] (same language as Lohorong) in a different locality’ LSI P. 3) is a variant spelling of Balai; Lohorong-Rai [allo] is a variant spelling of Lorung; Pidisoi ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Bantawa; Eastern-East-Himalayish; also: other sub-units of Bantawa IST Rodong, Mugali, Waling; [languages of the Lohorong sub-unit] Limbu. [Shafer: EH-E Benedict: Kir-Kmb]. STEDT data: (E) AW-TBT.LOH <17>; RJL-DPTB.LOHORONG <1>; STC.LOHORONG <6>

Loi [allo] see Lui
Loisu see Lisu [grp]

Lolo (Ni)

STEDT data: (LO-C) GHL-PPB.LOLO (NI) <35>

Lolo [grp]

other names: Loloish [allo]; Cuan [paleo] (Chinese). Dialect: Shafer IST: a branch of the Burmic section of the Burmic division of Tibeto-Burman; Benedict STC: cover-term for several branches of the Burmese-Lolo [grp] nucleus; for a new attempt at subgrouping thirteen Lolo languages, see Matisoff TSR. [Shafer: Bh-Lo Benedict: BL].

Lolo-Burmese see Moso
Naxi [pi]

Loloish see Nosu
Nesu
Nisu
Nousu
Nipu
Neisu
Lalu
Lipo
Soní
Zoko
Aze
Lalophia
Misapha

Loloish [allo] see Lolo [grp]

Loloma [neo] see Luquan [pi]

Lolopho


STEDT data: (YI) DQ-LOLOPHO.LOLOPHO <219>; RJL-DPTB.LOLOPHO <1>; STC.LOLOPHO <3>

Lolopho’ see Lolopho-Yi [cet]

Lolopho-Yi [cet] other names: Luóluó-pó-Yí [#allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Lo-lo-p’o-I [wg]; Nanhua-Yí [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Nan-hua-I [wg] (from Nanhua county in Yunnan); [l̚l̚o-l̚l̚o-p’o]1 [ethno] [IPA]; [l̚l̚o-l̚l̚o] [ethno] [IPA]. Cf: Central-Yí; also: other dialects of Central-Yí Li; [subdialects of Lolopho-Yi]


name reflects the ethnonym ‘Lolopho’. Spoken in Nanhua, Xiangyun, Weishan, Jingdong, Shuangbo, Lufeng, Yao’an, Mouding, and Chuxiong counties (all in Yunnan province, China).

Lolo-(Black) Cf: Khoan [exo], Mung, Lolo-(White). Lolo also: grp. ≠Black-Lahu = Lahu-Na. Dialect: one of four Lolo languages recorded by BONIFACY 1908 in Haut-Tonkin, representing the easternmost extension of the Burmese-Lolo group; the data are extremely fragmentary, but Mung seems markedly divergent from the other three (White-Lolo, Black-Lolo, Khoan). [Shafer: Lo-Ton Benedict: Lo-S].

Lolo-(White) Cf: Khoan [exo], Lolo-(Black), Mung, is related to Lolopho. Dialect: one of four Lolo languages recorded by BONIFACY 1908 in Haut-Tonkin, representing the easternmost extension of the Burmese-Lolo group; the data are extremely fragmentary, but Mung seems markedly divergent from the other three [White-Lolo, Black-Lolo, Khoan].

Long

see Ng'men

Longcang

Group: a subtribe of the Tangsa of Tirap District, Arunachal 

DAS GUPTA, RES. 4.2, p. 6]; ’a Tangsa clan’ MAR:389.

other names: Longcang [allo] is a variant spelling of Longchang. 

Cf: Longhang, Tangsa-1; also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. 

a wordlist by BODMAN exists; perhaps = Longchang.

Longchuan

see Nhkm [auto]

Longchang

see Longchang

Longkhai

see Longkhai

Longkhai-1

a dialect of Konyak; called ’Longkhai (1)’ in MAR:388. 

Cf: Konyak also: grp; [other ’dialects’ and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. 

Dialect: Konyak 

MAR:388.

Longkhai-2

Group: a Haimi group of Burma; called ’Longkhai (2)’ in MAR:388. 

other names: Longkhai [allo] (used in DEWAR 1931, P. 285). 

Cf: Haimi; also: other Haimi groups Haimi. 

≈Longkhai-1.

Longla

Group: Ao; also: other sub-units of Ao IST Chungli, Mongsen, Tengsa; [other (units) of North-Naga IST] Lotha, Yimchungru, Thukumi; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Chang-1. 

Dialect: an eastern form of Ao influenced by Chang MAR:388; a sub-unit of Ao, a unit of North-Naga IST. 

[shafer: Kuk-NNg],Tengsa [loc]

Yacham [loc]

Longlin

see Eastern-Yi

Longling

see Western-Yi

Longmein

Cf: Konyak also: grp; [other ’dialects’ and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. 

Dialect: Konyak 

MAR:388.

Longmi

see Rawang

Longmi [allo]

see Lungmi

Longpang

see Shidan [auto] [pi]

Longphi

Cf: Tangsa-1; also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. 

Dialect: Tangsa MAR:388. 

not listed in Das Gupta [Res. 2.3, p. 18].

Longri

Group: ’a subtribe of the Tangsa’ DAS GUPTA, RES. 2.3, P. 18. 

Cf: Lungri, Kuwa, Tangsa-1; also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. 

’probably same as Lungri Tangsa (placed by DEWAR 1931 in Assam)’ MAR:388.

Longwa

Cf: Konyak also: grp; [other ’dialects’ and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. 

Dialect: Konyak 

MAR:388.
Lower-Northern·Yi  
*Cf*: Northern·Yi; *also*: other dialects of Northern·Yi Upper-Northern·Yi [dialects of Lower-Northern·Yi Butuo·Yi, Suodi. *Dialect*: Northern·Yi. *see* for speaker population and areas where spoken, see Butuo, Huili.

Luo\-\textit{yö}  
*see* Tsontsü [auto]

LSI  
*see* Bhöi

Lu\-\textit{u}  
*see* Luhua·Qiang\-a [pi]

Lu\-chü'\-\textit{ü}  
*see* Luqu·Tibetan [loc] [pi]

Lu\-chü\-\textit{ün}\-\textit{Li}  
*see* Luquan-Lisu [loc] [pi]

Lü\-chün\-\textit{ha}  
*see* Lyuchun-Hani [loc] [pi]

Lu\-hua\-\textit{Ch'iang}  
*see* Luhua·Qiang\-b [pi]

Lu\-\textit{tzu}  
*see* Lisu [grp]

Luce's  
*see* Bwe-a [exo]

Ludian  
*see* Wumeng-Yi [pi/loc]

Luding  
*see* Northern·Yi

Lufeng  
*see* Central·Yi

Luhishi  
*see* Lahu·Nyi

Luhua  
*see* Luhua·Qiang\-a [pi]

Luhua\-\textit{Qiang\-a} [pi]  
*other names*: Luhua·Ch'iang [allo] [wg], *Cf*: Northern·Qiang; *also*: other dialects of Northern·Qiang Mawo·Qiang, Cimulin·Qiang, Weigu·Qiang, Yadu·Qiang; [analogous subgroupings] Luhua·Qiang\-b [grp]; [other branches of Qiang] IST, see cross-references for Kukish [grp], Buñmic [grp]; [other branches of Kukish [grp] and sections of Burmic [grp]] IST, see cross-references for Kukish [grp], Burmic [grp]; [units of Luhua·Qiang IST] Maring, Kupome, Tangkhul; [other 'Luhua·Qiang·a'] Central-Luhua, Northern-Luhua, Southern-Luhua, is related to Luhua\-x = Tangkhul.

Luhua\-\textit{Qiang\-b} [pi]  
*other names*: Luhua·Ch'iang\-b [allo] [wg], *Cf*: Qiang; *also*: recorded varieties of Luhua·Qiang\-b Hniksu·Qiang [unrecorded varieties]; [analogous subgroupings] Luhua·Qiang\-b-Luhua·Qiang\-a [other subgroupings of Qiang WEN 1941] Hou'erku·Qiang, Zhongsanku·Qiang, Wasi·Qiang, Jiuziying·Qiang-a, Yannen·Qiang, Puxi·Qiang, Heishui·Qiang. *Dialect*: subgroup of Qiang WEN 1941; corresponds more or less to the Luhua·Qiang\-a, a Northern·Qiang subgroup posited by SUN 1981. Name from village in Sichuan province, China. According to WEN 1941, this is the northernmost area in which Qiang is spoken. Bordering the Luhua·Qiang area to the north is Songpan county, 1941 Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. See also Benedict: Kc-Lu.

Luhuppa  
*a branch of* Kuuki [grp], a section of Burmic [grp] IST, 'Central·Luhuppa' and 'Northern·Luhuppa' are considered to be individual languages of the Kupome unit of the Luhupa branch IST p. 6, while 'Southern·Luhupa' is a member of Western·Old·Kuki and is 'certainly not a Luhupa language' BAREIGTS. *Group*: 'a Northern Chin group' BAREIGTS. *other names*: Luhuppa [allo] is a variant spelling of Luppa. *Cf*: Chin also: grp, Kisup [grp]: Burmic [grp]; [other branches of Kukish [grp] and sections of Burmic [grp]] IST, see cross-references for Kukish [grp], Burmic [grp]; [units of Luhupa IST] Maring, Kupome, Tangkhul; [other 'Luhuppa'] Central-Luhupa, Northern-Luhupa, Southern-Luhupa, is related to Luhupa\-x = Tangkhul. [Shafer: Kuk-Luh].

Luhupa\-\textit{x}  
*see* Tangkhul

Luhuppa [allo]  
*see* Luhupa

Luhushi  
*see* Lahu·Nyi

Luhuppa\-\textit{b} [grp]  
*see* Chin [grp] [exo]

Luo\-\textit{yö}  
*see* Poeron

Luhupa\-\textit{b}  
*see* Tangkhul

Luhuppa  
*see* Luhupa [allo]

Luluo\-\textit{yö}  
*see* Luhuppa [allo]

Lu\-\textit{i}  
*other names*: Loi [allo]. *Cf*: Kadu. [Shafer: Lu Benedict: Kc-Lu], see also LöFFLER 1964.

Lu Benedict  
*[Loi]* [pi]

Lu Benedict  
*see also* LöFFLER 1964.

STEDT data: (JN) JAM-ETY.LUI <28>

Lu\-\textit{u}  
*see* Tangkhul

Lu Benedict  
*see* Tangkhul

Lu Benedict  
*see* Luhuppa [allo]

Lui  
*other names*: Kadu. [Shafer: Lu Benedict: Kc-Lu], see also LöFFLER 1964.


Lukhai  
*see* Lushai

Luliang  
*see* Ni [auto] [pi/wg]

Southeastern·Yi

Lumbu-Yakkha  

Lunan  
*see* Axi [auto] [pi/ct]

Lung  
*see* Luwashing·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Lung  
*see* Lhünzê·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Lung  
*see* Lhünzê·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Lung-hsi-Ch‘i’ang see Longxi-Qiang-a [pi]
Longxi-Qiang-b [pi]
Lungcang [allo] see Longcang
Lungkhai [allo] see Longkhai-2
Lungri Group: 'a Tangsa clan’ MAR:389; 'a subtribe of the Northern Konyak’ MILLS. Cf. Longri, Tangsa-1, Kuwa; also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. probably = Longri.
Luobu see Gérzê-Tibetan [loc] [ett]
Luobuzhai-Qiang [loc] [pi] other names: Lo-puchai-Ch’iang [allo] [wg]. Cf. Yamnen-Qiang; Mianchi-Qiang; also: other varieties of Yamnen-Qiang Xiabaishui-Qiang, Qingtuping-Qiang, Tongshanzhai-Qiang, Suqiaoqiaoqiaoqiang. Dialect: variety of Yamnen-Qiang WEN 1941, 1943; included in the Mianchi-Qiang subgroup by SUN 1981; treated as Southern-Qiang by CHANG 1967. name from place where spoken, i.e. Luobuzhai village (IPA [wa-treke]), located east of the Min River in Weizhou district, Wenchuan county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Brief comparative morphology and a few lexical items provided by WEN 1941; more detailed vocabulary in WEN 1943; discussed in context of Southern-Ch‘iang comparative phonology in CHANG 1967.
Luoguada see Yamnen-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Luoping see Panxian-Yi [pi/loc] Panxian-Yi [pi/loc] Xundian-Yi [pi/loc]
Luoshanzhai see Hou’erku-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Luqu see Luqu-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
Luquan [pi] other names: Loloma [neo] (neonym coined in honor of Ma Xueliang; see TSR, also STC P. 22 N. 76). Dialect: Northern Lolo MA 1948. = Nasu, county in the Chuxiong Yi NA prefecture, Yunnan province, China.
Lusago see Lusai
Lushai Group: 'a northern group of Central Chin’ BAREIGTS. other names: Lushe [allo] IST. Cf. Central-Kukish; Kukish also: grp; Chin [grp]; Zo; [sub-units of Lushai IST] Lushai, Mianchi·Qiang; Kukish also: [other units of Central-Kukish IST] Haka, Poeron; [other branches of Kukish [grp] IST, see cross-references for] Kukish [grp]. Dialect: as Lushe| a unit of Central-Kukish, a branch of Kukish [grp] IST. [Shafer: Kuk-C Benedict: Kuk-C].
Luquan·Lisu [loc] [pi] Lipho. see
Luquan·Yi is spoken in parts of Luquan and Wuding counties, Yunnan province, China XU ET AL. 1986.
M
Magh

**Group:** 'a member of South Burman IST. Cf: also: other members of South Burman IST Arakanese, Burmese, Tavoy, Marma, Taungyo, Yaw, Danu, Maghi. [Shafer: Bm-S].

Maguan

see

Azha [auto] [pi/cet]
Southeastern Yi

Mahakali

see

Byangsi
Chaudangsí
Darmiya

Mahat

Cf: Kham also: grp Dialect: Kham
WATTERS P.C. 1989

Mahi

**Group:** ethnic group of Hani

ETHNOLOGUE other names: Mahéi-Lolo [allo] is a variant spelling of Mahé, Mabe

other languages called 'Woni' Woni, Eshán. Dialect: 'a "Woni" language of Akha-Lahu type'

STL KII.1, P. VII

Maiski

**Group:** a Haimi group of Burma MAR:389. Cf: Haimi; also other Haimi groups Haimi.

Maikel [loc] **Group:** one of the main divisions of the Mao MAR:389. Cf: Mao.

Maikot


Maingtha [allo] see

Achang [pi]

Maiserang [loc] **Cf:** Chepang. Dialect: Chepang.

Maiwakhola see

Taplejung [loc]

Maiwa River [ptm] **Cf:** Limbu also: grp. Dialect: part of the Limbu subfamily of East Himalayish GLOVER 1974, P. 11.

Majung [exo] see

Chang-1

Makalu see

Yamphe

Makware **Group:** 'a Kalyokengnyu group on the Burmese side of the border' MAR:389. Cf: Khiamnang.

Kalyokengnyu = Khiamnang.

SREEDHAR gives the population in Nagaland as 769.

Malana [allo], Maluna see

Kanashi

Malaheti [allo] see

Kanashi

Malhi-sea see

Hka-hku [ptm]

Malikha see

Duleng

Malimas see

Yongningba-Naxi [loc] [pi]

Malipo see

Azha [auto] [pi/cet]
Southeastern Yi

Malisai see

Hani-b [auto] [pi]

Malu see

Maru [exo]

Malutang see

Hani-b [auto] [pi]

Mamling see

Yakkha

Man, Man-tze see

Dzorgai [loc]

Manabuduke see

South Lorung
Manang a member of the Tamang-Gurung-Thakali [grp] group of Nepal. MAZAUDON AND MICHAILOVSKY P.C.. Other names: Manangba [allo], is a variant spelling of Manangi. Cf: Thakali; Tamang-Gurung-Thakali also: grp, Tamang-1, may be distinct from Northern Gurung, which is spoken in the Manang District ETHNOLOGUE P. 567.

Manang (Gyaru) STEDT data: (TGTM) YN-MAN.MANANG <883>

Manang (Ngawal) STEDT data: (TGTM) MM-K78.MAN <68>

Manang (Prakaa) STEDT data: (TGTM) HM-PRAK.PRAK <1138>; MM-THESIS.PRA <325>


Manchati-1 see Lahuli Rangloii
Manchati-2 see Lahuli
Manchati=Pattani STEDT data: (WH) STP-MANQ.MANCH <212>; WSC-SH.MANCHATI <13>

Mandalay a dialect of Burmese, considered even by Rangoon speakers to be the 'most elegant' form of Burmese WHEATLEY P.C.. Cf: Burmese.

Mandarin see Minqiang-Yi [pi/loc] Xide-Yi [loc] [pi] STEDT data: (CH) GSR.MANDARIN <994>; JAM-VSTB.CHINESE <372>

Mandarin (Simp.) STEDT data: (CH) JS-CH.CHINESE <852>
Mande see Garo
Mang see Mangbu-Yi [pi/loc]
Mangang [paleo] see Meitei
Mangbu see Mangbu-Yi [pi/loc]
Mangbu-Yi [pi/loc] other names: Mangbu·Yi [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Mang-pu·I [wg]. Cf: Dianqian-Yi; also: other dialects of Dianqian-Yi Shuixi-Yi, Wumeng-Yi, Wusu-Yi. Dialect: of Dianqian-Yi, itself a subgroup of Eastern-Yi. Mangbu is a town in Zhenxiong county, Yunnan. Spoken in parts of Zhenxiong and Weixi counties (both in Yunnan province), and parts of Hezhang county (in Guizhou province).

Mangdi see Mangdikaza
Mangdikaza Mandop Cf: Bhutanese, Kembatamp Dialect: of Kembatamp, spoken in Mangdi District around Tongsja in Bhutan ETHNOLOGUE

Manggar see Magar

Manjung see Chang-1


Manu see Manô
Manu-manaw see Kyetbogyi-Kayah [loc]

Manyak Cf: Xifan also: grp, Menia, Meli, Muli, Lolo [grp]. Hor. [Shafer: Lo? Benedict: Lo?].


Mao [exo] Group: a group of Northern Manipur, related to the Angami; MILLS considers the Memi (i.e. the Mao) to be 'a southern division of the Angami'. Other names: Môw [allo] (seen in British records in Imphal P.C. GIRDHAR; Imêla [autoglossos] P.C. GIRDHAR; Imêmûi [autoethno] P.C. GIRDHAR) is a variant spelling of Imemai [allo] (see in TSR, IST); Memi [paleoauto] (autonym for the Mao apparently no longer in use; ‘Memi’ is used by Mills and IST, but both MAR.389-90 and SREEDHAR P. 17 use the past tense ‘ô called themselves Memi’); Sopfomie [exoloco] P.C. GIRDHAR is a variant spelling of Sopvoma (seen in IST and MAR.397; ‘the Mao name for their own chief village; other groups’ name for the Mao people and language’ MAR.397). Cf: Simi, Kezahama; also: divisions of Mao Maikel; [other sub-units of Simi] Zumomi; consult cross-references under entries for:] Angami, Zunheboto-1.
Kezhama = Khezha. **Dialect:** [as Imemai, Mao, or Sopvoma] unique member of Kezhama, a sub-unit of Simi IST. [Shafer: Kuk-E Benedict: Ng-S].

GIRIDHAR P.C. considers the name Mao an exonym originating from the Maram and/or Poumai peoples of Manipur.

**Mao=Sopvoma**  
STEDT data: (NAGA) AW-TBT.MAO <65>; GEM-CNL.MAO <709>

Maowan see Heiu-Hqiang [pi/loc]  
Northern-Qiang [pi]  
Southern-Qiang [pi]  
Yadu-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
Yannen-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Maqu-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
other names: Ma-ch'ü-Tibetan [allo]  
[wg] is a variant spelling of rma-chu [wt]. **Cf:** Tibetan also: [other dialects of Amdo-Tibetan] Amdo-Tibetan.  
**Dialect:** Amdo-Tibetan NISHI 6.04.

spoken in Maqu county in Gannan Tibetan Nationality Autonomous prefecture, Gansu province, China.

**Mara**  
**Group:** 'a southern group of Central Chin' BAREIGTS. **other names:** Miram [exo] is a variant spelling of Mera, Maram-x (Haka exonym for the Mara; mi-ram means 'aborigines' in Haka LEHMAN; it probably resembles most the Sabeu dialect of Lakher' IST P. 8; Mera is used by LUCE, Maram by LEHMAN); Lakher [exo] (Lushai exonym for the Mara; according to LEHMAN, 'lakher' is a Lushai word for a kind of spinning-wheel); Zao ETHNOLOGUE. **Cf:** Lakher, Kuiksh also: [members of the Mara (unit)] Shandu, Zeuhnhang, Sabeu-Mara, Lothi, Tlongsai, Hawahai, Lailenpi-Mara; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Chin [grp]. Maram-x = Mara;  
**Maran. Dialect:** the unique unit of Lakher, a branch of Kushik [grp] IST. [Shafer: Kuk-Lak Benedict: Kuk-C].

**Maram [loc]**  
a (unit) of West-Kukish, a branch of Kushik [grp] IST. **Group:** a Barak valley tribe named after their chief village MAR:389. **Cf:** West-Kukish; Kushik also: [members of West-Kukish IST] Zeme, Nruanghmei. **Mara, Maran**; **Miram, Maram-x = Mara.**  
[Shafer: Kuk-W Benedict: Kuk-W].

village in the Barak valley of Northern Manipur.

Maram-2 see Liyang

**Maran**  
**Group:** one of the five recognized families of Jinghpaw chieftains; 'they are in some respects the most refined and intelligent of all the Kachins' HANSON 1913, P. 26. **Cf.:** Lahpai, Lahtaw, Marip, Nhikum, Jinghpaw. **Mara, Mara;** **Miram, Maram-x = Mara.** Nkhum [auto]

Marek see Lumba-Yakka

**Maring**  
a unit of Luhupa, a branch of Kushik [grp] IST; according to IST, Maring diverges towards Kushik [grp] proper more than Tangkhul and Kupome. **Cf.:** Luhupa; Kushik also: [dialects of Maring] Maring, Khoibu-Maring; [other units of Luhupa IST] Tangkhul, Kupome; [other branches of Kushik [grp], see cross-references for] Kushik [grp]. [Shafer: Kuk-Luh].  
STEDT data: (CHIN) GEM-CNL.MARING <416>; JAM-VSTB.MARING <13>; IST.CHR.MARING <3>

Marinig&Khoibu see Thanphum

**Marip**  
**Group:** one of the five recognized families of Jinghpaw chieftains. **Cf.:** Jinghpaw, Lahpai, Lahtaw, Maran, Nhikum.

Markam see Naxi [pi] Western-Naxi [pi]

**Marma**  
a member of South-Burman IST; 'a Burmese dialect spoken in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangla Desh, virtually identical to Arakanese; 'arakanais' appel marma dans cette région' BERNOT 1966.  
other names: Mawrma [allo]; Mrang [exo] (Sak exonym for the Arakanese). **Cf.:** also: other members of South-Burman IST Arakanese, Burmese, Tavoy, Marma, Taungyo, Yaw, Danu, Intha. Mrang = Merang, Morang, Mawrang. [Shafer: Bm-S].

**Marpha**  
**Cf.:** Syang, Tukche, Thakali. **Dialect:** Thakali. Tukche [loc]

**Maru** [exo]  
**other names:** [l31]-[vo] [auto] [IPA] is a variant spelling of Langwo [pi], Lang, Lang-wo [wg], Lawngwawg, Lawng; Langsau DAU AND CHI 1983; Mulu, Diso, Malu, ZI ETHNOLOGUE. **Cf.:** also: other members of North-Burman IST Aghang, Lashi, Phun, Tuzda, Taren, Zaiwa; [dialects of Maru] Dago-Lawng-Bit, Zagaran-Mran, Gawan-Naw', Hlo-Lan, Laking, Wa-Khawk, Lawng-Hsu ETHNOLOGUE; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Kachin. Mr. Maru. **Dialect:** [as Lawng, Maru] a member of North-Burman IST. [Shafer: Bm-N].

**Matsayapokhari** see Yamphu

**Matu**  
**Group:** BAREIGTS calls Matu 'a Southern Chin group'. **other names:** Matupi [allo] [loc] (name of a subdivision of Chin Special Division, Burma); Badupui [exo] (Lushai exonym LEHMAN); Ngala [auto] LEHMAN.  
**Cf.:** Chao also: [members of North-Kukish IST] Chao, Khami; Kushik [grp]; [units of North-Kukish IST] Thado, Shiyang, Mt. **Dialect:** an unassigned member of North-Kukish, a unit of Kushik [grp] IST P. 8; ETHNOLOGUE lists Matu a dialect of Khumi. [Shafer: Kuk-N].

Matupi see Haka-1  
STEDT data: (CHIN) GHL-PBB.MATUPI <58>

**Matwanly**  
**Cf.:** Rawang, Nungish also: [grp]. **Dialect:** Rawang ETHNOLOGUE.

**Maulmein-Pho** [allo] see Pho-(Maulmein)
of Tibeto-Burman

Mauniepaga other names: Monnepgha [allo] SCOTT AND HARDIMAN 1900 Cf: Karen also grp
One of two (with Wewaw) Sgaw or Sgaw-like groups in the Toungoo district MASON 1866

Mauwabote see Fuma

Mawo-Qiang [pi] other names: Ma-wo-Ch‘iang [allo] [wg].
Cf: Northern-Qiang; also: other dialects of Northern-Qiang Luhua-Qiang, Cimulin-Qiang, Weigu-Qiang, Yadu-Qiang.
name from village in Sichuan province, China. Speaker population of about 15,000, primarily distributed in the vicinity of Mawo in Heishui county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China; specifically, the villages of Zhawo, Esai, Hongyan, Xi`er, Shuangliliushu, Xiayinshan, and Xiayangshan SUN 1981.

Mawrang Group: a Rangpan group of Burma MAR.390. Cf: Morang, Merang; also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. ≠Mrang = Marma.
perhaps the same as Morang.

Mawrma [allo] see Marma
Mawshang see Moshang ≠Moyon-Monshang
Tangsa-1


Mayangkhang [loc] see Khoirao

not listed in Marrison.


Meche STEDT data: (BG) AW-TBT.MEC <112>

Mebi see Bodo

Mebuka see Ramo

Megam other names: Migam [allo] Dialect: called a dialect of Garo ETHNOLOGUE but may be a separate language.
spoken in northeastern Bangladesh ETHNOLOGUE

Megyaw a dialect of Phun, a member of North-Burman IST. Cf: Phun; also: other Phun dialects Samong. [Shafer: Bm-N].

Mehallbote see South-Lorung

Mehbyu see Bwe-a [exo]

Meigu see Northern-Yi Yinuo [pi]

Meitei Group: treated as a Northern Chin group by BAREIGTS. other names: Meithei, Mite; Meitei; Meiteiron [autogloss] (the Meitei name for their language; see, e.g. THOIDAM 1979); Manipuri [exoloc]; Mangang [paleo]; Ponna ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Chin also grp, Kathe, Kuki-Naga [grp], Mikir, Mru. Dialect: (as Meithlei) a branch of Kukish [grp], a section of Burmese [grp] IST. [Shafer: Kuk-Mei].
the dominant Tibeto-Burman language of Manipur; SHAFER and BENEDICT both consider this language to be a divergent branch of Kukish [grp]. An Old Manipuri literature in devanagari script goes back several centuries. It is ‘overlaid with Indic borrowings as is appropriate to the only Hindu southeast asians outside of Bali’ BURLING P.C. 1974; some 92,000 speakers in Bangladesh in 1982 ETHNOLOGUE.

STEDT data: (MEI) AAK-SSM.MEITHEI <244>; AW-TBT.MANI <187>; CYS-MEITHEI.MEITHEI <312>; GEM-CNL.MANIPUR <968>; JAM-ETY.ME <66>; JAM-GSTC.ME <15>; JAM-VSTB.MEITHEI <3>; RIL-DPTB.MEITHEI <4>; RIL-DPTB.METHEI <1>; STC.MEITHEI <21>; WSC-SH.MEITHEI <2>

Meithei, Meithei, Meithlei see Meitei


Melemchi see Helambu-Sherpa

Meli Cf: Hor also grp, Hor, Menia, Manyak, Lolo [grp], Mulii, Xifan [grp]. [Benedict: Lo-?]; probably = Mulii; see also STC P. 8, NAGANO 1975; Xifan [grp] [pi]

Meluri [loc] see Anyo [aut] Kizare

Memb Group: a tribe of Siang District, Arunachal, on the northern border of Nagaland; they practice the Tantric or Lamaistic form of Mahayana Buddhism. Cf: Khamba, Monpa-1, Northern-Monpa, Southern-Monpa, Central-Monpa, Sherdukpen, Miji, Butpa, Lish-pa, Lish, Khoa.
perhaps the same group (ethno-)linguistically as the various tribes and languages called Monpa (see cross-references) [ed. spb].

Memi see Angami Khezha Mao [exo]

Memi see Mao [exo]

Men [exo] see Nagaa [grp]

Menghai see Gelanghe-Aini [loc] [pi]

Menghua [allo] see Menghwa

Menghwa other names: Menghua [allo] is a variant spelling of Mengwa ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Lolo also grp. [Shafer: Lo-S]; spoken south of Dali, Yunnan.

Mengla see Akha [auto]

Mengwa see Menghwa

Mengzhigetong see Shidan [auto] [pi]

Mengzi see Geju-Yi [loc] [pi] Shijian-Yi [pi/loc] Southeastern-Yi Southern-Yi
Menia  
other names: Sifan-of-Tzü-ta-ti (Zidadi)  
BABER 1881  Cf: Hor also: grp, Xifan [grp], Ersu [grp],  
Manyvak, Hor, Meli, Mul, Lolo [grp].  Dialect: eastern  
variety of Ersu J. SUN 1992 [Shafer: Lo-? Benedict: Lo-?].  
see also STC P. 8; identified as an Ersu language by J. SUN 1992 based  
on data in ZMYYC; previously described by BABER 1881 Xifan  
[grp] [pi]  
STEDT data: (Q) STC.MENIA <1>  

Meohang  
see Newang  

Mepu  
other names: White Karen [exo] SCOTT AND  
HARDIMAN 1900  Cf: Karen also: grp, Gekho  
They are reportedly Pa-o speakers, and  
have certain Pa-o-like social patterns. However, their ordinal affixes  
for the names of male children are the same as the Gekho through  
eight, except for five and six.'  
EMMONS 1966, P. 8  

Mera  
see Mara  
STEDT data: (CHIN) GHL-PPB.MERA (DARLING) <55>  

Merang  
Group: a subtribe of the Tangsa  
DAS GUPTA 1978, RES. 4.2 P. 6.  Cf: Morang, Mawrang, Tangsa-1;  
also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Ranpang,  
Ranrang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1.  
Mrang = Marma.  
this is perhaps a typo for 'Morang', which is Das Gupta's spelling  
exthere in Resarun.  

Merangkong  
see Chungli  
Merguese [allo]  
see Mergui  

Mergui  
other names: Merguese [allo].  Cf: Burmese.  
Dialect: Burmese.  

Merinokpo [exo]  
see Asuring-Phom [loc]  
Mes-Bara [allo]  
see Mech  
Methun [allo]  
see Taraon  

Metu  
Cf: Melam, Nungish, Rawang also: grp.  
«Matu.  Dialect: called a dialect of Rawang in  
ETHNOLOGUE.  [Shafer: Nung], Trung.  

Meunpulon [loc]  
1973..  
Cf: Lahu Na.  Dialect: Lahu Na MATISOFF  

Meyül  
Benedict: AMD].  
a wordlist by BODMAN exists.  

Meyong  
see Pasi-Meyong  
Meyuma  
see Rengma  
Zeme  

Mezama [exo]  
see Rengma  
Zeme  

Mezama  
see Rengma  
Zeme  

Mezho [paleo]  
see Miju  
Mezona [allo]  
see Mozome  
Mhar [allo]  
see Hmar  
Mi  
see Axi [auto] [pi/cet]  
Mi-li  
see Muli  

Languages and Dialects

Mianchi-Qiang [pi/loc]  
other names: Mianchi-Qiang [allo]  
[tpi] is a variant spelling of Mien-ch’ih-Ch’iang [wg].  
Cf: Southern Qiang; also: other dialects of Southern Qiang  
Daqishan-Qiang, Taoping Qiang, Longxi Qiang,  
Heihu Qiang.  Dialect: of Southern Qiang CHANG 1967  

Miangu  
see Central-Nusu [pi]  

Mianxing  
see Northern-Yi  
Shengzha [pi]  

Miansizhen [pi]  
other names: Mienszu-Chen [allo] [wg].  
Dialect: Southern Qiang.  

Mido  
a member of the Mishmi group, spoken in  
Lohit District of Arunachal; apparently close to Tazaon.  
other names: Idu [exo]; is a variant spelling of Idu-Mishmi;  
Chulikata [exo] is a variant spelling of Chulikota  
exonym of plains-dwellers for the Mido; ‘so called for  
their custom of cropping the hair in front’).  
Cf: Mishmi also: grp, Mithun-Mishmi.  [Shafer: ?Bdc-Bmc].  

Mien  
see Mianchi-Qiang [pi/loc]  
Mianszu-Chen [allo]  
see Miansizhen [pi]  

Migam [allo]  
see Megam  

Miguba  
see Damu [loco]  

Miji  
Group: a tribe to the north of Darrang  
RES. 2.3, P. 2.  Cf: Khoa, Memba, Monpa-1,  
Northern-Monpa, Southern-Monpa, Central-Monpa,  
Sherdukpen, Miji, Lish-pa, But-pa, Lish.  «Miju.  
see also SIMON.  
STEDT data: (KAM) IMS-MIJ.MIJI <100>  

Miju  
Group: ‘a tribe occupying the upper Lohit  
valley including the northeast corner of Lohit District,  
Arunachal’ RES. 4.1, P. 1; other names: Kaman [allo] [seen in  
Res. 4.1, p. 1]; Miju-Mishmi [allo]; Mezho [paleo].  Cf: also  
Meiyül, Mishmi also: grp. «Miji; Kaman «Kampan.  [Shafer:  
?Bdc-Bmc Benedict: AMD].  
see also DAS GUPTA 1977.  

Miju (=Geman)  
STEDT data: (DENG) AW-TBT.MIJU <150>;  
STC.MIJU <4>  

Miju ?  
STEDT data: (DENG) RJL-DPTB.MIJU <1>  

Mij-Mishmi  
see Mishmi [grp]  

Mikir  
a branch of Kukish [grp], a section of  
Burmic [grp].  other names: Arleng [autologosso] GRÜSSNER  
[exoethno] (an ‘imitative’ pronunciation GRÜSSNER P.C.  
9/80); Karbiarlong [allo] RES. 4.2, P. 30-40, KUMAR AND  
RAY.  Cf: Kukish also: grp; Burmese [grp]; Amri, Bhoi,  
Meitei, Mru, Rengkhang, Tika; [other branches of Kukish  
[grp] and sections of Burmic [grp], see cross-references  
[Shafer: Kuk-Mkr].  
the LSI considered Mikir to be ‘a link between Naga and Bodo’;  
SHAFAER and BENEDICT classify it as a divergent branch of Kukishthe  
LSI considered Mikir to be ‘a link between Naga and Bodo’; SHAFAER  
and BENEDICT classify it as a divergent branch of Kukish [grp]
Minchhang

other names: Minbu

see

Mima \[loc\]

see

Mills

see

other names: Milchanang \[allo\]

see

Milo

see

Miko

a dialect of Nung ETHNOLOGUE Cf:

Nungish also: grp

Milang

a subtribe and dialect of Adi TAYENG.

Group: see Dialect. Cf: Adi also: grp; [other Adi subtribes, groups, dialects]: Adi \[grp\].

Mall group by J. SUN 1993 with the Tani languages. It is not mutually intelligible to speakers of other Tani languages; Milang seems to be a tone language. J. SUN 1993 P. 473.

STEDT data: (TANI) AT-MPB.MILANG <1941>

Milchang

other names: Milchanang \[allo\], Mikanauri, Minchangh, Dialect: Mikanauri BST P. 7, CSDPN P. 8. probably = Minchangh.

Mile

see

Mila

see

other names: Mina [loc] alternate form seen in IST, which also has 'Mina'; name identified with Mina by MAR:392.

Cf: Angami; Chokri; also: other dialects of Chokri IST Dzuna, Kehena; [other sub-units of Angami IST] Tengima; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Khonoma, Kohima. Konoma = Khonoma. Dialect: 'a variant of the standard Tengima (Angami) as recorded by LSI from Mina village, south of Kohima' MAR:390; 'a subdialect of Konoma and Kohima dialect' SREEDHAR, P. 13; a dialect of Chokri, a sub-unit of Angami IST (in other words, SREEDHAR and MARRISON treat Mina as belonging to Tengima (at least at some level) vs. IST which prefers Chokri to Tengima). [Shafer: Kuk-f]. village south of Kohima in Nagaland.

Min

see

Mingqiang

see

Mingjiang

see

other names: Mingqiang Yi [pi] loc]

probable = Minchhang.

Minka

see

other names: Milchanang [allo] Cf:


Minchhang

other names: Milchanang [allo]. Cf:

Miri [grp] see Abor-Miri-Dafla [grp] Miri [exo]
Miri, Hill
STEDT data: (TANI) IMS-HMLG.MIRI <934>
Miris [alto] see Abor-Miri-Dafla [grp]
Misapha see Abor-Miri-Dafla [grp]
Mishing [alto] see Mising [auto]
Mishingish see Abor-Miri-Dafla [grp]
Mishmi [grp] Cf: Miju, Midu, Taraon, Abor-Miri-Dafla
also: grp. Dialect: used by LSI to refer to a particular
language of the 'North Assam group'; BENEDICT uses it
for a subgroup of his Abor-Miri-Dafla [grp] nucleus;
general name for various tribes of Lohit District,
Arunachal: Digaru-Mishmi (= Taraon), Idu-Mishmi (=
Midu), Miju-Mishmi (= Miju).
IST avoids this name. See also RES. 4.2, P. 1.Mithun-Mishmi
Mishmis see Mithun-Mishmi
Mising (=Miri) STEDT data: (TANI) JS-HCST.MISING L <68>
Mising [auto] Group: a 'non-Arunachal tribe' some of
whose members live in Arunachal RES. 4.2, P. 1. other
names: Miri [exo] is a variant spelling of Plains-Miri
[paleoexo]; Mishing [alto] as regards the spelling
Mishing, we now prefer Mising for the simple reason that
there is no [j] in Mising' TAIM P.C. 1980 Cf: Tagen, Yano,
Shiayang, Oyan, Delu, Pagro, Dambung, Moying,
Somuang.
STEDT data: (TANI) JS-HCST.MISING L <68>
Mising [neo] see Abor-Miri
Misings see Padam
Misu [alto] see Bisu
Mitei see Meitei
Mithan [alto] see Muthun

Mithun-Mishmi Cf: Midu, Muthun, Mishmi also: grp.
probably = Muthun; 'In 1941 the Political Officer undertook an
extensive tour up the Dibang Valley and captured and punished four
men responsible for raids in the recent past, which had a salutary
effect on the Mithun and Mithun-Mishmis' CHAKRAVARTY.

Mo-chiang·I [wg] other names: mnyam-skad [alto] [wt]
(given by IST, i.e. 'Mnyam language') is a variant spelling of
Nyamkat [mt], Nyamkad [mt]. Cf: Tibetan also: grp;
Western- Innovative-Tibetan; Central-Bodish; [other
Western-Innovative-Tibetan languages] Lahul, Spiti, Jad,
Garhwal; [other Central-Bodish languages]
Central-Bodish. ≠Lahuli; ≠Lah. Dialect:
Western Innovative-Tibetan NISHI 2.03; Central-Bodish
IST' [Shafer: Bd-C].
spoken in northwestern India.
Mo-pgha see Mogpha
Mochumi [exo] see Chang-1 ≠Rengma
Mochungrr see Chang-1
Mogaung see Bhamo

Mogpha see Arakanese

Mogpha Group: a Central Karen group in the hills
above Toungoo' LEHMAN 1967. other names: Mogpha [alto]
is a variant spelling of Mopwa (both seen in LEHMAN
1967), Mo-pgha, Mopaga (from the name of one village);
Tau-bya [exo] (Burmese for 'wild bees'); Pie-zau [auto] is
a variant spelling of Pie-do, Plau (three dialect variants of
their own word for 'man') EMONS 1966; Paku, Pagu,
Monnpewa, Monebwa, Thalweepw (all listed in
ETHNOLOGUE). Cf: Karen also: grp; [dialects of Mogpha]
Bilichi, Dermurma. [Shafer: Karen Benedict: Karenic].
Mogaung may be the same as Mogpha ETHNOLOGUE.

Mohongia see Mohung
Nocte

Mohung Cf: Konyak also: grp; [other 'dialects' and
Dialect: Konyak MAR:391.

Moiyarr [exo] see Simi
Moiyui [exo] see Rengma

Mojiang see Baihong-Hani [pi]
Bika-Hani [pi]
Biuye [auto] [pi]
Haobao-Hani [pi]
Kaduo [auto] [pi]
Mojiang Yi [loc] [pi]

Mojiang-Yi [loc] [pi] other names: Māng·Yì [asso] [tpi] is a
variant spelling of Mo-chiang·I [wg]. Cf: Yuanjin-Yì; also:
other subdialects of Yuanjin-Yì Yuanyang-Yì. Dialect:
subdialect of Yuanjin-Yì, a dialect of Southern-Yì.
Name from Mojiang county. Spoken in Mojiang, Yuanjiang,
Simao, Jiancheng, Pu'er, and Honghe counties, Yunnan province, China.

Mojiang [exo] see Chang-1

Moklum [ptm] Group: 'a Tangsa group' MAR:391; 'a sub-
tribal of the Northern Konyak' MILLS; 'a subtribe of the
Tangs of Tirap District' DAS GUPTA. Cf: Tangsa-1; also:
other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang,
Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. ≠Tenga, ≠Tangs-2.
Mosang = Moshang; Have = Hawi.

Mon see ≠Mon-1 [loc]

Mon [exo] see Rengma

Mon-1 [loc] Cf: Konyak also: grp; [other 'dialects' and
locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. ≠Mon [Mon-Khmer];
≠Mon-2 = Muyon-Moshang. Dialect: an important dialect of
Konyak MAR:391; a large Konyak village MAR:391; 'the principal town of the Konyaks'
SREEDHAR, P. 20

Mon-2 see ≠Mon-1 [loc]

Mon-3 see Muyon-Moshang

Mon-Khmer see Danau
Lahu-Shi
Lepcha
Mon-1 [loc]
Muyon-Moshang

Monba [allo] see Monpa-1
Moran

Group: 'a subtribe of the Northern Konyak' MILLS; 'a Tangsa subtribe of Tirap District' DAS GUPTA. Cf: Tangsa-1, Mawrang, Merang: also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. >Moran. >Mrang = Marma.
perhaps the same as Mawrang, South-Lorung

Moshang

Group: 'a subtribe of the Northern Konyak' MILLS. other names: Mosang [allo] (seen in MILLS and DAS GUPTA) var Mawshang (see Remarks). Cf: Nagish also: grp; Baric [grp]; [other branches of Nagish [grp] IST] Nocte, Phon, Wancho, Angwanku, Chang-1; [other sections of Baric [grp] IST] Barish [grp]; Tangsa-1; [other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc.] Tangsa-1. >Moyon-Monshang, Moyo-Monsang, Monshang = Moyon-Monshang. Dialect: one of the principal dialects of Tangsa (Arunachal) MAR:391; a branch of Nagish [grp], a section of Baric [grp] IST. [Shafer: Brc-Ng Benedict: Kyk].
Mawshang (Rangpan) of Burma and Moshang (Tangsa) are the same group MAR:390.

Monpa

Monpa-2
other names: Monpa [allo]. Cf: Memba, Khabza, Northern-Monpa, Southern-Monpa, Central-Monpa, Sherdupben, Miji, But-pa, Lish-pa, Lish, Khoa. >Monpa-2 = Limbu. The language spoken by Buddhist villagers over a wide area in the western part of Kameng District, Arunachal. Perhaps the same group (ethnolinguistically as Membra) see references (ed. spb).

Monpa-1

other names: Monba [allo]. Cf: Memba, Khabza, Northern-Monpa, Southern-Monpa, Central-Monpa, Sherdupben, Miji, But-pa, Lish-pa, Lish, Khoa. >Monpa-2 = Limbu. The language spoken by Buddhist villagers over a wide area in the western part of Kameng District, Arunachal. Perhaps the same group (ethnolinguistically as Membra) see references (ed. spb).

Monpa

Monpa-2 see Limbu
>Monpa-1
Monr [exo] see Angami
Monshang [allo] see Moshang
Moyon-Monshang
Monu see Manö

Mopaga, Mopha, Mopwa see Mogpha

Moran

a (unit) of West-Barish, a branch of Barish [grp] IST. Cf: West-Barish; Barish also: grp; [other branches of Barish [grp] IST] Jalpaiguri, East-Barish, North-Central-Barish, South-Central-Barish; [other units of West-Barish IST] Dimasa, Lalung, Bodo, Tipura.
>Moran, Morang. [Shafer: Br-W].
MARRISON reports that Moran is extinct.
Moyon-Monshang  Group: 'an Old Kuki tribe of Southeastern Manipur who sometimes called themselves Nagas' MAR:392.  other names: Monshang [allo] is a variant spelling of Moyon-Monsang; Mun-3 [allo] SHREE KRISHAN P.C.  Cf: Mon-3 » Mon-1; » Mon-2;  » Mon also: Mon-Kher. Monshang » Mosang, » Moshang, » Mawshang = Moshang.  Dialect: called a dialect of Anal in ETHNOLOGUE.

Mozhumi see » Chang-1 Rengma
Mozhumi [exo] see Rengma


Mozungami see Tuensang-1 [loc]
Mozungrr see Chang-1

Mpi  other names: Mpi-mi [allo]; Ko [allo]

Mpi was first discovered in 1967; it is spoken in Phrae Province in Thailand in only one known village J. HARRIS P.C. 1975.

STEDT data: (LO-5) DB-PL0.MPI «84»; ILH-PL.MPI «189»; JAM-GSTC.MPI «23»; JAM-MLBM.MPI «104»; JAM-TSR.MPI «14»; R JL-DPTB.MPI «4»; SD-MPDI.MPI «36»

Mrang see Marma
» Mawrang
» Merang
» Morang

Mrang [exo] see Marma
Mro [allo] see Mru

Mrul  other names: Mro [allo] is a variant spelling of Maru, Mrung, Mrung; Niopreng ETHNOLOGUE.  Cf: Burmese also: grp, Kukish [grp], Mikir.  » Maru.  Manipuri = Meithei.  Dialect: Benefect considers Mru to represent a divergent branch of KN, much like Manipuri and Mikir; Shafer places Mrul in a separate section of Burmic, called Mrulish [grp]; BAREIGTS 1969 tentatively groups Mrul with 'Southern Chin'; Mrul has parallels with Burmese as well as with Kukish, but it also has features which are found in neither language, and I prefer Shafer’s classification’ LöFFLER, P.C. 1974.  [Shafer: Bmc-Mr Benedict: KN (?)].

STEDT data: (MRU) AW-TBT.MRU «1»; GHL-PPB.MRU «124»; JAM-ETY.MRU «45»; JAM-GSTC.MRU «3»; JAM-VSTB.MRU «5»; RJL-DPTB.MRU «1»; STC.MRU «1»

Mruish [grp] see Burmish [grp]
Kachinish [grp]
Kukish [grp]
Nungish [grp]

Mrung [exo] see Tipura
Mu see Dardo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Muda [auto] [pi]
Mù see Mung

apparently spoken only in the panchayat of Muga in Nepal; heavily influenced by Bantawa HANSSON 1989; 35,000 speakers as of 1985 ETHNOLOGUE.

Muga-Yakkha see Mugali
Muho see Lahu

Muli  Cf: Hor also: grp, Xifan [grp], Meli, Manyak, Hor, Menia, Lolo [grp].  [Benedict: Lo-?].
probably = Meli; see also NAGANO 1975 and STC P. 8; 'the reason different varieties of Sifan languages were referred to in the old sources by the place name Muli (or its varieties Mi-li, etc.) is because Muli (i.e. what is now Muli Autonomous County of Tibetan Nationality, southern Sichuan) is an amazingly multilingual region, where at least the following Tibeto-Burman languages are spoken: Khams-Tibetan, Namuyi, Lüzü, Yi (Northern Dialect), Naxi (both the Western and Eastern dialects), Súxing, and Primi (Northern dialect)' J. SUN 1992 P. 77

Mulsum see Anal
Mulu see Maru [exo]

'a Konyak village listed by BROWN 1851 with Sima’ MAR:392.

Mulury see Anyo [aut]
Mün see Chinbok
Mung

other names: Mung [allo] is a variant spelling of Mung. Cf: Lolo also: grp, Lolo (White), Lolo-Black, Khoan. Mione (Viêt-Muong branch of Mon-Khmer). \textit{Dialect}: one of four \textit{Lolo} languages recorded by BONIFACI 1908 in Haut-Tonkin, representing the easternmost extension of the Burmese-Lolo group; the data are extremely fragmentary, but Mung seems markedly divergent from the other three [White-Lolo, Black-Lolo, Khoan]. [Shafer: Lo-Ton Benedict: Lo-S]. (add diacritics).

Munia

identified as a Namuyi language by J. SUN 1992 based on data in ZMYYYC; previously described by DAVIES 1909. same as Menia (?)

Mün

see Manö

Müin-Chin

Cf: Chinbok

Muong

see Mung

Murmi

\textit{STEDT data: (TGMT) ACST.MURMI <1>; WSC-SH.MURMI <1>}

Murung

see Mru

Musung

\textit{Cf: Tipura; also: other dialects of Tipura Tripura. Tripuri = Tipura.} \textit{Dialect: Tripuri KARAPURKAR 1972.}

Musseh

see Lahu-Nyi

Musser

see Lahu-Na

Musso, Mussuh

see Lahu

Mustang

see Thakali Panchggaunle

Mun-Tibetan [loc]

\textit{other names: glo [allo] [wt].} Cf: Tibetan also: grp; Central-Tibetan; [other dialects of Central-Tibetan, see cross-references field for] Central-Tibetan. \textit{Dialect: Central-Tibetan NISHI 3.16.} spoken in western Nepal.

Musu

see Heishui-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Musu [allo]

see Moso

Mutheit

see Pwo [auto]

Muthun


Mutonia

see Muthun

Muttuk ["]


Mutwang

\textit{Cf: Rawang.} \textit{Dialect: Rawang MORSE 1963.} most speakers of Rawang dialects understand Mutwang, the central, written dialect ETHNOLOGUE P. 444.

\textit{STEDT data: (NG) ACST.MUTWANG DIAL. <1>; RJL-DPTB.MUTWANG <1>; WSC-SH.MUTWANG <1>}

Muw [allo]

see Mao [exo]

Muya [pi]

\textit{contra NISHIDA 1970, p. 165, who identifies it as a subdialect of Khams Tibetan, Muya is a Qiangic language. Spoken in Szechwan.} \textit{other names: Muya [allo] [wg]; Minyak J. SUN 1992 Cf: Yajiang, Kang, Tibetan also: grp. Khams = Kang.} 'the Minia [variety of “Mi-ngay” languages] described by WANG 1944 corresponds to the present-day Muya language as recognized by Chinese linguists’ J. SUN 1992 P. 78

\textit{STEDT data: (Q) SHK-MUYA Q.MUYA <186>}

Muya-Tibetan [allo] [pi]

\textit{see Dardo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]}

Muzezhai

\textit{see Jiuziying-Qiang-a [pi]}

Myagdi

\textit{see Chantel Magar}

Myitkyina

\textit{see} Bhamo Hka-hku [ptm]

Mzieme [allo]

\textit{see} Njuna [loc] Nzemi [auto] Paren [loc]

\textit{STEDT data: (NAGA) GEM-CN.MZIEME <582>; JAM-GSTC.MZIEME <1>}

\textbf{N}

Na

\textit{see} Beiquba-Naxi [loc] [pi]

Na [wg]

\textit{see} Yongningba-Naxi [loc] [pi]

Na-ch’ü

\textit{see} Nagqu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Na-Khi

\textit{see} Naxi [pi]

Na-p’u

\textit{Cf:} Nosu also: grp. \textit{Dialect:} Nosu [grp] STL XII.1, P. XI.

\textit{Naapa}

\textit{other names:} Nawa-Sherpa [allo] is a variant spelling of Naba, Naapaa listed by ETHNOLOGUE as Bodic; spoken in spoken in Sankhuwasabha District and Koshi Zone of Nepal; ‘their own villages are interspersed among the Lhomi’ ETHNOLOGUE P. 568.

\textit{Nachereng}


\textit{STEDT data: (EH) ACST.NACHERENG <1>}

\textit{Nachi}

\textit{see} Naxi [pi]

\textit{Naduo}

\textit{see} Aini-Hani [auto] [pi]

\textit{Nafra-Buragaon}

\textit{see} Khoa

\textit{Naga (Konyak group) [KONYAK GROUP]}

\textit{STEDT data: (NN) RJL-DPTB.NAGA}

\textit{Naga [allo]}

\textit{see} Angami
Naga [grp]  
**Group:** see Linguistic Group.  
**other names:** Men [exo] is a variant spelling of Miin (Ahom exonym for the Nagas MAR:391). A Naga form of Assamese is the lingua franca of the Naga Hills HART 19??  
**Cf:** Konyak also: grp, Barish [grp], is related to Nagamese. Miin [a dialect subgroup of Chinese].  
**Dialect:** in its most extensive sense, Naga [grp] refers to all the Tibeto-Burman groups southwest of Kachin and north of Kuki-Chin, i.e. all tribes in the hill regions of the Indo-Burma border between the Brahmaputra and Chindwin Rivers; the new trend is to drop the term with reference to the groups in Arunachal and Burma, reserving it mostly for Nagaland proper and parts of Manipur; some languages called ‘Naga’ clearly belong in Barish, and Shafer and Benedict agree that the Konyak [grp] or ‘Naked Naga’ languages show special affinities for Barish; Shafer uses the term ‘Eastern-Kukish’ for what Benedict calls ‘Southern Naga’.  
**STEDT data:** (NN) RJL-DPTB.NAGA (KONYAK GROUP) <1>  

Nagaland  
see  
Chiru  
Khammang  
Kuki  
Makware  
Memb  
Naga [grp]  
Nagamese  
Nzemi [auto]  
Tirkhir  
Wancho  

Nagamese  
**other names:** Naga-Pidgin.  
**Cf:** is related to Naga also: grp.  
refers to several linguae francae in use among the tribes of Nagaland; see SREEDHAR 1974, PASSIM.  

**STEDT data:** () RJL-DPTB.NAGARI <1>  

Nagari *  
**STEDT data:** () RJL-DPTB.NAGARI <1>  

Nagas  
see  
Anal  
Kuwa  
Lamgang  
Moyon-Monshang  
Naga [grp]  

Nagish [grp]  
**see**  
Angwanku [auto]  
Barish [grp]  
Chang-1  
East-Barish  
Jalpaiguri  
Konyak [grp]  
Moshang  
Mulung [loc]  
Muthun  
Nocte  
North-Central-Barish  
Phom  
Shangge  
South-Central-Barish  
Tablung [loc]  
Wancho  
West-Barish  

Nagqu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
**other names:** Naqu-Tibetan [allo]  
[pj] is a variant spelling of Na-ch’ü Tibetan [wg], nag chu [wt].  
**Cf:** Khams-Tibetan; other Khams-Tibetan dialects, see cross-references field of Khams-Tibetan.  
**Dialect:** Khams-Tibetan NISHI 5.07.  
spoken in Nagqu Naqu county, Naqu prefecture, Tibetan NA region, China.  

Naheng  
see  
Beiquba-Naxi [loc] [pi]  

Naidong  
see  
Zêng-Tibetan [loc] [ett]  

Naingyaw  
**Group:** Rawang group of Kachin people, influenced by the Maru-Lashi cultures MORSE AND MORSE 1966  
**Cf:** Kachin.  
spoken by a Kachin people found in the hills above Laking valley, the southern limit of their area, and extending along the Nmai river from its penetration of northern Burma to the Nung area; this language is said to differ as much from Maru as Maru differs from Kachin HART 19??  

Naked-Naga [allo]  
see  
Konyak [grp]  

Naked-Rengma  
see  
Anyo [aut]  

Nakhi *  
**STEDT data:** (LO-C) JAM-TSR.NAKHI <1>  

Nakote  
see  
Helambu-Sherpa  

Nali [allo]  
see  
Mima [loc]  

Nam [*]  
**Cf:** Bodish also: grp.  
**Dialect:** an extinct Bodish language BST P. 140-1.  

Namchik  
see  
Yogli  

Nameji  
**Cf:** Lolo also: grp. [Shafer: Lo-?].  
identified as a Namuyi language by J. SUN 1992 based on data in ZMYYC; previously described by OLLONE 1912, No 35.  

Namfau  
**Cf:** Old-Kuki; Kukish also: grp; Anal.  
**Dialect:** unclassified member of Old-Kuki, a branch of Kukish [grp] IST. [Shafer: Kuk-O].  

Namhpuk  
see  
Kuwa  
Langshin  
Pyengu  

Namling  
**Cf:** Khambu, Khulung  
**Dialect:** Khulung ETHNOLOGUE  
spoken in eastern hills of Nepal  

Namsang  
see  
Bansang  
Hawajap  
Nocte  

Namsang-Nocte  
see  
Soha  

Namsang=Nocte  
**STEDT data:** (NN) STC.NAMSANG <3>  

Nangqian  
see  
Nangqên-Tibetan [loc] [ett]  

Nangou  
see  
Puxi-Qiang [pi]
of Tibeto-Burman

Nangqên-Tibetan [loc]  [ctt]  other names:
Nangqên-Tibetan [allo]  [pi] is a variant spelling of Nang-ch'iên Tibetan [wg], nang chen [wt]. Cf: Kham-Tibetan; other Kham-Tibetan dialects, see cross-references field of Kham-Tibetan.  
Dialect: Kham-Tibetan Nishi 5.06, spoken in Nangqên (Nangqian) county, Yushu Tibetan NA county, Qinghai province, China.

Nangqian  see  Nangqên-Tibetan [loc]  [ctt]

Nanhuá  see  Central-Yi
First-Lolopho-Yi  [ct]
Third-Lolopho-Yi  [ct]

Nanhuá-Yi  see  Lolopho-Yi  [ct]

Nanjian  see  Western-Yi

Nanjian-Yi  from ZMYYC

Nanlianshan  see  Muda  [auto]  [pi]

Naq-Tibetan [allo]  [pi]  see  Nagqu-Tibetan [loc]  [ctt]

Naru  see  Guabie-Naxi  [loc]  [pi]

Nashang  see  Nishi  [grp]  [auto]

Nasi  see  Naxi  [pi]

Nasô  [grp]  Cf: Nasu, Nosu, Lolo  also: grp, Weining, Ulu, Ko-p'u.  Dialect: the dominant Lolo group of Eastern Yunnan and Western Guizhou, comprising dialects such as Weining, Ulu, and Ko-p'u; very poorly known STL XII,2.  [Shafer: Lo-N Benedict: Lo-N].
The precise scope of the names Nasu, Nosu, Nasô  [grp] remains to be determined.

Nasu  Cf: Luquan, Nasô, Nosu, Lolo  also: grp.  
The precise scope of the names Nasu, Nasô, Nosu remains to be determined.

STEDT data: (LO-N)  CK-YIQ.NASU  <215>; JAM-GSTC.NASU  <4>; JAM-MLBM.NASU  <2>; JAM-TSR.NA  <66>; RJL-DPTB.NASU  <1>

Natshering  see  Nachereng


Nawa-Sherpa  [allo]  see  Naapa

Naxi (Eastern)  STEDT data: (LO-C)  JZ-NAXI.NAXIE  <124>

Naxi (Lijiang)  STEDT data: (LO-C)  ZMYYC.NAXI-LJ28  <350>

Naxi (Rock)  <1>

Naxi (Western)  STEDT data: (LO-C)  JZ-NAXI.NAXIW  <127>


Spoken by a population of about 240,000, distributed primarily across the Jinsha River, Wuliang River, and Yalong River basins in Northwestern Yunnan and Southwestern Sichuan provinces, China, with a small number of speakers also in Baiyanjing, Markam county, Tibet, near the border with Yunnan. Of the total speaking population, 170,000 live in the Lijiang Naxi NA county, Yunnan province. Naxi has a complex pictographic writing system of great interest. Lijiangba-Naxi is the most widely-studied subdialect. See also LI, CHANG, AND HO 1944, 1953, NISHIDA 1966, ROCK 1963, 1972, HE ET AL. 1985. One of the official nationalities of China ETHNOLOGUE.

Nayong  see  Dafang-Yi  [pi]  [loc]
Eastern-Yi
Hezhang-Yi  [pi]  [loc]
Shuixi-Yi  [pi]  [loc]
Wusâ-Yi  [pi]

NBP  see  Hill-Miri
Simte

Ndreng  [loc]  Cf: Lotha; also: Lotha dialects Wokha; [Lotha groups] Kyong, Tsontsii. is related to Ndreng-x = Lotha.
area where the Wokha dialect of Lotha is spoken  [whereabouts not verified]; also, an exonym for the Kyong group of Lotha (this last usage is indicated as Ndreng-x under Kyong).

Ndreng-x  see  Ndreng  [loc]

Nêdong  see  Zêng-Tibetan  [loc]  [ctt]

Nedu  [allo]  see  Nitu

Nee  see  Ni  [auto]  [pi]  [wg]

Neisù  a Yi (Loloish) language as listed in KANG; spoken in western Guizhou.

Nepal  see  individual language entry such as:

Athpariya, Babang-Kham  [loc]; Baragaun-Tibetan, Barpak-Ghałe  [loc], Belhariya, Byangsi, Central-Tibetan, Chantel Magar, Chaudangsi, Chhathatre-Limbu, Chhintang, Chomo-Tibetan  [loc]  [ctt], Danuwar, Darmiya, Dolpa  [loc], FAGURAI, HELAMBU-SHERPA, Gamale, Janggali, Jirel-Tibetan, Kaike, Kathmandu  [loc], Koi, Kyerung, Lhomi, Limbu-x, Magar  [grp]-2, Manang, Mugali, Newang, Naapa, Newari, Nisi, Panthare, Phangduwali, Phedappe, Puma, Raji, Rokha, Sampang, SHERPA-TIBETAN, Sheshi, South·Lorung, Taglung·Tamang  [loc], Taka-shera  [loc-?], Taplejung  [loc], Tarali, Takale, Thakali, Thami, Thulung, Timta, Umbule, Wangdang  [loc], Yakha, Yakkha, Lumba·Yakka, Yamphe, Yamphu, Yangrue

Nepali  An Indo-European language.  STEDT data: 

(Z) AH-CSPDN.NP  <1265>; JAM-ETY.NP  <116>

Nepal-Bhasha  see  Newari

Nepani  see  Gurung

Nesù  a Yi (Loloish) language as listed in KANG; spoken near the border of Laos, southern Yunnan, ne°su°.  

STEDT data: (LO-N)  CK-YIQ.NESU  <214>

Newa  see  Newari

Newaŋhāŋ  see  North-Lorung
Rai  [grp]  
Timta  
Yamphe  
Yamphu

Newaŋhāŋ  [allo], Newaŋhāŋ·Rai  see  Newang
Newang

other names: Newahang [allo] is a variant spelling of Newahang-Rai, Newangi-Rai, Meohang


Newar [allo] see Newari

Newari

other names: Newar [allo]; Newa [auto]

HALE P.C. 1980; Nepal-Bhasha [auto] HALE P.C. 1980, [sinhkk] [IPA] [exo] (Limbu exonym meaning 'wood-cutter' DRIEM P. 218. Cf: Dolakha; also: dialects of Newari Pahari, Totali, Kathmandu, Kirtipur, Baktapur ETHNOLOGUE. Dialect: 'Newari shows many points of divergence (from the Kiranti nucleus) and cannot be directly grouped with Bahing and Vayu' STC P. 5-6. [Shafer: ?Bdc-Bmc Benedict: BV]. politically probably the most important Tibeto-Burman language of Nepal; spoken in the area including the city Kathmandu and outlying locales such as Bhadgaon, Patan, and Kirtipur; an Old Newari literature exists from the 17th or 18th century; for a brief account of Newari dialects, see HASHIMOTO 1977, p. 1-21. STEDT data: (NW) ACST.NEWARI <2>; AH-CDPN.NEW <102>; AW-TBT.NEW <19>; BM-PK7.NEW <16>; JAM-ETY.NEW <114>; JAM-VSTB.NEWARI <3>; RJL-DPTB.NEWARI <2>; SH-KNW.NEWARI <314>; STC.NEWARI <5>.

Newari (Dolakali) STEDT data: (NW) CG-DOLAK-DOLAK <228>

Newari (Kathmandu) STEDT data: (NW) CG-KATH.NEWARI <235>

Ng'ga Group: 'a Southern Chin group' BAREIGTS. Cf: Chin also: grp.

Ng'nem Group: 'a Southern Chin group' BAREIGTS; 'Southern Chin (Chinbok) between the upper Yawdwin and Hlet Long and east of M'kang' LEHMAN. other names: Mindat-Chin [allo]; Cho [allo] is a variant spelling of Hko. Cf: Mindat-1, Chin also: grp, Chinbok, Yanawin. Cho > Chaw. Nitu

Ng'agaw group: 'modern Newari' BAREIGTS. Cf: Chin also: grp.

Ngachen Group: 'a Southern Chin group' BAREIGTS; 'N'gachen' STEDT data: (NW) CG-KATH.NEWARI <235>. other names: Ngachang, see Angami

Ngala see Khumi

Ngami see Angami


Ngari [loc] Cf: Khoirao, Simi. Sema = Simi. 'a Khoirao village with some linguistic features in common with Sema' MAR:393.

Ngawa [ctt] adm other names: Ngawa [ctt] [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of A-pa [wg]; nga-wa [wt]. Cf: Garz, Tibetan also: grp, Qiang, Jiarong. Aba-1 is related to Aba-x Batang. A-pa > Apa-Tanag; > Apa-Tani = Apatani.

Ngawa [ctt] adm other names: Aba-1 [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of A-pa [wg]; nga-wa [wt]. Cf: Garz, Tibetan also: grp, Qiang, Jiarong. Aba-1 is related to Aba-x Batang. A-pa > Apa-Tanag; > Apa-Tani = Apatani.

Ngawa [ctt] adm other names: Aba-1 [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of A-pa [wg]; nga-wa [wt]. Cf: Garz, Tibetan also: grp, Qiang, Jiarong. Aba-1 is related to Aba-x Batang. A-pa > Apa-Tanag; > Apa-Tani = Apatani.

Ngawa [ctt] adm other names: Aba-1 [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of A-pa [wg]; nga-wa [wt]. Cf: Garz, Tibetan also: grp, Qiang, Jiarong. Aba-1 is related to Aba-x Batang. A-pa > Apa-Tanag; > Apa-Tani = Apatani.
Ninglang  see  Beiquba-Naxi [loc] [pi]  
Eastern-Naxi [pi]  
Pumi [exo] [pi]  
Qinghua-Pumi [pi]  
Shenzha [pi]  
Taoba-Pumi [pi]  
Western-Naxi [pi]  
Yongningba-Naxi [loc] [pi]  
Yongsheng Lisu [loc] [pi]  
Ningnan  see  Butuo-Yi [loc] [pi]  
Northern-Yi  
Ningru  Group: a subgroup of the Sasan Kachins  
Niopreng  see  Mru  
Nipu  a Yi (Loloish) language as listed in KANG; spoken in western Guizhou.  
the usage of Nishang and Nishi as superordinate terms is still not stabilized; some words use Nishi [grp] as the more inclusive term (so that Nishang is a member of Nishi [grp]), while others use Nishang for the larger grouping (so that Nishi is a member of Nishang [grp]).  
Group: one of the tribes of the Nishi group PARUL DUTTA, RES. 4.2, P. 1. Cf: Nishi also: grp, Nishi, Nishang [grp].  
Nishi [grp][auto]  Group: 'this term now includes the tribes hitherto known as Dafla, Nishi, Bangni, Bangrui, and Nishang' RES. 4.2. other names: Dafla-x [paleo] (see Dafla); Nyisi [allo] is a variant spelling of Nyisu, Nyishing, Nyi, Nishang, Nishang (ditectable variations of autonym given in J. SUN 1993); Tagin [exo] is a variant spelling of Talgin, Tagen (Bengni exonym). Cf: Nishi, Nishang, Nishang also: grp, Dafla.  
the usage of Nishang and Nishi as superordinate terms is still not stabilized; some writers use Nishi [grp] as the more inclusive term (so that Nishang is a member of Nishi), while others use Nishang for the larger grouping (so that Nishi is a member of Nishang [grp]).  
a language of the Nishi group. Cf: Bangru, Bangni, Nishang also: grp, Nishi [grp].  
Nishi-Bengni  see  Galo  
Nisi  other names: Nisi-Kham ETHNOLOGIE  Cf: Kham also: grp Diameter: Kham WATTERS P.C. 1989  
spoken in western hills, Rukrum and Rolpa districts of Nepal; marginally intelligible with Takale-Kham ETHNOLOGIE P. 566.  
Nisu  a Yi (Loloish) language as listed in KANG; spoken near the border of Laos.  
Nitu  Group: 'a Southern Chin group' BAREIGTS. other names: Nedu [allo] (seen in IST). Cf: Chin also: grp, Dai, Chinbok. Diameter: 'a dialect of Chinbok, south of Matu and Ng'men, below the bend of the Lemro River' LEHMAN. [Shafer: Kuk-S].  
Niu  see  Jiashan-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
Niushan-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
Niunaozhai  see  Yanmen-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
Niushanzhai  see  Niushan-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
Niushan-Qiang  see  Hou'erku-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
Niushan-Qiang [loc] [pi] other names: Niu-shan-Chiang [allo] [wg]. Cf: Hou'erku-Qiang, Taoping-Qiang-a; also other varieties of Hou'erku-Qiang recorded by WEN 1941  
name from Niushanzhai (IPA [ŋuʔ hzoŋ]), village located north of the Zagunao River, Lixian county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Brief comparative morphology and a few lexical items provided by WEN 1941.  
Njong-Muli  identified as a Pumi language by J. SUN 1992  
based on data in ZMYC; previously described by JOHNSTON 1908.  
Nmaii  see  Naingyaw  
Nmaii-hka  see  Hka-hku [ptm]  
No  see  Sulung-1  
Nocte other names: Nakte [allo] (the spelling Nocte has caught on instead). Bor-duor [paleoexoloc] is a variant spelling of Borduria (an Assamese loconym for the language of Bordur village MAR:380; also see BST P. 136, LSI III.2, P. 334); Jaipur [paleoexoloc] is a variant spelling of Jaipuria (referring to the Nocte spoken in the Jaipur area); Mohongia [paleoexoloc]; Namsang [paleoexoloc] is a variant spelling of Namsangia (old name for the Nocte, from one of their principal villages MAR:392; seen in Shafer and in Benedict); Pani-duor [paleoexoloc] is a variant spelling of Paniduria BST P. 136, LSI III.2, P. 334. Cf: Nagish also: grp, Baric [grp]; other branches of Nagish [grp] IST 1 Wancho, Phom, Fangwanku, Moshang, Chang-I; [other sections of Baric [grp] IST] Barish [grp]; Bor-duor is related to Bor; is related to Bor; is related to Bor-Abor; is related to Boro = Bodo. Mohongia ≠ Mohung. Diameter: one of the northernmost Nagu languages; [as Namsangia] a branch of Nagish [grp], a section of Baric [grp] IST. [Shafer: Brc-Ng Benedict: Kyk].  
spoken at Jaipur in Lakhimpur District and neighboring parts of Tirap District (Arunachal); MAR:391 notes that Mohongia is 'the same Nocte dialect as Borduria, Paniduria, Namsangia'. STEDT data: (NN) AW-TBT.NOC <162>; GEM-CNL.NOCTE <395>; JAM-GSTC.NOCTE <12>; RJL-DPBT.NOCTE <1>; UTF-PNN.NO <141>  
Nocte [grp] see  Hawajap  
Japejap  
Kapajap  
Lazuajap  
Photungjap  
Tangjap  

of Tibeto-Burman
Noesu CET


Noklak LOC

Cf: Khiammgan; also: other Khiammgan towns Thonknyu.

an important Khiammgan town in India SKEELHAR, P. 23.

Nokmung [*?]*

a Nungish [grp] language, probably a dialect of Rawang. Cf: Rawang, Nungish also: grp. there exists a word list by BODMAN; the clan is claimed to be extinct in MORSE AND MORSE 1986.

Nokte [allo] see Noce

Nora [allo]

Cf: Nungish also: grp, Norra Dialect: of Norra ETHNOLOGUE spoken along the Burma-Tibet border

Norra other names: Nora [allo] is a variant spelling of Nurrn, Noza ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Nungish also: grp; [dialects of Nora] Nora, Byabe, Kizolo, Lama ETHNOLOGUE. Dialect: language put in the 'Nung' subdivision of the 'Kachin' branch of 'Bodo-Naga-Kachin' in VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977 [CITED IN HALE 1980]; but BST P. 142 calls it a dialect of Khamti (Tai); Voegelin and Voegelin probably confused the Tibeto-Burman 'Nung' with the Tai 'Nung'.

North-Northwestern-West-Himalayish see Almora [grp] Janggali Zhangra

Northern-Angami see Tengima


Northern-Konyak [allo] see Tangsa-1

Northern-Lorung see Biksi

Northern-Lorung [allo] see North-Lorung


Northern-Mon-Khmer see Ugong [auto]


spoken by a population of almost 2,000, living in the northern part of Yunnan province, Yunnan; specifically, in such locations as Waowa, Kongtong, and Youdouluo.

Northern-Pa-o see Pa-o [auto]

Northern-Qiang [pi] Cf: Qiang; also: other subgroups of QiangSouthern-Qiang; [dialects of Northern-Qiang] Luhua-Qiang, Mawo-Qiang, Cimulin-Qiang, Weigu-Qiang, Yadu-Qiang. Dialect: subgroup of Qiang. speaking population of about 70, 000, primarily distributed in Maowen Qiang NA county (northern zone, i.e. the district of Chibusi), and Heishui county (most districts), all in Sichuan province, China.

Northern-Rai [allo] see Umbule

Northern-Sangtam see Purr [auto] Purr

Northern-Sangtam [allo] see Purr [auto]

Northern-Tujia see Tujia [exo] [pi]

Northern-Yi Cf: Yi; also: other dialects of Yi Central-Yi, Eastern-Yi, Southeastern-Yi, Southern-Yi, Western-Yi; [dialects of Northern-Yi] Upper-Northern-Yi, Lower-Northern-Yi. Dialect: Yi CHEN AT AL. 1985 P. 172-78. Yi subgroup represented primarily in Sichuan province, China; secondarily in Yunnan province; total number of speakers: about 1,600,000. More specifically, Northern Yi is found mostly within an area bounded on the east by Yongshan and Qiaoja counties in Yunnan (bordering the Eastern Yi subgroup), on the south by Lugu, Jianchuan, and Yongen counties in Yunnan (bordering the Eastern, Central, and Western Yi subgroups), on the west by the Muli Tibetan NA county in Sichuan, and on the north by Hanyuan and Luding counties in Sichuan. On a county by county basis, Northern Yi is distributed as follows: (a) (Sichuan province) Zhaojue, Meigu, Jinyang, Puge, Butuo, Ganlua, Leibo, Xide, Yuexi, Xichang, Dechang, Mianjing, Huidong, Ningnan, Huli, and Yanyuan counties, Muli Tibetan NA county, and Xichang municipality (i.e. all municipalities and counties within the Lianshan Yi NA prefecture); Hanyuan and Shimian counties (both in the district of Ya'an); Jiulong and Luding counties (both in the Ganze Tibe

Northern-Yi [allo] see Butuo-Yi [loc] [pi] Suodi [auto] [pi]
Northwestern-West·Himalayish  a branch of  
West·Himalayish [grp], a section of Bodic [grp] IST. Cf: West·Himalayish; Bodic also [grp]; [other sections of Bodic [grp] IST] East·Himalayish [grp]. West-Central·Himalayish [grp], Bodish [grp]; [other branches of West·Himalayish [grp]] North·Northwestern·West·Himalayish, Almora, Janggali, Eastern-West·Himalayish; [units of Northwestern-West·Himalayish] Kanauri, Manchati. [Shafer: WH-NW Benedict: Him-Knr].

Northwest-Southern·Yi [allo]  see  Exin·Yi [pi]

Northwest-West·Himalayish  see  Manchati

North·Burman  see  Achang [pi]
Lechi [auto]
Maru [exo]
Meygaw
Phun
Samong
Taren
Tudza
Zaiwa [auto] [pi]
Jg

North·Central·Barish  a branch of Barish [grp], a section of Baric [grp] IST. Cf: Barish also [grp]; Baric [grp]; [other branches of Barish [grp] IST] Jalpaiguri, East-Barish, South-Central-Barish, West-Barish; [units of North-Central-Barish IST] Garo; [other sections of Baric [grp] IST] Nagish [grp]. [Shafer: Br-NC].

North·Khami  a sub-unit of Khami, a (unit) of South·Kukish IST. Cf: Khami; also [other sub-units of Khami IST South-Khami]; [other units of South-Kukish IST] Sho, Yawdwin. [Shafer: Kuk-S].

North·Kukish  a branch of Kukish [grp], a section of Burmic [grp] IST. Cf: Kukish also [grp]; Burmic [grp]; [units of North·Kukish IST] Thado, Shiyang; [other North·Kukish] Matu; [other branches of Kukish [grp] and sections of Burmic [grp] IST, see cross-references for] Kukish [grp], Burmic [grp]. [Shafer: Kuk-N].


North·Naga  a branch of Kukish [grp], a section of Burmic [grp] IST. Cf: Kukish also [grp]; Burmic [grp]; [units of North·Naga IST] Ao, Lotha, Yimchungru, Thukumi; [other branches of Kukish [grp] and sections of Burmic [grp] IST, see cross-references for] Kukish [grp], Burmic [grp]. [Shafer: Kuk-NNg].

North·Northwestern·West·Himalayish  a branch of  
West·Himalayish [grp], a section of Bodish [grp] IST. Cf: West·Himalayish also [grp]; Bodish [grp]; [other branches of West·Himalayish [grp] IST] Northwestern-West·Himalayish, Almora, Janggali, Eastern-West·Himalayish; [units of Northwestern-West·Himalayish] Kanauri, Manchati. [Shafer: WH-NW Benedict: Him-Knr].

North-West·Old·Kuki  see  Biate
Hallam
Rangkhol
Southern-Luhupa

Nosu [allo]  see  Nosu

Nosu other names: Nosu [allo]. Cf: Nasu, Nasö also [grp, Lolo [grp]]. Dialect: a Northern Lolo language SHIROKOGOROFF 1930. the most northerly of the Loloish languages; the precise scope of the names Nosu, Nasu, Nasö [grp] remains to be determined.

Nosu [grp]  see  Na-p’u
Yi [grp] [exo]

Not  see  Dzorgai [loc]
Heping-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Note  see  Bwe-a [exo]
Cooch·Behar [exoloc] [pi]
Kyong [auto]
Luhupa
Nachereng
Ngawa [ett] [adm]
Pochuri

Nouso  a Yi (Loloish) language as listed in KANG; spoken in western Guizhou.

Noutzu  see  Nungish [grp]

Nowgong  see  Chungli

Noza  see  Norra

Nruanghei Group: one of the largest tribes of the Barak Valley, Northwestern Manipur. other names: Rongmei [allo] is a variant spelling of Maruoungmai; Kabui [paleo] (obsolete name for Nruanghei) MAR:384; seen in MILLS, TSR, IST; compare ‘Kapwi’ under Poeron). Cf: West-Kukish; Kukish also [grp]; [groups, etc. of Nruanghei (not IST)] Poeron, Songbu; [idem., IST] Khoirao; [other (units) of West-Kukish IST] Zeme, Maram. Zemi = Zeme. Dialect: ‘closely akin to Zemi’ MILLS; [as Kabui] a (unit) of West-Kukish, a branch of Kukish [grp] IST; formerly called Kabui MAR:393. [Shafer: Kuk-W Benedict: Kuk-W].

Ntenyi Group: ‘a Northern Rengma group with a distinctive language’ MAR:393. other names: Kotensyu [loc] (chief village of the Ntenyi Rengma MAR:387). Cf: Rengma, Simi. Hlota = Lotha. Dialect: [belongs to] the northern group of Western Rengma, actually forms a connecting link between Hlotai and Simi’ IST P. 7, N. 5. STEDT data: (NAGA) GEM-CNL.HTENYI <637>

Nu [pi] [exo] other names: Nu [+allo] [wg]; Nuzu [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Nu-tsu [wg] (‘zu’ here means nationality); Nuzi [exo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Nu-tzu
Nungish [grp] a small but important group of languages that shows affinities both for Burmese-Lolo and Kachinish; IST treats Nungish as a section of Burmish. Group: The Nu nationality is prominent among the ethnic groups speaking Nungish languages; MORSE AND MORSE 1966 identify the Nung (or Kwinsang) as Rawang clans living in the Salween valley, who had been overrun by Lisu and Nosu migrations. other names: Nung [allo] is a variant spelling of Anung, Anoong, Kanhung ETHNOLOGUE; Chiu-tzu [exy] is a variant spelling of Kiu-tzu (French transcription). Tu-tzu [exy] is a variant spelling of Lutze. Nu-tzu [exy] is a variant spelling of Noutzu (general Chinese terms for Nungish groups); Kwin’ang, Kuhjang, Kwingsang, Fuch’ye ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Rawang, Trung; also: other sections of Burmish IST Mruish [grp], Burmish [grp], Chiarelish [grp], Luish [grp], Kuish [grp]; ethnology; Nu; [dialects of Nung] Cholo, Gwaza, Miko; [other references] Kanhung, Anung, Daru, Tansarr, Shangke. Nu-nung, a Tai language, is related to Nung (in the narrow sense, that is, Rawang and its dialects) = Rawang. [Shafer: Bmc-Nung].

Anong is most closely related to the speech of the Kop Anungs on the Burmese side of the border MORSE 1988 cited in J. SUN 1992. see also Nusu [pi] [auto] Tangsarr [exy] Nora Kizolo Byabe Lama Agu Hpngui Htisawng Matwanly Serhta Servang Wadamkong Wahke Taron Kunglang

Nûnpa see Lepcha

NuoKu Cf: Lolo also: grp. [Shafer: Lo-N].

Nura see Norra

Nusu (A) STEDT data: (LO-N) DQ-NUSUA.NUSUA <255>

Nusu (B) STEDT data: (LO-N) DQ-NUSUB.NUSUB <246>

Nusu (Bijiang) STEDT data: (LO-N) ZMYC.NUSU-BJ45 <347>; ZMYC.NUSU45 <1004>

Nusu (Central) STEDT data: (LO-N) JZ-NUSU.NUZL <158>

Nusu (Northern) STEDT data: (LO-N) JZ-NUSU.NUW <140>

Nusu (Southern) STEDT data: (LO-N) JZ-NUSU.NUGP <140>

of Tibeto-Burman

Nuwakot see Helambu-Sherpa
Nuzzi [exo] [pi] see Nu [pi] [exo]
Nuzu [allo] [pi] see Nu [pi] [exo]
Nyagquka see Nyagquka-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Nyagquka-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] other names: Yajiang-Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Ya-chiang-Tibetan [wg], nyang-chu-ka [wt]. Cf: Kham-Tibetan also: grp, Muya.


Nyamkad, Nyamkat see Mnyam [wt]

Nyarong Cf: Tibetan also: grp. [Shafer: B4-C].

Nyi see Ni [auto] [pi/wg] Nishi [grp][auto] Sani

STEDT data: (LO-C) JAM-ETY.NYI <1>

Nyibu

Group: an Adi group RES. 4.2, p. 48-50. Cf: Adi also: grp; [other Adi subtribes, groups, dialects]: Adi [grp].

Nyingchi see Nyingchi-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Nyingchi-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] other names: Linzhi-Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Lin-chih-Tibetan [wg], nying-khrí [wt]. Cf: Kham-Tibetan; other Kham-Tibetan dialects, see cross-references field of Kham-Tibetan.

Dialect: Kham-Tibetan NISHI 5.20. spoken in Nyingchi (Linzhi) county, Lhasa municipality, Tibetan NA region, China.

Nyiq

STEDT data: (LO-C) DQ-NYIQ.NYIQ <237>

Nyishing, Nyisi [allo], Nyisu see Nishi [grp][auto]

Nying [allo] see Dafla [paleoexo]

Nyi-Lolo see Ni [auto] [pi/wg]

Nzemi [auto] a northeast dialect of Zeme MAR:392; 'the northeast dialect of Zemi; the main dialect of Zemi spoken in Nagaland' SREEDHAR, P. 14. other names: Mzieme [allo] (seen in MARRISON). Kacha [paleo] is a variant spelling of Kachcha, Kachcha, Kachcha-Naga (obsolete name for Zeme and related tribes in Barak valley and Barail Range' MAR:384). Cf: Zeme. Zemi = Zeme, autonym for the Kacha Naq, 'who call themselves Zemi in some areas and Nzemi in others' MILLS. Given the many varying references, the names 'Nzemi', 'Mzieme', and 'Kacha' would all seem to be at least partially co-extensive with Zeme'. Our inclusion of a separate head-entry 'Nzemi' is thus somewhat arbitrary [ed. spb].

Nzong see Rengma

Nzongyu see Rengma

Nzonu see Rengma

O

Olangchung-Gola listed by ETHNOLOGUE as Bodic, and could be a Lhomi or Tibetan dialect; 'spoken by one or two villages; most are in one community in Kathmandu' young people are losing the language' ETHNOLOGUE P. 568.

Old Meithei STEDT data: (MEI) RJL-DPTB.OLD MEITHEI <1>; STC.OLD MEITHEI <1>

Old Mon STEDT data: (Z) RJL-DPTB.OLD MON <1>

Old-Kuki see Namfau

Old-Hsi see Xikang-Tibetan [loc] [pi]

Old-Kuki a branch of Kukish [grp], a section of Burmic [grp] IST. Cf: Kukish also: grp; Burmic [grp]; [units of Old-Kuki IST] Western-Old-Kuki, Central-Old-Kuki, Lamgang, Kyau, Kolhreng; [other branches of Kukish [grp] and sections of Burmic [grp] IST, see cross-references for] Kukish [grp], Burmic [grp]. Dialect: Amdo-Tibetan NISHI 6.01. [Shafer: Kuk-O].

Ombu [allo] see Umbule

Ombule see Umbule

Ombule (Rai) STEDT data: (MK) AW-TBT.OMB <4>

Ouni see Hani-a [pi]

Outer-Man-tze see Dzorgai [loc]


P

P'an see Panbei-Yi [pi/loc] Pannan-Yi [pi/loc] Panxian-Yi [pi/loc]

P'ang, P'eng see Poindo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

P'iao [wg] see Pyu [*]

P'ou see Phupha

P'u see Burang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Puxi-Qiang [pi]

P'ou-mi see Pumi [exo] [pi]

Pa see Batang-Tibetan [loc] [pi]

Pa'o [allo] see Pa-o [auto]

Pa-chi see Bajishan [pi]

Pa-i see Bai [pi]

Pa-O (Northern)=Taungthu STEDT data: (KAR) GHL-PPB.N. PA-O (TAUNGGYI) <102>

Pa-o (Northern) Taungthu

Pa-o [auto] other names: Pa'o [allo], Pa-u; Taungthu [exo] is a variant spelling of Tawngthu, Tawnglo (a Burmese exonym, <tawng 'mountain' + thu 'people', now felt to be pejorative JONES 1961); Yang [exo] (Shan word for any Karen in the Shan States EMMONS 1966). Cf: Karen also: grp, Taungyi, Thaton. Pa-o-o-Yamphe. Taungthu = Taungtha. [Shafer: Karen Benedict: Karen]. see also IST P. 8; there are two dialects, Southern Pa-o and Northern Pa-o ETHNOLOGUE.

Pa-o-like see Mepu

Pa-O=Taungthu STEDT data: (KAR) AW-TBT.T <17>; GHL-PPB.PA-O <2>; JAM-ETY.KT <3>; JAM-ETY.THU <3>; JAM-GSTC.PA-O <2>; JAM-VSTB.KAREN (T) <1>; PKB-KLH.PA-O <1>; RBJ-KLS.T <159>; WSC-SH.TAUNGGYU <1>
Pa-o·Yamphe see Pa-o [auto]
Pa-u see Pa-o [auto]
Pa-yi see Bai [pi]

Paang other names: Bom [allo] (seen in IST);
    Pankhu. Bunzoo-a [exo] (old English exonym for
    Paang and/or Bawm LöFFLER 1979). Cf: Panhukh, Chin also:
    grp, Lushai, Bawm; [other sub-units of Lushai IST]
    Zahao, Hmar, Lushai, Bom is related to Bawm. Bunzoo-a
    ≠ Bunzoo-b = Bawm. Dialect: [as Bom] only member of
    Panhukhu, a sub-unit of Lushai IST; also described as a
    Chin language of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh.
    [Shafer: Kuk-C].
    LöFFLER 1979 concludes that Paang is distinct from both Lushai
    and Bawm, and more allied to the Old Kuki group.

Paangkhua STEDT data: (CHIN) AW-TBT.PAANG <2>; LL-
    PRPL.PAANG <22>

Paangkhua (Bawm infl.) STEDT data: (CHIN) LL-PRPLBP <30>

Paangkhua (Lushai infl.) STEDT data: (CHIN) LL-PRPLLP <34>
Padam a subtribe and dialect of Adi, spoken in
    Southwest Lohit District, Arunachal RES. 4.1, P. 1. Group:
    see Dialect. Cf: Adi also: grp; [other Adi subtribes, groups,
    dialects]: Adi [grp].
    Padam is grouped by J. SUN 1993 with the Tani languages; the
    Padam speech has close similarity with that of the Pasi, Minyong,
    Soming, Karko, and Pangdie Adis, as well as the Misings of Assam J.
    SUN 1993 P. 475. See also SACHIN ROY.

Padam (=Abor) STEDT data: (TANI) JS-HCST.PADAM DG <1>; JS-
    HCST.PADAM L <78>; JS-HCST.PADAM T <6>

Padam-Mising (=Abor-Miri) STEDT data: (TANI) JS-
    HCST.PADAM-MISING L <335>

Padaung other names: Lakh [exo] (Kayan name for
    the ‘Greater Padaung’ LEHMAN 1967, P. 66); Kekhong-duw
    [auto], meaning ‘Greater Gekho’ EMMONS 1966; Kayan
    [neoauto] they insist, for political reasons, on being
    called Kayan, which was formerly no more an ethnic
    label than is “person” in English’. Called Kayan, which was formerly no
    more an ethnic

Pai·Lisu see Lisu [grp]
Pakhola see Yamphe
Pakhribas see Phangduwali
Pakishan [allo] see Bajishan [pi]
Paku see Mogpha

Pakü STEDT data: (KAR) GHL-PPB.PAKU <118>
Pakü see Gekho
Sgaw
Paku [exo] see Sgaw

Pakü-a Group: ‘a Karen people who speak a
dialect of Sgaw, living in the southernmost part of Kayah
State and the hills east of Toungoo’ LEHMAN 1967, P. 69.
Cf: Karen also: grp, Sgaw, Sgaw-(Moulmein),
Sgaw-(Bassein). is related to Pakü-b. Dialect: Sgaw. [Shafer:
Karenic].

Pakü-b Group: ‘a central Karen and Kayah cover-
term for Sgaw (and even Pwo and White Karen), e.g. the
Hill Sgaw are called Pak-dane’ LEHMAN 1967, P. 69. Cf:
Sgaw-(Bassein), Sgaw-(Moulmein), Sgaw, Pho, Geba,
Pwo [auto]

Palakhi Cf: Karen also: grp, Sgaw Dialect: Sgaw

Palang see Jinhpaw

Palaychi Cf: Karen also: grp. Dialect: Karen JONES
1961, P. 74-8 ET PASSIM.
STEDT data: (KAR) AW-TBT.PALAYCHI <1>; JAM-ETY.P.L <42>; JAM-
    VSTB.KAREN (PALAYCHI) <1>; PKB-KLH.PALAYCHI <1>; RBK-
    KLS.P.L <174>

Paletwa see Khumi
Pali [exo] see Lahu-Na
Pallaing  
Cf: Chin also: grp. Dialect: Southern-Chin LSI.
not in Shafer or Bareigts.

Palu  
listed in ETHNOLOGUE as a Tibeto-Burman language.

Pan  
see Banpo-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Panag  
other names: Panags [allo] is a variant spelling of Panang, Panakha ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Banag, Tibetan also: grp. Panagka. [Shafer: Bd-C].
probably = Banag.

Panakha  
Cf: Tibetan also: grp. Panag, Banag.
[Shafer: Bd-C]. capital of Bhutan? [ed. spb].

Panang  
see Panag

Panapu  
Cf: Karen also: grp, Sgaw Dialect: Sgaw ETHNOLOGUE

Panbei Yi [pi/loc]  
other names: Panbê Yi [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of P’an-pei I [wgl]. Cf: Panxian-Yi; also: other dialects of Eastern Yi Pannan-Yi. Dialect: of Panxian Yi.
Panbei is a concise toponym for northern Panxian county, Guizhou province. Spoken in Panxian county (northern part) and parts of Qinglong and Shuicheng counties (all in Guizhou); Fuyuan and Luoping counties (both in Yunnan).

Panchgaun  
listed by ETHNOLOGUE as Bodic, and may be a dialect of Thakali and related to Baragaunle; spoken in Mustang District of Nepal.

Panchthar  
see Panthare

Yakshka  
Yanggrupe

Pang  
a dialect of Lushai ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Lushai; also: other sub-units of Lushai IST Zahao, Hmar, Pankhu.

Pangaw  
Group: 'a Haimi group of Burma’ MAR:393. Cf: Haimi; also: other Haimi groups Haimi.

Pangduo  
see Pindo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Pangduo-Tibetan  
see Pindo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Panggi [allo]  
see Pangji

Panggie  
see Padam

Pangi  
a subtribe and dialect of Adi, found south of the Simong country, between the Yamne and Siang Rivers, East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh. Group: see Dialect. other names: Panggi [allo]. SUN 1993 Cf: Adi also: grp; [other Adi subtribes, groups, dialects]: Adi [grp].

Pangkhua  
see Paang

Pangma  
a Swadesh list was collected by Hölzhausen and Vesalainen 1972.

Pani-duor, Paniduria  
see Nocte

Pankhu  
a sub-unit of Lushai, a unit of Central-Kukish IST. Group: 'a Northern group of Central Chin' BAREIGTS. Cf: Chin also: grp, Paang, Lushai; [members of Pankhu IST] Paang; [other sub-units of Lushai IST] Hmar, Lushai, Zahao. [Shafer: Kuk-C]. probably = Paang; cf: 'Panko', an allonym of Paang.

Pankhu  
STEDT data: (CHIN) JAM-GSTC.PANKHU <1>; STC.PANKHU <1>
Panko  
see Pankhu

Panko [allo]  
see Paang

Pannay  
a dialect of Lushai ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Lushai; also: other sub-units of Lushai IST Zahao, Hmar, Pankhu.

Pannan  
see Pannan-Yi [pi/loc]

Pannan-Yi [pi/loc]  
Panxian is a concise toponym for southern Panxian county, Guizhou province. Spoken in Panxian county (southern part), Xingren and Pu’an counties (all in Guizhou).

Panthei  
other names: Panthchar [loc]

ETHNOLOGUE Cf: Limbu; also: other dialects of Limbu HANSSON 1989 Tapleujung, Yangrupi, Phedappe, Saba. Dialect: of Limbu with many local varieties HANSSON 1989, spoken in the districts of Panchthar and Ilam, Eastern Nepal; '√ accepted as a kind of koné among all Limbus and has influenced many local varieties of other dialects'; includes several varieties in the northern part of Tehrathum district and in the north-east of Sankhuwasabaha district mixed up with Tapleujung and Phedappe dialects HANSSON 1989.Tapleujung [loc]

Panthei [loc]  

Panuk  
Cf: Ahom. a (TB?) group in conflict with the Ahom in 1555 GAIT 1926, cited in MAR:394.

Panxi  
see Panxian-Yi [pi/loc]

Panxian  
see Eastern-Yi

Panxian-Yi [pi/loc]  
Panxian is a county in Guizhou province. Speaking area extends north to south from Qinglong and Shuicheng counties, through Panxian county, to Xingren and Pu’an counties (all in Guizhou province); also includes Luoping and Fuyuan counties (both in Yunnan province).
Pao-shan-chou Na see Baoshanzhou Naxi [loc] [pi]
Para [exo] see Khamang
Partially see Shuixi-Yi [pi/loc] Wusa-Yi [pi]
Pasi a subtribe and dialect of Adi RES. 3.3, P. 5.
Group: a minor and impoverished tribe that occupy the ethnic place on the left bank of the Yamne River to the east of the Padam land and the Pasighat area, East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh. J. SUN 1993. 476. Cf: Adi also grp.
Pasi-Meyong; other Adi subtribes, groups, dialects: Adi [grp].
Paswascera see Puma
Patan see Newari
Pathibare see Yamphe
Patkoi see Kuwa Tangsa-1 Yogli
Patkoi? see Yogli
Patni [allo] see Manchati
Pei may be same as Manchati-1. Rangloï
STEDT data: (WH) DS-PATT.DS-PATT <1010>; STC.MANCHATI <7>
Paurung Cf: Tibetan also grp [Shafer: Bd-C].
Pawang Cf: Bodish also grp. Dialect: Bodish. identified as an Ergong language by J. SUN 1992 based on data in ZMYYC; first described by ROSTHORN 1897.
Pei see Hill-Miri
Pei-chü-pa Na see Beiquba Naxi [loc] [pi]
Pelmung Cf: Khambu, Khulung. Dialect: Khulung ETHNOLOGUE spoken in eastern hills of Nepal
Pengbo, Pengbo Tibetan see Poindo Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Pengu [allo] see Pyengu
Peu see Taru [exo]
Peu-of-Seutati see Duampou
Pghaknya see Sgaw

Phadang a central dialect of Tangkhul, west of Ukhrul MAR:394; a dialect of Ukhrul, a sub-unit of Tangkhul IST. Cf: Tangkhul, Ukhrul; also other sub-units of Tangkhul IST Champhung. *Padeng, Padaung. [Shafer: Kuk-Luh].
Phali see Sampang
Phana Cf: Lolo also grp. [Shafer: Lo-S].
Phangduwa see Phangduwali
Phlon Cf: Karen also grp, Pwo. Dialect: Pwo ETHNOLOGUE
STEDT data: (KAR) ACST.PWO <2>; AW-TBT.P <7>; JAM-GSTC.PWO <4>; PK-BKLH.B Pgho <1>
Phó see Phun
Pho (Bassein) STEDT data: (KAR) AW-TBT.B <23>; JAM-EFY.B <41>; JAM-GSTC.BP <1>; JAM-VSTB.KAREN (BP) <3>; RBJ-KLS.BP <179>
Pho (Delta) STEDT data: (KAR) GHL-PPB.PWO (DELTA) <123>
Pho (Mouleym)  

STEDT data: (KAR)  AW-TBT.MP <24>; JAM-ETY.MP <41>; JAM-GSTC.MP <1>; JAM-VSTB.KAREN (MP) <3>; PKB-KLHM PTO <1>; RBJ-KLS.MP <180>.

Pho (Tenasserim)  

STEDT data: (KAR)  GHL-PPB.PWO (TENASSEM) <177>.

Phoke see Tibetan Humla-Bhotia

Phoke-Dolpa see Dolpa [loco]

Pholong see Pwo [auto]

Phom


there exists a Hindi-Phom-English Dictionary.

Phom (Megyaw)  

STEDT data: (BM)  JAM-GSTC.PHÖN <1>; RJL-DPTB.PHÖN <1>; STC.PHÖN <4>.

Phôn (Samong) *  

STEDT data: (BM)  JAM-GSTC.PHÖN <1>; RJL-DPTB.PHÖN <1>; STC.PHÖN <4>.

Phongsaly see Phunoi

Phonoi see Manô

Photstimi [exo] see Pochuri


Phou-Noy [allo] see Phunoi

Pho (Bassein)  


Pho-Karen see Pwo [auto]

Phrae see Mpi

Phu see Jinghpaw

Phula  

Spoken in Vietnam.

Phun


approximately 1700 speakers in Burma in 1983 ETHNOLOGUE.


closely related to Pyen and Bsu; the name was originally pejorative, meaning 'minor people' in Tai.

STEDT data: (LO-S) DB-PLOLO.PHUNOI <81>; DB-PHUNO1.PHUNOI <148>; JAM-ETY.PN <83>; JAM-GSTC.PN <4>; JAM-TSR.PN <2>; JAM-VSTB.PHUNOI <3>; MF-PHNQ.PHNQ <70>; STC.PHUNOI <2>.

Phunoi-Pyen-Bisu see Hwethom


Pi see Bijiang-Bai [loc] [pi] Biji-Yi [pi/loc]

Pi-k’a-Ha see Bika-Hani [pi]

Pi-tse see Tujia [exo] [pi]

Pi-yü see Biyue [auto] [pi]

Piao [exo] [pi], Piaoguo see Pyu [*]

Pidisoi see Lohorong

Pie-do, Pie-zau see Mogpha

Pijiangcun see Western-Naxi [pi]

Pijo

STEDT data: (LO-S) ILH-PL.P.762.

Pingbian see Gejiu-Yi [loc] [pi]

Pingfang Cf: Dzorgaish also: grp. [Shafer: Bdc-Bmc].

Pirr [auto] other names: Northern-Sangtam [allo]; Sangtammr [exo] (Ao exonym); Lophomi [exo] (Simi exonym). Cf: Sangtam, Pochuri; Isaachanure. is related to Purr. autonym of the Northern-Sangtam MAR:394.


Plains-Kachari see Bodo

Plains-Kachari [allo] see Bodo

Plains-Miri see Mising [auto]

Plau see Mogpha

P'o see Panthei [loc]

Po-i see ≠ Bai [pi]


Pochuri Group: 'the Southern-Sangtam' MAR:394. Other names: Pochury [allo]; Southern-Sangtam, Eastern-Sangtam [allo]. Photsumi [exo] (Simi exonym); Tukomi [exo] (Simi exonym for the Southern-Sangtam);
Isachenure [auto] (autonym of Southern·Sangtam MILLS, also cited as an autonym of simply ‘Sangtam’ MAR:384). Cf: Sangtam, Pirr, Khiamnang, Khuri, Chakhessang. Tukomi = Thukumi; Thukemmi = Khiamnang; Tukaimi = Khiao; (but see Remarks). Dialect: ‘formerly known as Eastern·Sangtam, now claiming the status of an independent language.’ SREEDHAR, P. 17.

an acronymic composite term, said by NBP to have been coined from Kúpo + Kúchu + Khuri; the choice of 'Pochuri' vs. e.g. 'Isachenure' as a head entry in the present directory was made somewhat arbitrarily [ed. spbl]. Note the Simi exonyms Tukomi (for Pochuri or Southern·Sangtam), Thukumi (for Central·Sangtam), and Thukemmi (apparently for Khiamnang), along with Tukai-mee and Tukaimi (both paleonyms for Khoi-rao), all of which seem to be cognate despite differences in reference; for an analogous development, cf. Pirr vs. Purr.

Pochury see Anyo [aut]
Pochury [allo] see Pochuri


Poindo see Poindo·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Poindo·Tibetan [loc] [ctt] other names: Pangduo·Tibetan [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of P'ang-tso·Tibetan [wg], Pengbo·Tibetan [allo/loc] NISHI 3.11 is a variant spelling of P'eng-po·Tibetan [wg], fiphan-po [wt]. Cf: Tibetan also: grp; Central·Tibetan; [other dialects of Central·Tibetan; as cross-references field for Central·Tibetan. Dialect: [as Pengbo·Tibetan]

Central·Tibetan NISHI 3.11.

spoken in Poindo (Pangduo), seat of Lhünzhab (Linzhou) county, Lhasa municipality, Tibetan NA region, China. ‘Poindo’ and ‘Pengbo’ represent slightly different names for ostensibly the same locale.

Pokhara see Ghachok
Pokhori see Chhatthare·Limbu
Pola [allo] see Bola [auto]

Polo a dialect of Zaiwa ETHNOLOGUE Cf: Zaiwa

Ponna see Meitei

Ponthai Group: a Tangsa group MAR:394. Cf: Panthei, Tangsa-1; also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern·Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1.

Ponthai and Panthei are probably the same language.

Ponya [allo] see Ponyo [loc]

a Kalyokengnyu village in Burma MAR:394.

Poumai see Mao [exo]
Pra-man Yö see Bre

Praja see Chepang
Pray [allo], Pre see Bre
Primi see Muli
Puiron see Poeron
Pu-yüan-Chi see Buyuan·Jinuo [loc] [pi]
Pudu see Hani-a [pi]
Puge see Butuo·Yi [loc] [pi]
Northern·Yi see Shengzha [pi]
Suodi [auto] [pi]

Puiron see Poeron

Puiron STEDT data: (KUK) GEM-CNL.PUIRON <384>; RJL-DPTB.POERON <1>

Puiran [allo] see Poeron
Pulan, Pulan·Tibetan see Burang·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Puli [allo] see Jeu-g’oe [auto]

Pulu, Pulo·Nusu [allo] [pi] see Southern·Nusu [pi]

Puma other names: Puma-pima [autoglosso] is a variant spelling of Puma-ka-la HANSSON 1989. Cf: Pumi, Phom. Dialect: ‘a form of Kabui’ should be considered a third independent branch of the southern subgroup of Central·Kiranti’ HANSSON 1989, spoken in the south of Khotang district, in the panchayats of Diplung, Chisopani, Mauwabote, and Paswascera, Nepal. This language may maintain the most archaic pattern of personal affixations at the verb in Central·Kiranti in its entirety’ HANSSON 1989.

Pumbasu see Kawlum

Pumi (Jinghua) STEDT data: (Q) JZ-PUMI.JINGHUA11 <1004>
Pumi (Taoba) STEDT data: (Q) JZ-PUMI.TAoba10 <1004>
Pumi (exonym) [pi] other names: P’u-mi [allo] [wg]; Prim(m) [auto] is a variant spelling of Primi, [pʰj˘ən˘-mi:] [IPA], [pʰj˘ən˘-mi:] [IPA], [tʃ˘ən˘-mi:] [IPA] (forms differ depending on dialect). Cf: also: other languages considered Qiangic: Qiang, Jiarong, Muya, Zhaba, Ersu; [dialects of Pumi Li 1983] Qinghua-Pumi, Taoba-Pumi.

Dialect: Qiangic.

name reflects Chinese exonymic usage. Spoken by the Pumi nationality, an ethnic minority of about 22,000 people; primarily distributed throughout Lamping, Ninglang, Yongsheng, and Zhongdian counties, secondarily in Weixi, Dêqên counties, all in Yunnan province, China; also spoken by about 25,000 ethnic Tibetans, 18,000 of whom live in Muli county, Sichuan province, the rest in Yanyuan and Juulong counties, Sichuan province Li 1983.

Pun [grp] Cf: Pun, Kham, Magar also: grp, Gharti, Rokha, Bhuda. Phun, Punlum, Phunoi; *Pûnû = Manô. used as a cover-term for all ‘Kham-Magars’ belonging to the Bhuda, Gharti, Rokha, and Pun subtribes.


Puning see Southern Yi

Punlum Group: a Haimi group on the Tarum Hka,

Burma MAR:394. Cf: Haimi; also: other Haimi groups Haimi. *Pûn, Pun [grp].

Pûnû see Manô

*Pun

*Pûn [grp]

Puram [allo] see Purum

Purigskad [allo] see Purik

Purik

a variety of Balti IST other names:
Purigskad [allo] is a variant spelling of Burig, Purik-Bhotia ETHNOLOGUE Cf: Tibetan also: grp; West-Bodish, Western-Archaic-Tibetan [other West-Bodish and Western-Archaic-Tibetan languages IST] Balti, Ladakh, Lahul;

STEDT data: (Z) STC.PURIK <1>

Purr

a dialect of Pochuri said to contain


Despite the conflict in reference, the name ‘Purr’ seems a likely cognate of ‘Pîrr’, autonym of the Northern Sangtam; note analogous situation involving Tukomi, Tukumi, etc. (see Pochuri: Remarks) [ed. spb].

Purum

a member of Central-Old-Kuki, a unit of Old-Kuki IST. Group: a Northern Chin group BAREIGTS. other names: Purum [allo] ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Central-Old-Kuki; also: other members of Central-Old-Kuki IST Langrong, Chirum, Aimol; [other (units of Old-Kuki IST] Kyau, Old Kukish (Western), Kolhreng, Lamgang; [consult cross-references under entries for] Chin [grp]. [shafer: Kuk-O Benedict: Kuk-O].

Putou see Daqishan-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Putu see Hani-a [pi]

Puxi see Daqishan-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Puxi-Qiang [pi] other names: P’u-hsi-Ch’iang [allo] [wg]. Cf: Qiang; also: other subgroups of Qiang WEN 1941 Hou’erku-Qiang, Luhua-Qiang, Zhongshanku-Qiang, Wasi-Qiang, Ji:dzying-Qiang-a, Yanmen-Qiang.


Dialect: subgroup of Qiang WEN 1941, corresponds more or less to the western part of Daqishan-Qiang, a subgroup of Southern-Qiang posited by SÜN 1981.

name from Puxi stream (see below). Subgroup posited by WEN 1941, located in the vicinity of Nangou stream and Puxi stream in Lixian county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China; including such recorded varieties as Banpo-Qiang, Dapuxi-Qiang, and Seru-Qiang (qq.v.). Autochononym of varieties named but not recorded by WEN IBID. are given below in Chinese Pinyin spelling followed by IPA transcription: Bandaw [pe-ta], Jianshanzhai [tsa-ta] (the above to the east of Nangou Stream); Mashanzhai [ma-śa:], Daqishanzhai [ge-ta], Xiaoqishanzhai [sie-po-ta] (the above to the west of Nangou Stream); Laowazhai [na-ša-hei], Xiaozhaizi [pie-ta], Xiaopuxi [jie-j] (the above to the east of Puxi Stream); Xiaohuodui [si-ta], Dahuodui [ap-ta], Jiazi [lu-ta], Guizhai [gui-j] (the above to the west of Puxi Stream). The village of Ganbao, even further to the west, is apparently a linguistic frontier: WEN 1941 treats it as Jiarong, whereas SÜN 1981 includes it in Daqishan-Qiang.

Pwakanyaw see Sgaw

Pwo [allo] see Pho


There is speculation that the Pwo belong in a division of Karen including Pa-o, Padaung, and Gekho. EMMONS 1966, P. 10

STEDT data: (KAR) RJL-DPTB.PWO <1>

Pyen Cf: Hwethom, Phunoi, Bisu, Mpi, Lolo also: grp. [Shafer: Lo-S].

spoken in east central Burma; there are 2 enclaves very near the Laos border, near the Kha River ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Pyengu

STEDT data: (LO-S) JAM-VSTB.PYENGU <1>


Pyu [*] other names: Tircul [paleoexo] (Mon); Piao [exon] [pi] is a variant spelling of Piao [wg] (Chinese name for the Pyu; during the Tang dynasty East Burma was called ‘Piaoguo’ (‘Piao’ + ‘country’) by the Chinese); T’u-lo-chu [auto] (autonym given in Chinese records P. IX, LIUCE IBRS 1932 P. 90). Dialect: the extinct language of a Tibeto-Burman people who once dominated much of what is now Burma.

STEDT data: (CHIN) RJL-DPTB.PYU <1>
Qághên-Tibetan [loc [ett] other names:
Xiangcheng-Tibetan [allo [pi]] is a variant spelling of Hsiang-ch'eng Tibetan [wg], phyag-phreng [wt]. Cf.
Kham's-Tibetan; other Kham's-Tibetan dialects, see cross-
references field of Kham's-Tibetan. **Dialect:**
Kham's-Tibetan NISHI 5.16,
spoken in Qághên (Xiangcheng) county, Garzê Tibetan NA
prefecture, Sichuan province, China.

Qamdo see Nuijiang-Trung [pi] [loc]
Qamdo-Tibetan [loc [ett]

Qamdo-Tibetan [loc [ett] other names: Changdu-Tibetan
[allo /loc [pi]] is a variant spelling of Ch'ang-tu-Tibetan
[wg], Chamdo-Tibetan, chab-mdo [wt]. **Dialect:**
Kham's-Tibetan NISHI 5.09; (the following all cited in
HALÉ 1980) 'a dialect of the East (Hsi-k'ang) branch of
Northeast Tibetan' MILLER 1969; 'a dialect of East-South
East Tibet' RÖRICH 1931; 'a Southeast Tibetan dialect'
nISHIDA 1970.
spoken in Qamdo (Changdu) county, seat of Qamdo prefecture,
Tibetan NA region, China.

Qiang (Ch'iu-Tzu-Ying) **Simplified:**
Nama: (Q) JAM-TRSR.CH <20>

Qiang (Mawo) **Simplified:**
Nama: (Q) JS-MAWO.MAWO <140>; JZ-
Qiang.QQMW <152>; RJL-DPTB.MW <34>; SHK-MAWOQ.MAWO
<266>; ZMYC.QIANG.MAWO <1004>

Qiang (Taoping) **Simplified:**
Nama: (Q) JZ-QIANG.QQTP <147>; RJL-
DPTB.TP <7>; ZMYC.QIANG.TAOPING <1004>

Qiang (Yadu) **Simplified:**
Nama: (Q) JCD.QIANG <1>; DQ-
QIANGN.YADU.QIANG <201>

Qiang [grp] see Lofuchai
Wagsod

Qiang [pi] other names: Ch'iang [allo [wg]; Rma
[auto] is a variant spelling of Hna, Ma, Xma, Zme. Cf.
Dzorgaish also: grp; [dialects of Qiang] Northern-Qiang,
Southern-Qiang, Lofuchai, Wagsod ETHNOLOGUE. [Shafer:
?Bdc-Bmc].
[add diacritics?]

Qiangish see Kortse
Thochü
Krehchuh
Zhāb

Qianxi see Eastern-Yi
Noesu [cet]
Qianxi-Yi [pi /loc]

Qianxibei-Yi see Dianqian-Yi [loc [pi]

Qianxi-Yi [pi /loc] other names: Qiánxi-Yi [allo [pi]] is a variant spelling of Ch'ien-hsi-[pi]
name from Qianxi count in Guizhou province. Spoken in parts of
Qianxi and Jinsha counties, both in Guizhou province.

Qiao jia see Eastern-Yi
Northern-Yi
Shengzha [pi]

Qiaowu-Yi see Diandongbei-Yi
Kun’an-Yi [pi /loc]
Wuding-Yi [pi /loc]
Xundian-Yi [pi /loc]

Qinghai see Arig-Tibetan [loc [ett]
Qin see Chin [grp] [exo]
Qingha see Arig-Tibetan [loc [ett]
Qinghua-Pumi [pi] other names: Ch'ing-hua-Pu-mi [allo [wg].
Cf. Pumi; also: other dialects of Pumi LU 1983 Taoba-Pumi.
the 'southern' dialect of Pumi, spoken in Lanping, Weixi, Yongsheng,
Lijiang counties, and the Xinyingpan district of Ninglang county, all
in Yunnan province, China. The dialect cited in LU 1983 comes from
Qinghua commune, Hexi district, Lanping county, Yunnan province,
China.

Qinglong see Eastern-Yi
Panbei-Yi [pi /loc]
Panxian-Yi [pi /loc]

Qingtuping-Qiang [loc [pi] other names: Ch'ing-t'u-
ping-Ch'iang [allo [wg]. Cf. Yanmen-Qiang; also: other
varieties of Yanmen-Qiang WEN 1941 Xiabaishui-Qiang,
Tongshanzhai-Qiang, Luobuzhai-Qiang,
Suoqiaozhai-Qiang. **Dialect:** variety of Yanmen-Qiang
WEN 1941.
name from place where spoken, i.e. Qintuping village (IPA
på), village, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province,
China.Brief comparative morphology and a few lexical items
provided by WEN 1941.

Qingzheng see Dafang-Yi [pi /loc]
Eastern-Yi
Shuixi-Yi [pi /loc]

Qiubei see Azha [auto] [pi /cet]
Ni [auto [pi /wg]
Southeastern-Yi

Qiuze, Qiuze see Rawang

Qizong see Eastern-Naxi [pi]

Qiánxī-Yi see Qianxi-Yi [pi /loc]

Queueu other names: HOKOW EDGAR 1933-34 (?)
**Dialect:** of Yajiang-Tibetan? J. SIN 1992 - this may actually
refer to Zhaha

Qugu see Heishui-Qiang [loc [pi]
Yadu-Qiang [loc [pi]
Qujing see Bai [pi] Southeastern-Yi

Qushui, Qushui-Tibetan, Qüxü see Qüxü-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Qüxü-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] other names: Qushui-Tibetan [allo] Qushui [wg], chu-shur [wt]. Cf. Tibetan also: grp; Central-Tibetan; other dialects of Central-Tibetan, see cross-references field for] Central-Tibetan. Dialect: Central-Tibetan NISHI 3.12. spoken in Qüxü (Qushui) county, Lhasa municipality, Tibetan NA region, China.

R

Rabha a member of the South-Central-Barish, a branch of Barish [grp] IST. Cf. South-Central-Barish; Barish also: grp; [other members of South-Central-Barish IST] Koch, Ruga, Konch, Tintekiya, Cooch-Behar, Atong; [dialecets of Rabha] Matrai. [Shafer: Br-SC Benedict: BG-Garo IST Barish]

Rahung see Panthei [loc]

Rai [allo] see Tamachhang


see also Rodong

South-Lorung

Umbule

Yakkha

Lumba-Yakkha

Yamphe

Yamphu


Raja see Akhampa


Raute is 'probably a Kiranti or Kiranti-like language with 800 to 350 speakers inhabiting the forest of Danh Deukuri' DRIEM P.C. 1986; spoken in Banke-Kali, Surkhet area, and Bardia districts, and possibly in India ETHNOLOGUE.

Rakhain, Rakhaing see Arakanese

Ralte Cf. Thado; North-Kukish; also: other units of North-Kukish IST Shiyang. Dialect: the unique sub-unit of Thado, a unit of North-Kukish IST; ETHNOLOGUE lists Ralte as a dialect of Lushai. [shafer: Kuk-N].

Ramechhap see Hayu

Ramja Cf. Kham also: grp Dialect: Kham WATTERS P.C. 1989

Ramo a subtribe and dialect of Adi RES. 4.2, p. 1; Ramo speech is a variety of eastern Tani J. SUN 1993. Group: The Ramo Adis live in the Mechuka subdivision of West Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, near the Tibetan border J. SUN 1993 p. 477. Cf. Adi also: grp; [other Adi subtribes, groups, dialects]: Adi [grp].

Range see Nzemi [auto] Zeme


Rangkas a unit of Almora, a branch of West-Himalayish IST. other names: Saukiya-Khun [allo]. Cf. Almora; West-Himalayish; also: sub-units of Rangkas IST Darhiya; [other (units) of Almora IST] Chaudangsi. ≠Rangsa. [Shafer: WH-Alm Benedict: Him-Alm].

Rangkhol Group: 'a Northern Chin group'


Rangpan see Gashan

Hkalak

Langshin

Mawrang

Moshang

Miyimu

Sangche

Sangtai

Saukrang

Shangge

Tangsa-1

Tengsa [loc]

Tulim

Rangpang see Tangsa-1
Rangsa  
Cf: Haimi; also: other Haimi groups Haimi.  
*Rangkas.*

Ranu  
Cf: Haimi; also: other Haimi groups Haimi.

Raorou  
[halo] [pi] see Zauzou

Rasa  
Group: ‘a Haimi group of Burma’ MAR:395; ‘a subtribe of the Northern Konyak’ MILLS.  
Cf: Haimi, Kumga, Risa; also: other Haimi groups Haimi;  
[other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc.] Tangsa-1:CrRef.  
perhaps same as or close to Risa?

Rasa-Naga see Kumga

Rasuwa see Kyerung

Ratmate see Helambu-Sherpa

Rauta  
other names: Jangali [paleo] is a variant spelling of Janggali, Jangyali (‘men of the forest’);  
Bananusus [paleo] (‘men of the forest’); Ban-Raja [paleo] (‘kings of the forest’); Ban-Rawat [paleo]; Rautaya [paleo];  
Rawat [paleo].  
Cf: Raji, Jangali, Janggali, Janggali is related to Janggali also grp.  
Dialect: an unclassified Tibeto-Burman language of Western Nepal.  
the names in R- (see Othernyms) all seem to be from the Indic root for ‘lord’ or ‘prince’: the Rawa were the ‘lords of the forest’ as opposed to the masters of the cultivated land REINHARD 1974, P. 237-8; a SIL 100-word list exists.

Rautiya [paleo] see Rauta

Rawa see Rodong

Rawang  
other names: Nung [allo], is a variant spelling of Ganung-Rawang; Hka·Nung [exo] (Shan exonym); kiutze [exo] is a variant spelling of Quze, Quze, Chuize (Chinese name), kiutze; Ch’opa [exo] (Lisu term); Krangku [loc] (regional name of Rawang) ETHNOLOGUE.  
Nungish (a Tai language).  
Dialect: Nungish [grp] BARNARD 1934;  
considered by Barnard to be the same as ‘Nung in the narrow sense’.  
ETHNOLOGUE lists five major divisions of Rawang: Longmi, Mutwang, Serwang, Tangsarr, Kwinpang (Nung); each has 20 to 30 subdialects; MORSE AND MORSE list the five divisions as Ganung, Nung, Tangsarr, Rawang, and Longmi.  
STEDT data: (NG) RIL-DPTB.RAWANG <5>; RIL-DPTB.RAWANG<DLA> <1>.

Rawat [paleo] see Rauta

Reang see Riang

Reb-kong  
Cf: Tibetan also: grp, Amdo.  

Red-Lahu see Lahu-Shi

Red-Lahu [allo] see Lahu-Nyi

Rengjongmu  
Cf: Ao; Lepcha  
Dialect: of Lepcha ETHNOLOGUE.

Rengkhang  
other names: Rongkhang [allo].  
Cf: Mikir.  
Dialect: Mikir LSI III.2, P. 380.  
‘Rongkhang is a village and an area on the upper part of the Kopli River, exactly corresponding to the area called Rengkhang in the LSI GRÜSSNER P.C. 1980.

Rengma  
a unit of East-Kukish, a branch of Kukish IST.  
Group: ‘a Southern Naga tribe with three divisions, of which Tseminyu is the greatest’ MAR:395.  
other names: Injang [auto]; Unza [auto]; Nzong [auto] (cited in IST as a ‘better’ term than ‘Rengma’) is a variant spelling of Tsemiuyu IST, Nzonyu. Moiyui [exo] (Sema exonym for the Rengma SREEDHAR, P. 16); Mon [exo] (Ao exonym for the Rengma SREEDHAR, P. 16); Mozlinu [exonym] (Sema exonym for Rengma MILLS, SREEDHAR, P. 16); Mezana [exo] is a variant spelling of Mezama (‘Angami name for Rengma’ MILLS).  
Cf: other units of East-Kukish IST Angami; [Rengma groups]Tseminyu, Anyo, Ntenyi;  
[consult cross-references under entries for] Zeme. Sema = Simi. Mozlinu Molochu, Mozome. [Shafer: Kuk-E Benedict: KN'Ng-Ng]-5.

Mezama, Mezama are also Angami exonyms for Zeme MAR:395; see also IST P. 7 N. 5.  
STEDT data: (NAGA) GEM-CNL.RENGMA <804>; STC.RENGMA NAGA <2>.

Rengma (Northern)  
STEDT data: (NAGA) AW-TBT.N.RENG <54>

Rengma (Southern)  
STEDT data: (NAGA) AW-TBT.S.RENG <50>

Rengmitca  
Cf: Khami, Mru. Awa = Khami.  

Rewo see Simulin-Qiang [pi]

Rgyarong [allo] see Jiarong [pi]

Wasi-Jiarong [pi]

Rgyarong [grp] see Hanniu

Riang  
other names: Reang [allo]; Kau-Bru ETHNOLOGUE.  
Cf: Tipura; also: other dialects of TipupaTipura. Tipuri = Tipura.  
Reang probably = Riang; not the same as Riang·Lang of Burma ETHNOLOGUE P. 434.  
STEDT data: (BG) GHL-PBP.RIANG <1>.  

Ribang see Gurung

Rikaze, Rikaze-Tibetan see Xikazê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Risa  
Cf: Haimi, Hkangchu, Rasa; also: other Haimi groups Haimi.  
perhaps same as or close to Rasa?

Risangkug-Tamang [loc]  
Cf: Tamang-1, Sahu-Tamang, Taglung-Tamang.  
Bodic language of Nepal.

Ritu, Ritu-Tibetan see Rutog-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Rma see Qiang [pi]


Rokhungr STEDT data: (E) AW-TBT.ROK <2>

Rolpa see Nisi Sheshi Takale

Rong-1 see Lepcha

Rong-2 Cf: Ladakhi; also: other dialects of Ladakhi IST Leh-Ladakhi, Sam. Dialect: of Ladakhi IST. [Shafer: Bd-W], where

Rongke see Lepcha

Rongkhang see Rengkhang

Rongmei see Liyang Zeliangrong [acro]

Rongmei [allo] see Nruanghmei

Rongmeis see Zeliangrong [acro]

Rongpa see Lepcha

Rongrang Group: 'a Tangsa group' MAR:395; 'subtribe of the Tangsa of Tirap District, Arunachal' DAS GUPTA. other names: Ronrang [allo]. Cf: Tangsa-1; also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. a word-list by BODMAN exists.

Rongtuw [allo] see Taungtha

Rong-of-Sikkim see Lepcha

Ronrang [allo] see Rongrang

Rosthorn see Hanniu


Rudok see Rutog-Tibetan [loc] [ett]

Ruga a member of the South-Central-Barish, a branch of Barish [grp] IST. Cf: South-Central-Barish; Barish also: grp; [other members of South-Central-Barish IST] Rabha, Koch, Konch, Tintekiya, Cooch-Behar, Atong. "Rokha. [Shafer: Br-SC Benedict: BC-Garo A].

Ruili see Nhukum [auto]

Rukrum see Nisi Sheshi Takale

Rukum see Kham

Rumdale STEDT data: (MK) AW-TBT.RUM <3>

Rumdali see Bahing

Rungchenbung STEDT data: (EH) ACST.RUNGCHANG-BUNG <1>


Rungchhenbung [allo] see Rungchenbung

Ru'o'ergai, Ru'o'ergai-Tibetan see Zoigê-Tibetan [loc] [ett]

Ruodzhai see Ruodzhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Ruodzhai-Qiang [loc] [pi] other names: Jota-Chai-Ch'iang [allo] [wg]. Cf: Hou'erku-Qiang; also: other varieties of Hou'erku-Qiang Jishanzhai-Qiang, Zengtou-Xiazhai-Qiang, Niushan-Qiang, Taoping-Qiang. Dialect: variety of Hou'erku-Qiang WEN 1941, 1945; Southern-Qiang WEN 1945b, CHANG 1967. name from place where spoken, i.e. Ruodzhai village (IPA [jiio-r'æ3]), located south of the Zagunao River in Lixian county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China.


Rutog see Rutog-Tibetan [loc] [ett]

Rutog-Tibetan [loc] [ett] other names: Ritu-Tibetan [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Jih-t'u-Tibetan [wg], ru-thog [wt]. Rudok NISHIDA 1970. Cf: Tibetan also: grp; Central-Tibetan; [other dialects of Central-Tibetan, see cross-references field for] Central-Tibetan. Dialect: Central-Tibetan NISHI 3.02; [as Rudok] a West Tibetan dialect NISHIDA 1970, FOLD-OUT MAP AFTER P. 338. spoken in Rutog (Ritu) county, Ngari district, Tibet NA region, China. Extensive description by QU AND TAN of variety from county seat, in the southwestern part of the county.

Rouru see Zauzou

S
gaw [allo] see Sgaw

Sa see Ni [auto] [pi/wg]
Saam other names: Saam-Rai [allo]
listed by ETHNOLOGUE as Bodic; spoken in Sankhuwasabha District and eastern Nepal.

Saba see Limbu
Sabeu see Mara
Sabeu-Mara [loc] Cf: Mara; Lakher; also: other members of the Mara unit IST Shandu, Zeuungha, Lailenpi-Mara, Tlongsai, Hawthai, Lothi. Lakher = Mara. Dialect: 'the Lakher of Sabeu, Sabong-pi, and Sabong-te villages' LEHMAN; a member of Mara, the unique unit of Lakher IST. [Shafer: Kuk-Lak Benedict: Kuk-C].

Sabong-pi see Sabeu-Mara [loc]
Sabong-te see Sabeu-Mara [loc]
Sagarmatha see Rodong Tilung Sampang
Sagtengpa other names: Mira-Sagtengpa, Dakpa, Brokpa, Das Cf: Monpa-1 spoken in the Sakteng Valley east of Tashigang Dzong; may be a dialect of Sharchop and may be related to Limbu ETHNOLOGUE; SINGH 1972 says Mira-Sagtengpa is a dialect of Dzongkha.

Sahugaon see Sahu-Tamang [loc]

Sailau see Lushai
Sain [allo] see Tamang-1 [loc]
Saingbaung a member of Sho, a (unit) of South-Kukish IST. Group: 'a Southern Chin group' BAREIGTS. other names: Sandoway [allo] (seen in IST) is a variant spelling of Sandoway-Sho FRYER 1875; Khyngh [allo] is a variant spelling of Kheyn, Khien ETHNOLOGUE; Saingbaung-Chin [allo]. Cf: Sho; South-Kukish; ChinA; also: other units of South-Kukish IST Khami, Yawdwin; [other members of Sho IST] Chinbon, Saingbaung, Thayetmo, Lemyo, Minbu. [Shafer: Kuk-s].

Saizang [allo] see Shiyang

see also LEFFLER 1964.
STEDT data: (JN) JAM-ETY.SAK <32>; GHL-PPB.SAK (B) <302>; GHL-PPB.SAK (D) <25>

Sakjaiba Cf: Hallam; South-Western-Old-Kuki. Dialect: of Hallam, the unique member of South-Western-Old-Kuki. [Shafer: Kuk-C].
Sakka Trokpa STEDT data: (TIB) AW-TBT.SAK-TRO <6>
Sakteng see Sagtengpa

Saku other names: [sa'kju:] [allo] [IPA] (Mpi pronunciation from SRINIAN P. 246) is a variant spelling of sakkyu [IPA] (Thai pronunciation). Cf: Mpi. =Sak. Dialect: apparently a variety of Mpi P.C. SRINIAN TO HARRIS. speakers live in Chiangrai, Thailand P.C. SRINIAN TO HARRIS.

Salabekha other names: Yangtsepakha [loco] Cf: Bhutanese, Kebumpa Dialect: of Kebumpa, spoken in Yangtse District and in Tawang and southeast Tibet ETHNOLOGUE
Salar see Dunhua-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
Salveen see Nungish [grp]
Samain see Ao
Samalbung see South-Lorung
Samli [exo] see Simi
Samong Cf: Phun; also: other Phun dialects
Megyaw. Dialect: of Phun IST, a member of North-Burman IST. [Shafer: Bm-N Benedict: BL-Bm].
STEDT data: (BM) STC.SAMONG <4>

Sampang other names: Sangpang [allo], is a variant spelling of Sampange Rai Cf: Khambu listed by ETHNOLOGUE as Bodic and spoken in Kotang District, Sagarmatha Zone, Phali, near Dingla, and eastern Nepal; however, IST calls it 'the same language [as Khambu] recorded in a different locality' IST P.3, N. 7.
STEDT data: (E) AW-TBT.SAMP <3>
San see Sanqizhai [pi]
Sandagu see Luhua-Qiang-a [pi]
Sandoway see Chin [grp] [exo]
Sawarday [allo], Sandoway-Sho see Saingbaung
Sangang STEDT data: () RJL-DPTB.SANGANG <1>
Sangche Group: a Rangpan group of Burma MAR.395-6. Cf: Shangge, Sanke; also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. perhaps the same as Shangge and Sanke.
Sangima see Zeme
Sangkong STEDT data: (LO-S) JAM-ILSANGKONG <1>; LYS-SANGKONG.SANGKONG <1>.
Sangpang see Leinsi
Sangpang see Rui [grp]
STEDT data: (E) STC.SANGPANG <5>
Sangpang [allo] see Khambu Sampang
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<td>Sangpan-Bum</td>
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<td>Sangping</td>
<td>see Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]</td>
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<td>Sangrima</td>
<td>see Zeme</td>
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<td>Sangtam</td>
<td>Group: a Rangpan group of Burma MAR:396. Cf: also other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. ≠ Sangtam; ≠ Sangting, Sawntung, Sawngtung = Sawntung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangtai</td>
<td>Group: a central Naga tribe divided into three from north to south: Lophomi, Thukumi, Pochuri’ MAR:396; the Chang name (adopted by the British) for a tribe long split completely into two by the Sema thrust to the east’ MILLS. other names: Sangtamrr [exo] (Ao exonym for the Northern-Sangtam MILLS). Cf: also major divisions of Sangtam PIRR, Pochuri, Thukumi; [other Sangtam groups] Kizare; [consult cross-references under entries for: Chakhesang, Lophomi = PIRR; Sema = Simi. ≠ Sangtai; ≠ Sangting, Sawntung, Sawngtung = Sawntung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sani</td>
<td>Cf: Lolo also: grp, Nyi; ≠ Sani Na. [Shafer: Lo·C Benedict: Lo·N]. see also MA 1951, TSB.</td>
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<td>Sani-No</td>
<td>Dialect: the dialect spoken near Stone Forest, Yunnan</td>
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<td>Sani-exo [pi]</td>
<td>see Ni [auto] [pi/wg]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sani=Nyi</td>
<td>STEDT data: (LO-C) MXL-SANI.QSYI &lt;275&gt;; WAH-SANI.SANYI &lt;253&gt;; JAM-GSTC.SANI &lt;5&gt;; JAM-TSR.SA &lt;110&gt;; JAM-TSR.SA (VIAL) &lt;1&gt;; JAM-VSTB.SANI &lt;3&gt;; PCS.SANI &lt;1&gt;; RJL-DPTB.SANI &lt;3&gt;; RJL-DPTB.SANI YI LOLO &lt;1&gt;; RJL-DPTB.SANI YI &lt;1&gt;; STC.NYI &lt;6&gt;; WSC-SH.SANI &lt;1&gt;; YHC-SANI.SANI &lt;273&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sani-Yi</td>
<td>see Yi [grp] [exo]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanke</td>
<td>Group: ‘a subtribe of the Northern Konyak MILLS. Cf: Shangge, Sangche; also other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern·Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. perhaps the same as Shangge and Sangche.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sankhuwasabha</td>
<td>see Newang, North·Lorung, Panthare, Yakkha, Yamphe, Yamphu, Saam, Naapa</td>
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<td>Sanlong</td>
<td>see Heihu·Qiang [pi/loc]</td>
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<th>Other Languages</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sansu</td>
<td>Dialect: listed by ETHNOLOGUE as a Southern Lolo language, a Hani group.</td>
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<td>Sarak-Miri</td>
<td>see Hill-Miri</td>
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<td>Sarchakpha</td>
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<td>Sasan</td>
<td>see Hukong [loc] Jinaw, Ningrui, Pisa</td>
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<td>Sasan [allo]</td>
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<td>Saukiya-Khun [allo]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saukra</td>
<td>Group: a Rangpan group of Burma MAR:396. Cf: also other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern·Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1.</td>
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<td>Sayang [allo]</td>
<td>see Shaiyang</td>
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<td>Shali</td>
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<td>STEDT data: (TIB) ZMYYC.KHAM &lt;101&gt;; ZMYYC.TIBETAN.KHAM &lt;1004&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sde-dge-Tibetan</td>
<td>Cf: Kham J. SUN 1992</td>
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<td>Se</td>
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<td>Se’ergu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second-Dongshan-Yi [pi/loc]</td>
<td>other names: D’·Dongsahn·Yi [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Ti-erh·Tungshan·I [wg]. Cf: Dongshan-Yi; also: other subdialects of Dongshan-Yi First-Dongshan-Yi. Dialect: subdialect of Dongshan-Yi, itself a dialect of Western·Yi, artificial loconym (see Dongshan-Yi). Spoken in Yongping and Baoshan counties (both in Yunnan).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second-Lolopho-Yi [ct]</td>
<td>other names: D’·Luoluwuö·Yi [tpi] is a variant spelling of Ti-erh·Lo-lo-p’o·I [wg]. Cf: Laosuo-Yi; also: other subdialects of Laosuo-Yi First-Lolopho-Yi, Third-Lolopho-Yi. Dialect: subdialect of Laosuo-Yi. name reflects from the ethnonym ‘Lolopho’ (see Lolopho·Yi/Othernyms). Spoken in Chuxiong, Shuangbo, and Guangtong counties (all in Yunnan province, China).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc]</td>
<td>other names: D’·Xishahn·Yi [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Ti-erh·Hsi-shan·I [wg]. Cf: Xishan-Yi; also: other subdialects of Xishan-Yi First-Xishan-Yi, Third·Xishan-Yi, First·Xishan-Yi; [other varieties of Xishan-Yi] Minqiang·Yi. Dialect: subdialect of Xishan-Yi, itself a dialect of Western·Yi, artificial loconym (see Xishan-Yi). Spoken in parts of Jingdong, Jinggu, Weishan (Sixth district), and Midu counties (all in Yunnan province, China).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sekidim  see Yamphe


Senkadong  Group: 'the connexions of this tribe are not known, but they are immediately east of the Yimchungru (in Burma)'  BAREIGTS. other names: Hsemthang [allo]  ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Chin also: grp. spoken in Chin Hills and Haka ETHNOLOGUE.

Senkao  see Se-ju-Ch'iang [allo]  Se'ju-Chiang [allo]  [wg].  Cf: Puxi-Qiang; also: other varieties of Puxi-Qiang recorded by WEN 1941.  Dialect: variety of Puxi-Qiang WEN 1941.  name from Seruqzhi (IPA [li-zi-a]), a village in Lixian county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China.

Sera  see Seru-Qiang [loc]  [pi]  Seru-Qiang [loc]  [pi]  other names: Se-ju-Ch'iang [allo]  [wg].  Cf: Puxi-Qiang; also: other varieties of Puxi-Qiang recorded by WEN 1941.  Dialect: variety of Puxi-Qiang WEN 1941.  name from Seruqzhi (IPA [li-zi-a]), a village in Lixian county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China.

Seru-Qiang [loc]  [pi]  other names: Se-ju-Ch'iang [allo]  [wg].  Cf: Puxi-Qiang; also: other varieties of Puxi-Qiang recorded by WEN 1941.  Dialect: variety of Puxi-Qiang WEN 1941.  name from Seruqzhi (IPA [li-zi-a]), a village in Lixian county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China.

Serwa  see Sherpa-Tibetan  Serwang  Cf: Rawang, Nungish also: grp.  Dialect: Rawang ETHNOLOGUE. spoken in Burma, close to the Tibet border ETHNOLOGUE.

Sgau  see Sgaw  Sgaw  other names: S'gaw [allo], is a variant spelling of Sgau; Paku [exo] (Kayah term); Kyettho [exo] (Burmesse term); Phganinya [auto] is a variant spelling of Kanyaw; Paganyaw, Pwakanyaw; Shan [exo] (Pwo designation, confusingly the same as 'Shan' for the occupants of the Shan StatesEMMONS 1966).  Cf: Pakü, Karen also: grp. Sgaw-Moulmein, Sgaw-Bassein; [dialects of Sgaw] Panapu, Palakhi.  Dialect: Sgaw JONES 1971.  [Shafer: Karenic Benedict: Karenic].  STEDT data: (KAR) ACST.SGAW <4>; AW-TBT.SG <40>; GHL-PPB.SGAW <125>; JAM-GSTC.SGAW <6>; PKB-KLH.SGAW <1>; RBJ-DPTB.SGAW <1>

Sgaw (Bassein)  STEDT data: (KAR) JAM-ETY.BS <41>; RBJ-KLS.BS <181>; JAM-VSTB.KAREN (BS) <1>

Sgaw  see Mauniepagwa  Wewaw  Sgaw-(Moulmein)  Cf: Karen also: grp. Sgaw, Sgaw-Bassein. is related to Pho-(Moulmein).  Dialect: Sgaw JONES 1961.  STEDT data: (KAR) JAM-ETY.MS <41>; JAM-VSTB.KAREN (MS) <1>; RBJ-KLS.MS <180>


Shandu  a member of Mara, the unique unit of Lakher IST. other names: Shendu [allo].  Cf: Mara; Lakher; also: other members of the Mara unit IST Sabeu-Mara, Zeuhnang, Tlongsai, Hawthai, Lothi, Lailenpi-Mara. [Shafer: Kuk-Lak].

Shang-kha  see Duleng  Shangbaishui  see Yanmen-Qiang [loc]  [pi]
Shangge  Group: a Tangsa group of Arunachal (= Sanke); perhaps = Sangche (Rangpan) of Burma. MAR396. Cf: Moshang; Nagish also grp; Tangsa-1, Sanke, Sangche; other branches of Nagish [grp] IST 7. Nocte, Wancho, Phom, Angwankan, Chang-1; [other languages classified as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpan, Northern-Konyak, etc., see cross-references for] Tangsa-1. Dialect: the unique unit of Moshang, a branch of Nagish [grp] IST. [Shafer: Bc-Ng. Beneclent: Kyk].

Shanglongba  see Weigu-Qiang [pi]
Shangmeng  see Daqishan-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Shangshuitang  see Jiuziyi-Qiang-a [pi]
Shangyangshan  see Luhua-Qiang-a [pi]
Shangyinshan  see Luhua-Qiang-a [pi]
Shanlang  see Shanlangshunyuo

Shanlangshunyuo  Cf: Konyak also grp; [other 'dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak MAR396; S Reedhar P. 20 lists this as two separate dialects, 'Shanlang' and 'Shanyuo'.
Shannan  see Lhünzê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Shapiaing  see Beiqua-Naxi [loc] [pi]
Sharang  see Zanda-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Sharchagpakha  see Sharchop [auto]

Sharchop (auto)  other names: Shajrup [allo] is a variant spelling of Sharchagpakha, Sarchakkkha, Sharchup, Sharchop-Kha ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Tsangla also grp Dialect: Tsangla = Central-Monpa DAS GUPTA. = Mô Monpa SUN ET AL 1980
spoken especially in Tashigang and Dungsam ETHNOLOGUE; related to Sikkimese.
Sharchop-Kha, Sharchup  see Sharchop [auto]

Sharpa  see Sherpa-Tibetan
Shashiduo  see Luhua-Qiang-a [pi]
Shawa  see Central-Nusu [pi]
Shelheh  see Lahu-Shelheh
Shendu [allo]  see Shandu
Sheng  see Shengzha [pi]


Speaker population: more than 800,000. In (a) (primary locations) Xide, Yuxui, Zhaojiaue, Ganluo, and Jinyang counties and parts of Puge county; Leibo, Xichang, Dechang, Manning, Yanyuan, and Yanbian counties; Muli Tibetan NA county; Shimian, Jiliang, and Luding counties (all in Sichuan province); (b) (secondary locations) Huaping and Yongsheng counties; Ninglang Yi NA county; Lijiang Naxi NA county; Zhongdian, Lanping, Jianchuan, and Yongshanz county and parts of Qaojia county (all in Yunnan province) (correlate with YHJ-MCD).

Shengzha-Yi  see Xide-Yi [loc] [pi]
Shengzha  see Shengzha [pi]

Shera  Cf: Kham also grp Dialect: Kham Watters P.C. 1989

see also R.R.P. Sharma, SARKAR, RES. 3. 37-30. Sulung-1

Sherpa  see Bhota [grp] [paleo]
Jirol-Tibetan
STEDT date: (TIB) AH-CSDPN.SH <570>;AW-TBT.SHERPA <5>; JAM-ETY.SH <82>; JAM-VSTB.SHERPA <3>

Sherpa (Helambu)  STEDT date: (TIB) B-SHERPAH.Q.SHERPA <247>

Sherpas  see Helambu-Sherpa

Sherpa-Tibetan  other names: shar-pa [allo] [wt] is a variant spelling of Sherpa IST, Sherpa Bhota, Xiaerba, Serwa ETHNOLOGUE.
Cf: Tibetan also grp; Central-Tibetan; [other dialects of Central-Tibetan, see cross-references field for] Central-Tibetan; Helambu-Sherpa. Dialect: Central-Tibetan NISHI 3.21; Central-Bodish IST. [Shafer: Bd-C].
Spoken mainly in eastern Nepal, with a small number of speakers also in southeastern Yizazh district, Tibet NA region, China.

Sheshi  other names: Sheshi-Kham ETHNOLOGUE
Cf: Kham also grp Dialect: Kham ETHNOLOGUE.
spoken in western hills, Rukum and Rolpa districts of Nepal; very different from Takale-Kham, almost no intelligibility ETHNOLOGUE.
P. 566.

second most prevalent Jinchpaw dialect in China. Spoken primarily in Kachang and Taiping communes of Yingjiang county, Dehong Dai/Jingpo NA prefecture, Yunnan province; more specifically, in such places as Mengzhigetong, Zhengtonggong, and Longpen Liiu 1984.

Shih  see Shidan [auto] [pi]
Shijian-Yi [pi/loc]
Shiiping-Yi [loc] [pi]

Shih-p’ing-I  see Shijian-Yi [pi/loc]
Shijian·Yi [pi/loc] other names: Shijian·Yi [#allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Shih-chien·I [wg]. East Southern·Yi [allo], Shiping·Yi-a [allo/loc] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Shih-p‘ing·I-a [wg]. Cf. Southern·Yi; also: other dialects of Southern·Yi Exin·Yi, Yuanjin·Yi; [subdialects of Shijian·Yi] Gejiu·Yi, Shiping·Yi. Dialect: of Southern·Yi.

Shimian see Northern·Yi
Shengzha [pi]

Cf. Karko, Adi also: grp. Minyong; [other Adi subtribes, groups, dialects]: Adi [grp]. Dialect: Minyong. see also DAS GUPTA, RES. 4:1, P. 36, BHATTACHARJEE J. SUN 1993 says that it is a variety of eastern Tani, very close to Minyong and Karko DAS GAUT 1978.

Shingsapa·Tibetan other names: hlo-mi [allo] [wt]. Cf. Tibetan also: grp. Central·Tibetan; [other dialects of Central·Tibetan, see cross-references field] Central·Tibetan. Dialect: Central·Tibetan NISHI 3.22. spoken in eastern Nepal.

Shing-Saapa see Lhomi

Shiping see Shijian·Yi [pi/loc]
Shiping·Yi [loc] [tpi]

Shiping·Yi [loc] [pi] other names: Shiping·Yi [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Shih-p‘ing·I [wg]. Cf. Shijian·Yi; also: other dialects of Shijian·Yi Gejiu·Yi, is related to Shiping·Yi-a = Shijian·Yi. Dialect: subdialect of Shijian·Yi, a dialect of Southern·Yi. Name from Shiping county. Spoken in Shiping and Jianshui counties, Yunnan province, China.

Shiping·Yi-a see Shijian·Yi [pi/loc]

Shishuangbanna see Buyuan·Jinuo [loc] [pi]
Jinuo [auto] [pi]
Youle·Jinuo [loc] [pi]

Shixing from ZMYYC
STEDT data: (Q) SHK-SHIXQ.SHIX <199>; ZMYYC.SHIXING2 <1004>

Shiyang a (unit) of North·Kukish, a branch of Kukish [grp] IST. Group: ‘a Northern Chin group’ BAREIGTS. other names: Saizang [allo] is a variant spelling of Siyin (seen in IST). Cf. North·Kukish; Kukish also: grp. Chin [grp]; [sub-units of Shiyang] Yuite; [other (units) of North·Kukish] Thado; [other North·Kukish] Matu; [other branches of Kukish, see cross-references for] Kukish [grp]. Shiyang. [Shafer: Kuk-N Benedict: Kuk-N].

Shizhoulou see Weigu·Qiang [pi]

Shizong see Eastern·Yi
Southeastern·Yi
Xundian·Yi [pi/loc]

Sho a (unit) of South·Kukish, a branch of Kukish [grp] IST. Group: ‘a Southern Chin group’ BAREIGTS 1969. other names: Asho [allo] [seen in BAREIGTS 1969] is a variant spelling of Ashau, Asho; Hiu [allo] is a variant spelling of Hiu. Cf. Chin also: grp. South·Kukish; Kukish [grp]; [members of Sho IST] Thayetmo, Minbu, Chinbon, Chittagong·Sho, Saingbaung, Lemyo; [other (units) of South·Kukish] Yawdwin, Khami; [other branches of Kukish, see cross-references for] Kukish [grp]. [Shafer: Kuk-S Benedict: Kuk-S].

Sho (=Ashō) STEDT data: (KUK) ACST.SHO <1>; RJL-DPTB.SH0 <1>; STC.SH0 <4>

Shoa see Chin [grp] [exo]

Shongar see Tshalingpa

Shongshe a member of Haka, a unit of Central·Kukish IST. Cf. Haka; also: other members of Haka IST Haka, Taungha, Bawm; [other units of Central·Kukish] Lushai, Poerou. [Shafer: Kuk-C].


Shu see Bailang [*] [pi]
Pwo [auto]

Shuangbo see Central·Yi
Lolopho·Yi [cet]
Second·Lolopho·Yi [cet]
Southern·Yi

Shuangjiang see First·Xishan·Yi [pi/loc]
Western·Yi

Shuangliushu see Mawo·Qiang [pi]

Shuba see Kagate·Tibetan

Shui see Shuixi·Yi [pi/loc]

Shui-k’ui·Ha see Shuikui·Haoni [loc] [pi]

Shuicheng see Eastern·Yi
Hezhang·Yi [pi/loc]
Panbei·Yi [pi/loc]
Panxian·Yi [pi/loc]
Wusa·Yi [pi]

Shuijiegwan see Yanmen·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Shuikui see Shuikui·Haoni [loc] [pi]

Shuikui Hani (Haoni) STEDT data: (LO-S) ZMYYC.HANI.SHUIKUI32 <1004>

Shuikui·Haoni [loc] [pi] other names: Shui·k’ui·Ha-ni [allo] [wg]. Cf. Haoni·Hani. Dialect: variety of Haoni·Hani LI ET AL. 1986 spoken in Shuikui in Mojiang Hani NA county, Yunnan province, China. LI ET AL. 1986 provide a detailed word-list and brief comparative phonological discussion; also see brief word-list and comparative phonological discussion of Haoni·Hani in HANSSON 1989 (quoting BRADLEY 1982?).

Shuixi see Shuixi·Yi [pi/loc]

Sichuan

Shunkla see Tashon

Shyuba see Kangate-Tibetan

Shiping-Yi see Shiping-Yi [loc] [pi]

Siang see Adi [grp]

Bokar
Galo
Khamba
Membra
Pangi
Pasi
Ramo
Shimong
Tagen [exo]
Tangam

Sichuan 4 see individual languages such as:

Anshunguan-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Anzitu-Qiang [loc] [pi], Bajishan [pi], Banpo-Qiang [loc] [pi], Batang-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Butuo-Yì [loc] [pi], Cimulin-Qiang [pi], Dègè-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Dèrong-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Dapuxi-Qiang [pi], Daqishan-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Dardo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Dawu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Djorgai [loc], Eastern-Naxi [pi], Eastern-Yì, Ershuzhai-Qiang [loc] [pi], Erwa-Qiang [loc] [pi], Gaodongshan-Qiang [loc] [pi], Garzê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Guabie-Naxi [loc] [pi], Heihua-Qiang [pi/loc], Heishui-Qiang [loc] [pi], Heping-Qiang [loc] [pi], Hnisku-Qiang [loc], Hou'erku-Qiang [loc] [pi], Jiashan-Qiang [loc] [pi], Jiuziying-Qiang-b [loc] [pi], Khams-Tibetan [wt], Lijing-Qiang [loc] [pi], Litang-Qiang [loc] [pi], Longxi-Qiang-a [pi], Longxi-Qiang-b [pi], Luobusa-Qiang [pi], Luobuzhai-Qiang [loc] [pi], Mawo-Qiang [pi], Miansizhen [pi], mú, Ngawa [ctt] [adm], Niushan-Qiang [loc] [pi], Northern-Qiang [pi], Northern-Yì, Nyagquka-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Pumi [exo] [pi], Puxi-Qiang [pi], Qagyêng-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Qitingpu-Qiang [loc] [pi], Ruodazhai-Qiang [loc] [pi], Sanqizhai [pi], Seru-Qiang [loc] [pi], Shengzha [pi], Somang [ctt], Southern-Qiang [pi], Suodi [auto] [pi], Suoqiazhai-Qiang [loc] [pi], Taoba-Pumi [pi], Tianba [pi], Tongshanzhai-Qiang [loc] [pi], Tuija [exo] [pi], Wasi-Jiarong [pi], Wasi-Qiang [loc] [pi], Wenyan [loc?], Weigu-Qiang [pi], Western-Naxi [pi], Xiabaishui-Qiang [loc] [pi], Xichang [pi], Xide-Yì [loc] [pi], Xikang-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Yadu-Qiang [loc] [pi], Yanmen-Qiang [loc] [pi], Yinuo [pi], Yongningba-Naxi [loc] [pi], Yongsheng-Lisu [loc] [pi], Zagunao-Jiarong [pi], Zengtou-Xiazhai-Qiang [loc] [pi], Zhaggo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Zhuokeji-Jiarong [pi], Zida [pi], Zoige-Tibetan [loc] [ctt].

Sifan see Dzorgaish [grp] Muli Xifan [grp] [pi]

Sifan-of-Tzü-ta-tî see Menia

Siha see Xixia [*] [pi]


Sikkim-Bhutia see Sikkimese

Sikkim-Tibetan see Sikkimese


Sila Cf: Hani-a; also: other dialects of Hani Bika-Hani, Haoni-Hani, Ha'ai-Hani. spoken in N Laos and Vietnam Bradly P.C. 1980

Sim see Simi

Sim [allo] see Zahao


Simao see Bai [pi] Mojiang-Yi [loc] [pi] Southern-Yì

Simi a (unit) of East-Kukish, a branch of Kukish [grp] IST. Group: 'a large Southern Naga tribe' MAR396. other names: Sema [exo] [seen in MILLS, IST; 'the Angami name for the Simi, adopted by the British who first came in contact with them through the Angami' Mills]; Samli [exo] (Chang exonym MILLS); Sumir [exo] is a variant spelling of Simir (Sangtam exonym for the Sema MILLS). Mohiyyar [exo] (Ao-Mongsen exonym for the Sema MILLS). Cf: East-Kukish; Kukish also: grp; [sub-units of Simi] Khezha, Zumomi; [other (units) of East-Kukish IST] Rengma, Angami; [other branches of Kukish [grp], see cross-references for] Kukish [grp]. Sim = Laiizo; Simite; Simi, Sema Sima; Sema = Zeme, Zemi = Zeme. [shafer: Kuk-E Benedict: KN:Ng-S].

Simong see Pangi

Simong [allo] see Shimon

Simrr see Simi

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4This list is of course quite incomplete. It is retained here so that it may be improved and expanded in subsequent editions.
Simte  
- a language of the Southern Hills district of Manipur, recorded in an NBP Vocabulary by KUMAR 1974.

Sindhuli  
- see Hayu

Sindhupalchok  
- see Pahari, Helambu Sherpa

Singhkaling  
- see Nau’aw

Singpho  
- see Darung

Singpho [exo]  
- see Jinghpaw

Sinhmaw-Mapau  

Sirubari [loc]  

Situ  
- Group: ‘a Southern Chin group’ BAREIGTS. Cf: Chin also: grp.

Siyun  
- see Shiyan

So  
- see Somang

So-ch’iao  
- see Suoqiaozhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Soha  
- Cf: Nocte. a ‘linguistic island’ in the Namsang-Nocte area of Tirap District, Arunachal DAS GUPTA RES. 2.3, P. 1.

Sokte [allo]  
- see Kamhau

Solukhumbu  
- see Thulung

Somang [ctt]  
- other names: So-mo [allo] [wg], is a variant spelling of Suomo, Suo-mo. Cf: Jiarong. Dialect: Jiarong [IN ET AL., YYY 2 AND 3 (1957-8), NAGANO 1978].

Somang (ctt)  
- Dialect: Mising. Ethnonyms include.

Songbu  

Songming  
- see Xundian-Yi [pi/loc]

Songpan  
- see Anshunguan-Tibetan [loc] [pi]. Luhua-Qiang-b [pi]

Sonoi  
- a Yi (Loloish) language as listed in KANG; spoken in eastern Yunnan.

Sopfomie, Sopvoma  
- see Mao [exo]

Sopvoma  
- *STEED data: (NAGA) JAM-GSTC.SOPVOMA <1>; STC.SOPVOMA <1>

Sotang  
- Cf: Khambu, Khulung. Dialect: Khulung ETHNOLOGUE; also listed as allonym for Nachereng WATTERS; spoken in eastern hills of Nepal

Sotang [allo], Sotange  
- see Nachereng

Sotati-po  

Southeastern-Yi  
- Group: Ethnonyms include nö2i (see Ni), a2i ci2o (see Axi), a1i dzx2i (see Azihe), a3i tsä2i (see Azahe), phi2i, phi1i wa2i, phi2i ls4i, dzx2i kho-o3. CHEN AT AL. 1985 P. 201-10 Cf: Yi; also: other dialects of Yi Central-Yi, Eastern-Yi, Northern-Yi, Southern-Yi, Western-Yi; [subdialects of Southeastern-Yi] Axi, Azahe, Azhe, Ni.

Dialect: Yi CHEN AT AL. 1985 P. 172-78.

spoken in the southeastern part of Yunnan province, by about 240,000 people. More specifically, Southeastern Yi is found mostly within an area bounded on the east by Guangnan and Funing counties, on the south by Maguan and Malipo counties, on the west by Mile, Kaiyuan, and Mengzi counties (bordering the Southern Yi subgroup), and on the north, by Shizong county and Kumming municipality (bordering the Eastern Yi subgroup). On a county by county basis, Southeastern Yi is distributed in Yunnan province as follows: (a) (primary locations) Yilang, Luliang, and Shizong counties, Lunan Yi NA county (all in the district of Qujing); Kumming municipality; Mile, Lushi, Kaiyuan, and Mengzi counties and Hekou Hmong/Mien NA county (all in the Honghe Hani/Yi NA prefecture); Wenshan, Qubei, Funing, Guangnan, Yanshan, Xichou, Maguan, and Malipo counties (all in the Wenshan Zhuang NA prefecture); (b) (secondary locations) Huaning county (in the district of Yuxi).

Southeast-Tibetan  
- see Dawu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Southern-Lolo  
- see Hani-a [pi]

Southern-Bodish  
- see Chomo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]. Sikkimese

Southern-Ch’iang  
- see Anzitou-Qiang [loc] [pi]. Gaodongshan-Qiang [loc] [pi]. Heping-Qiang [loc] [pi]. Liping-Qiang [loc] [pi]. Luobuzhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]. Zengtou-Xiazhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Southern-Chin  
- see Pallaing

Southern-Chin-Hills-People’s-language [allo] see Mindat-1

Southern-East-Kiranti  
- a sub-group of East-Kiranti HANSSON 1989. South-Lorum

Yakkha
Lumba-Yakkha
Yamphe
Yamphu

Southern-Khami  
- see Chin [grp] [exo]. Thanphum

Southern-Lisu  
- see Lisu [grp]

Southern-Loro [grp]  
- see Hani-a [pi]

Southern-Lorum [allo]  
- see South-Lorum

Southern-Luhupa  
- a sub-unit of Western-Old-Kuki, a unit of Old-Kuki IST. Cf: Luhupa, Central-Luhupa, Northern-Luhupa; also: other sub-units of Western-Old-Kuki IST South-Western-Old-Kuki, North-Western-Old-Kuki; [other units of Old-Kuki] Central-Old-Kuki, Kyau, Lamgang, Kolhreng. [Shafer: Kuk-]. IST does not specify particular languages in this sub-unit.

Southern-Nusu [pi] other names: Guoke-Pulu-Nusu [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Kuo-k'o-P'u-lo-Nu-su [wg] (from locations where Southern-Nusu is spoken). Cf: Nusu; also: other dialects of Nusu SUN ET AL. 1986 , Central-Nusu, Northern-Nusu. Dialect: of Nusu SUN ET AL. 1986 . spoken by a population of almost 3,000, living in the southern part Bijiang county, Yunnan, specifically, in such locations as Guoke, Pulu, Tongping, and Jiaji.

Southern-Pa-o see Pa-o [auto]

Southern-Qiang [pi] Cf: Qiang; also: other subgroups of Yi Northern-Qiang; [dialects of Southern-Qiang] Daqishan-Qiang, Taoping-Qiang, Longxi-Qiang, Mianchi-Qiang, Heihu-Qiang. Dialect: subgroup of Qiang, speaking population of about 60,000, primarily distributed in Maowen Qiang NA county (most districts), Wenchuan county (most districts), and Lixian county (southern districts), all in Sichuan province, China.

Southern-Rengma see Phenshünyu

Southern-Sangtang see Pochuri

Southern-Tibetan Cf: Bhutanese, Chomo-Tibetan, Sikkimese. Western-Archaic-Tibetan Western-Innovative-Tibetan

Southern-Tujia see Tujia [exo] [pi]

Southern-Yi Cf: Yi; also: other Yi subgroups Northern-Yi, Central-Yi, Southeastern-Yi, Eastern-Yi, Western-Yi; [dialects of Southern-Yi] Exin-Yi, Shijian-Yi, Yuanjin-Yi. Dialect: Yi subgroup. Spoken in southern Yunnan province, China, by a population of nearly 800,000 CHEN AT AL. 1985 P. 189-94. More specifically, Southern-Yi speakers live within an area bounded on the east by Kaiyuan and Mengzi counties in Yunnan (bordering the Southeastern Yi subgroup); on the south by Jiangcheng and Jinping counties in Yunnan; on the west by Shuangbo and Pu'er counties in Yunnan (bordering the Central and Western Yi subgroups); and on the north by Kunming municipality in Yunnan (bordering the Eastern Yi subgroup). On a county by county basis, Southern Yi is distributed as follows: Yuxi, Huaning, Tonghai, Xining, Chengjiang, Yuanjiang, Yimen, and Jiangchuan counties, and Eshan Yi NA county (all within the district of Yuxi); Pu'er county (in Kunming municipality); Shuangbo county (in the Chuxiong Yi NA prefecture); Pu'er, Mojiang, and Jinggu counties, Jiangcheng Hani/Yi NA county, and Lancang Lahu NA county (all within the district of Simao); Jinping, Yuanyang, Shiping, Mengzi, Honghe, Jianshui, Kaiyuan coun-

South-Bodish Cf: Tibetan also: grp [Shafer: Bd-S].

South-Burman see Arakanese Burmese Danu Intha Maghi Marma Taungyo Tavoy Yaw


South-Khami a sub-unit of Khami, a unit of South-Kukish IST. Cf: Khami; South-Kukish; also: members of South-Khami IST Khimi; [other sub-units of Khami IST] North-Khami; [other units of South-Kukish IST] Sho; Yawdwin. [Shafer: Kk-S].

South-KukishSouth-Kukish see Yawdwin [ptm]

South-Lorung other names: Southern-Lorung [allo] HANSSON 1989; lohorung-khap [autoglosso] is a variant spelling of lohorung-kha, lorung-kha, lorung-khak, lohorong-kha, lohorong-khap HANSSON 1989; Dewan [allo] is a variant spelling of Deon, Deon-Lorung; Yakkha-x [allo]; Yakhhaba [allo] is a variant spelling of Yakhhaba-Lorung; Yamphu [allo]; Dangbami-Lorung [allo] is a variant spelling of Dangbami-Khapung (all the above from HANSSON 1989, who notes that they are 'very either only local denotations or identical with labels for other language groups' the label of "Lo(ho)rung" appears to be most common'). Cf: Rai also: grp; Northern-East-Kiranti; East-Kiranti; [other members of Northern-East-Kiranti HANSSON 1989] Yamphu, North-Lorung, Yampe; [other sub-groups of East-Kiranti HANSSON 1989] Eastern-East-Kiranti, Southern-East-Kiranti. Yakhhaba-x is related to Yakkha-xx = Yamphu; is related to Yakhhaba-cea, Yakhhaba-sala, Yakhhaba = Yakkhaba. Yakhhaba is related to Yakkhaba-kha, Yakhhaba-kha@ = Yamphu; is related to Yakhhaba-cea, Yakhhaba-sala = Yakkhaba. Dialect: [as Southern-Lorung] a member of Northern-East-Kiranti, a subgroup of East-Kiranti HANSSON 1989. 'very [an] artificial denotation referring to geographical distribution' HANSSON 1989. Spoken in Nepal, in Dhakuta district, south of the Tamkorkosi River, (where the dialects seem rather homogeneous, except for the Geisa dialect of Manabudke); also spoken by scattered minorities in the hill region of Morang district, and in the southern part of Ilam district (including widely-different dialects in Ilam district such as Mehalbote and Jharsing Ambote [in Jitpur], Badare [in Shantipur], Kolbung, Irautar, and Samalbun) HANSSON 1989. Lumba-Yakkha

South-Luhupa see Hallam Rangkhol

South-Tibetan see Kham-Tibetan [wt]

South-Western-Old-Kuki see Biate Hallam Rangkhol Southern-Luhupa
Sowa
Cf: Konyak also: grp; [other 'dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. Dialect: Konyak MAR.397.

Spiti
Cf: Tibetan also: grp;
Western-Innovative-Tibetan; Central-Bodish; [other Western-Innovative-Tibetan languages] Lahul, Mnyam, Jad, Garhwal; [other Central-Bodish languages]
Central-Bodish. -Lahulu; -Lahu. Dialect:
Western-Innovative-Tibetan NISHI 2.02; Central-Bodish IST [Shafier: B4-C].
spoken in northwestern India; also see SHARMA 1979.
STEDT data: (TIB) CB-SPIIQ.SPITI <229>; SRS-PSS.SPITI <324>

Spoken-Rangoon-Burmese
from ZMYYC
STEDT data: (BM) ZMYYC.BURMESEM04 <1004>

Stod-skad [wt]
other names: Tōke [allo]; Khorsum [allo].

Suod
see Suodi [auto] [pi]

Subansiri
see Adi [grp]
Apatani
Dafia [paleoexo]
Tagen [exo]

Sudap
see Chhatthare-Limbu

Suhejie
see Dayanzen-Naxi [loc] [pi]

Sui *
STEDT data: (OTH) ACST.SUJ <1>

Sulong (=Sulung)
STEDT data: (TANI) SHK-SULUNG.SULUNG <55>; ZMYYC.SULUNG52 <1005>

Sulong [allo]
see Sulong [allo] Cf: Abor-Miri-
Dafia also: grp
listed by SUN under North Assam areal grouping

Sulung-1
see ZMYYC for a new phrase of phonetically accurate Sulung data; there is also a 'Sulung' which is the Sherdukpen exonym for the Khoa SIMON 1976, listed under Khoa as Sulung-2. No claim is made here as to the relationship between the two usages. [ed. sbp].

Sumchu
Cf: Thebor; also: other dialects of Thebor Kanam, Lippa, Sungam, Zhangra; [other (units) of WH-NNW IST] Bunun. Dialect: Thebor, a unit of WH-NNW IST. [Shafier: WH-NNW].

Sumir [exo]
see Simi

Sunawar [allo], Sunawari, Sunbar see Sunwar
Syang

Cf: Marpha, Thakali, Tukche. »Siang.
**Dialect:** Thakali. Tukche [loc]

Syangja

**other names:** Syangja-Gurung [loco]
**ETHNOLOGUE**

Cf: Gurung.

**Dialect:** Gurung.

a southern dialect of Gurung, spoken Syangja District, Nepal.

Syuuba [allo]

see

Kagala-Tibetan

Szechwan

see

Muya [pi]

Xifan [grp] [pi]

Szi

see

Zaiwa [auto] [pi]

Săñí

see

Ni [auto] [pi/wg]

Tablung [loc]

**other names:** Tableng [allo]; Tablungia [exo] (Assamese name for language of Tablung village).


Tableng is related to Tablung-x = Angwanku. **Dialect:** (by inference) a member of Angwanku, a branch of Nagish [grp] IST. [Shafer: Brc-Ng].

one of the places in Assam where the ‘standard dialect of Konyak’ (Angwanku) is spoken. The term ‘Tableng’ appears as an alternate for ‘Angwanku’ in IST; this usage is noted as ‘Tablung-x’ under Angwanku [grp].

Tagin [exo]

**see**

Tableg [loc]

Tagen [exo]

**Group:** a tribe living in the northern part of Subansiri and some adjoining parts of Siang District, Arunachal, between the Adi and the Nishi RES. 2.3, P. 21; RES. 3.3, P. 36-40. Tagen is a derogatory Bengni exonym J. SUN 1993. Cf: Adi also: grp; Mising, Nishi [grp], Yano; [other Adi subtribes, groups, dialects]; Adi [grp]. »Tagin (Western Tani dialect similar to Bengni J. SUN 1993).

[Shafer: ?Bdc/Bmc].

Tai

see

Bai [pi]

Buyuan-Jinuo [loc] [pi]

Jinuo [auto] [pi]

Norra

Nungish [grp]

Rawang

Youle-Jinuo [loc] [pi]

Tai/Jingpo

see

Nuijiang-Lisu [loc] [pi]

Taipi

**Group:** ‘a Tangsa group’ MAR:397. Cf: Tangsa-1; also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpan, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1.

Taiping

see

Heihu-Qiang [pi/loc]

Shidan [auto] [pi]

Tagin (= Nishi)

**STEDT data:** (TANI) KDG-TAG.TAGIN <928>

Tagin [exo]

**see**

Nishi [grp][auto]

Taglung-Tamang [loc]

Cf: Risiangku-Tamang, Sahu-Tamang, Tamang-1. **Dialect:** Tamang-1. village in Central Nepal, near Kathmandu.

Tai

see

Bai [pi]

Buyuan-Jinuo [loc] [pi]

Jinuo [auto] [pi]

Norra

Nungish [grp]

Rawang

Youle-Jinuo [loc] [pi]

Taka

see

Kham

Taka-shera [loc?]

Cf: Babang, Kham also: grp, Maikot.

**Dialect:** Kham Glover 1974, P. 12.

probably refers to the language of Taka and Sera villages, Nepal; see WATTERS 1975, and WATTERS CITED IN CSODPN.
Takale other names: Takale-Kham ETHNOLOGUE, Kham-Magar. Cf: Kham also: grp, Wali. Dialect: Kham ETHNOLOGUE, spoken in western hills, Rukrum and Rolpa districts of Nepal ETHNOLOGUE P. 566.

Takale-Kham see Gamale Nisi Sheshi Wali

Tako Cf: Bisu also: grp, Phadaeng, Huai Chomphu Dialect: of Bisu BRADLEY (?) spoken in Thailand Huai-Chomphu


STEDT data: (TBC) RIL-DPTB.TAKPA <1>;

STC.TAKPA <1>


Taksong see Dafila [paleoexo]

Taku see Taku-Lisu

Taku-Lisu other names: Eastern-Lisu, He-Lisu, Black-Lisu, Taku ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Lisu also: grp not intelligible with Lisu.

Talain-Kayin see Pwo [auto]

Talgin see Nishi [grp][auto]

Tam-Sem * STEDT data: (HIM) AW-TBT.TAM-SEM <1>

Tamachhang other names: Tamachhanghe Rai [allo] listed by ETHNOLOGUE as Bodic; spoken in Chirkuwa Valley, Dingla, eastern Nepal.


Taman [sup] Cf: Kachinich also: grp, Luish [grp]. ≠Taman-1. ≠Taman-2. Dialect: IST assigns Taman separate status within the Burmic Division, as a section all by itself; STC P. 5-6 mentions the 'special affinity' of Taman for Kachin, similar to that of Luish [grp].

Tamang see Gurung

Tamang (Risingku) STEDT data: (TGM) JAM-VSTB.TAMANG (Ris) <2>; MM-K78.RIS <63>; MM-TAMRISQ.TAM-RIS <207>; MM-THESIS.RIS <637>

Tamang (Sahu) STEDT data: (TGM) AH-CSDPN.T <938>; AW-TBT.TAM-SAHU <17>; JAM-ETY.TM <111>; JAM-VSTB.TAMANG <66>; MM-K78.SAHU <58>; MM-THESIS.SAHU <490>; PC.TAMANG SAHU <1>; SIL-SAHU.SAHU <2015>

Tamang (Sindhuli) STEDT data: (TGM) AW-TBT.TAM-SIND <2>

Tamang (Taglung) STEDT data: (TGM) MM-K78.TAG <47>; MM-THESIS.TAG <545>

Tamang-Gurung see Manang Thakali

Tamangic Cf: Bodic also: grp listed by SUN under Bodic.

Tamangs see Helambu-Sherpa

Tamaphok see Yakha

Tamars see Tamang-1

Tamarkholea Cf: Limbu also: grp, Fedopia, Fagurai, Yakha, Bantawa.

Tamarkholea [allo] see Tapejung [loc]


Tamlu [paleo] see Phom

Tamorkosi see Chhintang South-Lorung

Tamsangmu Cf: Ao; Lepcha Dialect: of Lepcha ETHNOLOGUE

Tanae [exo] see Apatani

Tanai see Hukong [loc]

Tanai-Hka see Haimi

Tanchingya [?] Group: a (TB?) people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, called Daing-de by the Sak and Daing-na by the Burmese Bernot 1966.


Tangian Group: one of the two main groups (jan) of the Wancho, which traces its origin to a place called Tangnu Res. 3.4, p. 6. Cf: Wancho, Tangnu, Changjan. ≠Tangiap. Tangnu [loc]

Tangja a group of Nocte dialects Das Gupta, Res. 3.2. Cf: Hawajap, Photungjap, Lazujap, Kapajap, Japejap, Nocte also: grp. ≠Tangian.
Tangkhul

Group: a large tribe in northeast Manipur and the adjacent part of Burma (the Somra tract) MAR:397. other names: Tangkhur [allo] is a variant spelling of Tangkhul; Tangkhul-Naga [allo] is a variant spelling of Tangkhur-Naga. Somra [exo] (Kuki exonym for the Tangkhul in Burma MAR:397); Luhupa-x [exo] (Manipuri exonym for Tangkhul in MAR:389); Wung [neauto] GRÜSSNER P.C. 1980. Cf: Luhupa; also: other units of Luhupa IST Marion, Kupome; [sub-units of Tangkhul IST] Ukhrul, Champhung. Luhupa-x is related to Luhupa [grp]. Dialect: IST treats Tangkhul, Marion, and Kupome as units of a special 'Luhupa' branch of Kukish [grp]; STC P. 6 puts 'Tangkhul or Luhupa into a branch of Kukish intermediate between 'the basic Kuki type' and West-Kukish. [Shafer: Kuk-Luh Benedict: Kuk].

Tangkhul is apparently not the same as Luhupa, although the name 'Luhupa' is given as a Manipuri exonym for Tangkhul in MAR:389 [ed. spb]; the word Tangkhul is a contemptuous word used by the Meiteis of Manipur in place of Wung in olden days, but the usage has come to stay till today' GRÜSSNER P.C. 1980, citing T. LUKHAM.

Tangkhul-Kuki see Khoibu-Maring [loc] Tangkhur [allo], Tangkhur-Naga see Tangkhul

Tangkuwa see Chhatthare-Limbu

Tangnu [loc] Group: 'the present inhabitants of Tangnu are Wanchos although they identify themselves as Tangsa which means 'son of Tangnu' (sa means 'son') RES. 3.4 P.7. Cf: Changjjan, Tangan, Tangsa-I, Wancho, a place in Tirap District, Arunachal.

Tangsa see Hawi, Kheimsing, Kimsing, Longcang, Longphi, Longri, Lungri, Merang, Moklum [ptm], Morang, Moshang, Panthei [loc], Ponhai, Rongrang, Shangge, Taipi, Tangnu [loc], Tangsa-I

Tangsa-1

Tangsa-Yogli

Group: [as Tangsa] 'the most northerly of the Naga tribes in India, in Tirap Division, Arunachal; same as the Rangpan in a adjacent parts of Burma MAR:397; [as Rangpan, Rangpang] a large Naga tribe between the Chindwin and the Patkoi range (Burma); the same tribe is called Tangsa in India' MAR:395; [as Ranpang] 'a subtribe of the Northern Konyak, together with the Tikak, Longhang, Moklum, Yogli, Lungri, Sanke, Mosang, Morang, Lanshing, and Rasa sub-tribes; in a broader sense, this name is often applied to the whole of the Northern Konyak group' MILLS (see also next); [as Northern Konyak] term used by MILLS to designate groups called 'Tangsa' or 'Rangpan' by Marrison. other names: Tase [allo] Tasey ETHNOLOGY; Ranpang [allo] is a variant spelling of Rangpang, Rangpan (Rangpan, Rangpang seen in MARRISON, Rangpan seen in MILLS; according to MILLS, Rangpang is correct, while Rangpan and Rangpang are 'corruptions'); Northern-Konyak [allo] (used by MILLS); Chem-Chang ETHNOLOGY. Cf: Tangnu: also: 'subtribes' listed in groups according to designation and author (a) Rangpan [Marrison]; Gashan, Hkalak, Langshin, Mawrung, Mawshang, Myimu, Sangche, Sangtai, Saukrang, Tulim; (b) 'Tangsa' [Marrison]; Have, Kheimsing, Longcang, Longphi, Lungri, Moklum, Mosang, Ponhai, Rongrang, Shangge, Taipi, Yogli; (c) 'Northern·Konyak' [Mills]; Lanshing, Longhang, Lungri, Moklum, Morang, Moshang, Rasa, Sanke, Tikak, Yogli; (d) 'Tangsa' [Das Gupta]; Hawi, Kimsing, Longcang, Longri, Moklum, Morang, Panthei, Rongrang, Tutsa. Northern-Konyak is related to Konyak [grp]. Konyak-x. ≠Tenga, Tangsa-2 = Tangsa-2. Mosang = Moshang; Have = Hawi. ≠Tangsa.

Tangsa-1

Tangsa-2 see ≠Moklum [ptm]

Tangsa-1

Tangsa-loc


Tangut (PPalm)

Tangut (SGK)

Tangut = Xixia
Tangut [allo] see Xixia [*] [pi]


Tani Cf: Abor-Miri-Dafla also: grp J. SUN 1993 uses the term Tani to refer to languages in the Abor-Miri-Dafla.

Tansar [allo] see Tangsarr [exo?] Tansarr see Nungish [grp]

Tantric see Memb Taoping·Qiang see Tapung·Qiang [loc]

Tao Tao see Apatani Tao see Dawu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Taoba see Taoba-Pumi [pi]

Taoba-Pumi [pi] other names: Tao-p’o-Pum [allo] [wg]. Cf: Pumi; also: other dialects of Pumi LU 1983 Qinghua-Pumi. the ‘northern’ dialect of Pumi, spoken in Muli, Yanyuan, Yongsheng, and Jiulong counties, Sichuan province, and the Yongning district of Ninglang county, Yunnan province, China. The dialect cited in LU 1983 comes from Taoba commune, District One, Muli county, Sichuan province.

Taofu identified as a Ergong language by J. SUN 1992 based on data in ZMYYC; previously described by MIGOT 1957.

Taoping Qiang [loc] [pi] other names: Tao-p’ing-Ch’iang [allo] [wg]. Cf: Qiang. Dialect: southern dialect of Qiang J. SUN 1992

Taoping Qiang see Hou’erku-Qiang [loc] [pi] Jiashan-Qiang [loc] [pi] Niushan-Qiang [loc] [pi] Zengtou-Xiazhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Taozhou see Thočhú Taozipinggou see Hou’erku-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Tapadamteng Cf: Bhutanese Dialect: southwest dialect of Dzongkha spoken near Buxa ETHNOLOGUE


name of town and district in northeastern Nepal. HANSSON 1989 notes that the Talejung dialects in and around the Maiwakhola valley are occasionally described as a separate subgroup.

Tapung Group: ‘a Southern Chin group’ BAREIGTS. Cf: Chin also: grp.


Tarali-Kham see Kaike

Tarao Group: ‘a Northern Chin group’ BAREIGTS. other names: Tarau [allo]. Cf: Lamgang, Kolhreng; also: other members of Lamgang Lamgang, Anal; [other members of Kolhreng] Kolhreng, Kom; [other (units) of Old-Kuki] Western-Old-Kuki, Central-Old-Kuki, Kyau; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Chin [grp]. T’araon. Dialect: Shafer IST hesitates whether to treat Tarao as a member of the Kolhreng or the Lamgang unit of Old-Kuki. [Shafer: Kuk-O].

Taraon other names: Taroā [allo] is a variant spelling of Taao; Diga [allo] is a variant spelling of Digaru; Methun [allo] (seen in HALE 1980); Darang J. SUN 1992. Cf: Mishmi. T’araon. [Shafer: B’dc-Bmc Benedict: AMD (Mi)].

see also ANON. 1963, A DICTIONARY OF THE TARAON LANGUAGE.

Taraon-Idu Cf: Abor-Miri-Dafla also: grp listed by SUN under North Assam areal grouping

Tarau [allo] see Tarao

Taren a member of North-Burman IST. other names: Tareng [allo]. Cf: also: other members of North-Burman IST Achang, Lashi, Phun, Tudza, Zaiwa, Maru. [Shafer: Bm-N Benedict: BL-Bm]. Bm-N < IST P. ?

Taron Cf: Rawang, Nungish also: grp. Dialect: Rawang ETHNOLOGUE.

Taran- see Taron

Taru [exo] other names: Taru Lakhi [allo] (Kayah reference): Bi-lu [exo] (Burmese word for ‘monster’, referring to their manner of shaving the head except for bunches at the temples) is a variant spelling of Bi-lu Padaung; Be-lu-da-doung [exo] (Gekho usage also designating them as Padaung); Gaung-to [exo] (Burmese meaning ‘shaved heads’); Lahta [exo] (Gekho name); Khu-hta [auto] is a variant spelling of Kha-hta; Peu [auto] (their own word for ‘man’) (all terms from EMMONS 1966) Cf: Karen also: grp. [Shafer: Karenic Benedict: Karenic]. The Taru are closely related to the Pwo MASON 1866.

Tarum see Pulum

Tase [allo] see Tangsa-1 Tasey see Tangsa-1


Sagtengpa STEDT data: (BOD) AW-TBT.TASH <11>

Tashom [allo] see Tashon

Tashon a Chin dialect ‘very close to Haka but not identical’ HENDERSON P.C. 1974; LSI groups it under Central Chin; ETHNOLOGUE lists it as a dialect of Falam. other names: Tashom [allo], Shunkla, Sunkla ETHNOLOGUE Cf: Chin also: grp. Tashon, Falam. Haka = Haka-1. probably = Taisun BAREIGTS

Tatsienlu-Tibetan see Dardo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Tau see Mogpha

Tani Group: Abor-Miri-Dafla also: grp J. SUN 1993 uses the term Tani to refer to languages in the Abor-Miri-Dafla.
Taung-Yo  
STEDT data: (BM)  GHL-PPB.TAUNG-YO <46>

Taungtha  
a member of Haka, a unit of Central-Kukish IST.  
Group: 'a Southern Chin group' BAREIGTS; 'a plains-dwelling Chin people' JORDAN 1971, p. III.  
other names: Rongtuu [allo].  
Cf: Haka, Chin also: grp; [other members of Haka IST] Haka, Bamw, Shonshe; [other units of Central-Kukish IST] Lushai, Poeron.

Taungthu  
see Pa-o [auto]  
Taungyi [exo?]

Taungyi [exo?]  
Cf: Pa-o, Thaton, Karen also: grp.  
Dialect: Pa-o Karen LuCE.

Taungyo  
a member of South-Burman IST.  
other names: Taru, Tavoya, Tavoyan, Dawe, Dawai, Tawe-Tovoy, Toru (all listed in ETHNOLOGUE).  
Cf: also: other members of South-Burman South-Burman IST  
Arakanese, Burmese, Tavoy, Marma, Maghi, Yaw, Danu, Intha.  
[Shafer: Bm-S].

Taw  
a member of South-Burman IST.  
other names: Dawe [allo]; Tavoyan [allo].  
Cf: also: other members of South-Burman IST Arakanese, Burmese, Marma, Maghi, Taungyo, Yaw, Danu, Intha.  
[Shafer: Bm-S].

Tawang  
see Northern-Monpa  
Salabekha

Tawe-Tovoy  
see Taungyo

Tawkaw [exo]  
see Akha [auto]

Tawngshu, Tawnglo  
see Pa-o [auto]

Tawr  
Group: 'a northern group of Central Chin' BAREIGTS.  
other names: Torr [allo] ETHNOLOGUE.  
Cf: Chin also: grp; spoken in Falam, Haka, and the Chin Hills, it is 'a completely separate language' ETHNOLOGUE P. 439.

Te  
see  
Déqên-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
Dêrong-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Tedim [allo]  
see Kamhau

Tedim-Kham  
see Kamhau

Tehrathum  
see Chhatthare-Limbu  
Panthere  
Phedappe

Teizang  
Cf: Chin also: grp, Kamhau.  
Dialect: 'a northern Chin dialect close to Kamhau but not identical' HENDERSON 1963.

Teli [allo]  
see Chhintang

Teliya  
see Chhatthare-Limbu

Telu/Todum  
see Hill-Miri

Tenae  
Group: a tribe of Kameng district, Arunachal.  
other names: Hruso [allo] is a variant spelling of Hurso, Huruso; Aka [allo] is a variant spelling of Angka.  
Cf: Aka, Angka •Akha; •Haka, Haka-1, Haka-2; •Hakka (dialect subgroup of Chinese); •Yakha.  

Tengchong  
see Western-Yi

Tengima  
a sub-unit of Angami, a (unit) of East-Kukish IST; MILLS calls Tengima 'Northern-Angami'; MARRISON refers to it as 'Central-Angami'.  
Cf: Angami; also: locations of Tengima Khonoma, Kohima; [other sub-units of Angami IST] Chokri; [other (units) of East-Kukish IST] Simi, Rengma. is related to Tengima-x = Angami.  
[Shafer: Kuk-E].

According to MAR.398, Tengima is also an autonym for Angami, especially Central-Angami; this usage is shown as Tengima-x' under Angami.

Tengjap  
see Hawajap

Tenga  
a dialect of Ao, spoken in the villages of Tengsa and Yacham MAR.398; a sub-unit of Ao, a unit of North-Naga IST, other names: Tangsa-2 [allo] MAR.398, 399.  
Cf: Ao; North-Naga; Kukish also: grp; [members of the Tenga sub-unit IST] Lepcha, Yacham; [other sub-units of Ao IST] Longla, Chungli, Mongsen; [other (units) of North-Naga IST] Lotha, Yimchungru, Thukumi; [other branches of Kukish [grp] IST, see cross-references for] Kukish [grp].  
Tangsa-1.  
Rangpan = Tangsa-1.  
[Shafer: Kuk-NNg].

'√ this village of Tenga (also pronounced Tangsa) is not to be confused with the Tangsa tribe ( = Rangpan) further to the north and east' MAR.398.

Tenu/Talom  
see Hill-Miri

Terhatum  
Cf: Limbu also: grp.  

Tha'oa (L)  
STEDT data: (CHIN)  GHL-PPB.THA'OA (L) <60>

Thaado, Thaadou  
see Kuki  
Thado

Thado  
a (unit) of North-Kukish, a branch of Kukish [grp] IST.  
Group: 'a Northern Chin group' BAREIGTS.  
other names: Thadou [allo] is a variant spelling of Thaadou, Thado; Thado-Ubiphei, Thado-Pao ETHNOLOGUE; Kuki, Kuki-Thado ETHNOLOGUE.  
Cf: North-Kukish; Kukish also: grp; Chin [grp]; [sub-units of Thado] Ralte, Baie, Changsen, Jangshen, Kaocket, Khongjai, Kipgen, Langiung, Sairang, Thangngen, Hawkip ETHNOLOGUE; [other (units) of North-Kukish IST] Shiyang; [other North-Kukish IST] Matu; [other branches of Kukish, see cross-references for] Kukish [grp].  
[Shafer: Kuk-N Benedict: Kuk-N].

STEDT data: (CHIN)  ACST.THADO <3>  
AW-TBT.THADO <11>  
JAM-GSTC.THADO <3>  
RJL-DPTB.THADO <1>  
RJL-DPTB.THADO <7>  
STC.THADO <15>  
WSC-SH.THADO <2>

STEDT data: (TGTM) AH-CSDPN.TH <916>; AW-TBT.THAK <15>; JAM-GSTC.TK <1>; SJ-THESIS.THAK <6>; STC.THAK <1>; WH-THESIS.THAK <68>; MM-THESIS.THAK <68>; MM-K78.THAK <68>; MM-THESIS.SYANG <313>; STEDT data: (CHIN) AW-TBT.THAK <13>; STC.THAK <1>; THESIS.MAR <383>; STC.THAMI(KIRANTI) <1>.

Thakali (Marpha) STEDT data: (TGTM) MM-K78.MAR <68>; MM-THESIS.MAR <383>.

Thakali (Syang) STEDT data: (TGTM) MM-K78.SYANG <69>; MM-THESIS.SYANG <313>.

Thakali (Tukche) STEDT data: (TGTM) JAM-ETY.TK <104>; JAM-VSTB.THAKALI <4>; MM-K78.TUK <68>; MM-THESIS.TUK <488>; SIL-THAK.THAK <1947>.

Thakya [allo] see Thakali

Thalwepwe see Mogpha

Thami other names: Tharimi [allo]. Cf: also: other WH-E IST Bhramu. [Shafer: WH-E]. spoken in Dolakha, Nepal ETHNOLOGUE.

STEDT data: (CHIN) AW-TBT.THAMI <6>; STC.THAMI <1>; STC.THEBOR <15>; WSC-SH.THEBOR <1>; RJL-DPTB.THEBOR <3>; JAM-GSTC.THEBOR <1>; STC.THEBOR <15>.

Thakya [allo] see Thakali

Thalwepwe see Mogpha

Thami other names: Tharimi [allo]. Cf: also: other WH-E IST Bhramu. [Shafer: WH-E]. spoken in Dolakha, Nepal ETHNOLOGUE.

STEDT data: (CHIN) AW-TBT.THAMI <6>; STC.THAMI <1>; STC.THEBOR <15>; WSC-SH.THEBOR <1>; RJL-DPTB.THEBOR <3>; JAM-GSTC.THEBOR <1>; STC.THEBOR <15>.


Thangaw see Lawtu

Thanggal [allo] see Thangal

Thangkhul-Naga see Tangkhul


Thanphum Cf: Lamgang, Khami, Maring, Khoibu-Maring. Dialect: Thanphum is archaic: it is like Lamgang (Kuk-O), like Southern-Khami (Kuk-S), and MaringxKhoibu (Kuk-Luh); with only limited data I cannot state its linguistic position more precisely than that 'IST p. 8.

STEDT data: (KUK) GHL-PPB.THANPHUM <56>.

Tharimi [allo] see Thami

That [allo] see Sak

Thaton Cf: Pa-o, Karen also: grp, Taungyi. Dialect: Pa-o Karen LUCE.

Thayetmo a member of Sho, a (unit) of South-Kukish IST. Cf: Sho; South-Kukish; also: other units of South-Kukish IST Khami, Yawdwin; [other members of Sho IST] Chinbon, Minbu, Chittagong-Sho, Lemyo, Saingbaung. [Shafer: Kuk-S].

Thebaw [allo] see Jinpingpaw

Thek see Sak

Thendu [exo] see Konyak [grp]

Thenkoh [allo] see Konyak-x


name reflects from the ethnonym 'Lolopho' (see Lolopho-YiOthernyms). Spoken in parts of Nanhua, Xiangyun, Weishan, and Jingdong counties (all in Yunnan province, China).


artificial loconym (see Xishan-Yi). Spoken in parts of Weishan (Ma’an district) and Yangbi counties (both in Yunnan province, China).


identified as a Qiangish language by J. SUN 1992, based on data in ZMYYC, 'although the language labeled Thochu by Hodgson 1874 is clearly Northern Qiang, the name actually denotes a place (i.e. Tazhousu, now renamed Lintan) in southern Gansu. This misnomer must have been caused by some misunderstanding between Hodgson and his Qiang informant, since no Qiangish languages are found that far north.' J. SUN 1992 P. 77, see also Dzorgaish.

Thongho Cf: Lolo also: grp. [Shafer: Lo-N]. possibly a place name in Yunnan [ed. spb].

Thonkhu [loc] Cf: Khamngan; also: other Khamngan towns Noklak.
an important Khamngan town in India SREEHAR, P. 23.

Thotcu [allo] see Thöchü

Thudam-Bhote listed by ETHNOLOGUE as Bodic; spoken in Mushi Zone, Taplejung, northern Nepal.

Thukemmi see Pochuri
Thukumi [exo] a (unit) of North-Naga, a branch of Kukish [grp] IST. Cf: North-Naga; Kukish also: grp; Sangtam; [dialects of Thukumi (not IST)] Phelrongre; [other divisions of Sangtam] Pirr, Pochuri; [other (units) of North-Naga IST] Yimchungu, Lotha, Ao; [other branches of Kukish [grp] IST, see cross-references for Kukish [grp]; [concerning the name Thukumi vs. Tukomi, etc.] Pochuri. ＃Tu-kai-mee ＝ Kho-rrao; ＃Tu-khen-mee ＝ Khiamnnang; ＃Tukomi ＝ Pochuri. [Shafer: Ku-KNNg]. Simi exonym for Central-Sangtam MAR:398; the autonym is unknown. Thukumi is apparently the only term available in IST referring to the more general 'Sangtam' group; thus, in working with the IST classification, one may wish to treat 'Thukumi' as a cover term for Sangtam proper.

Thulung a (unit) of Western-East-Himalayish, a sub-section of East-Himalayish [grp] IST. other names: Thulung Rai [allo]. Cf: Western-East-Himalayish; East-Himalayish also: grp; Rai [grp]; [other (units) of Western-East-Himalayish IST] Dumi, Baling, Chaurasya. [Shafer: EH-W]. spoken in eastern hills, Solukhumbu, and Okhaldhung Districts in Nepal ETHNOLOGUE.

Thulung Rai [allo] see Western-Kiranti

Tianjun see Tianjun·Tibetan [loc] [pi]


Tianzhu·Tibetan see Tianzhu·Tibetan [loc] [pi]

This list of dialects is incomplete, and includes references to languages which are not strictly Tibetan Dialects. It is retained here so that it may be improved and expanded in subsequent editions.

5This list of dialects is incomplete, and includes references to languages which are not strictly Tibetan Dialects. It is retained here so that it may be improved and expanded in subsequent editions.
Tibetan (Spoken)  
STEDT data: (TIB)  AW-TBT.TIB <3>

Tibetan (Western)  
STEDT data: (TIB)  HAJ-TED.W <2>; RJL-DPTB.WEST T <2>; STC.WEST T <9>

Tibetan (Written)  
STEDT data: (TIB)  ACST.WT <69>; AW-TBT.WT <103>; BM-PK7.TIB <10>; GEM-CNL.TIBETAN (WR) <1129>; GHL-PPB.TIBETAN <169>; GSR.WT <1>; HAJ-TED.WT <630>; JAM-ETY.WT <579>; JAM-GSTC.WT <43>; JAM-IBT.WT <4>; JAM-PC.WT <1>; JAM-TIL.WT <89>; JAM-TJLB.WT <8>; JAM-VSTB.WT <22>; JS-TIB.TIBETAN <810>; PC.WT <9>; RJL-DPTB.TBT.WT <103>; STC.T <103>; STC.WEST T <9>; STEDT data: (CHIN)  ACST.TIDDIM <5>; AW-TBT.TID <37>; GHL-PPB.TEDIM <55>; JAM-ETY.TC <65>; JAM-GSTC.TIDDIM <44>; JAM-VSTB.TIDDIM CHIN <5>; PB-TCV.TC <1000>; RJL-DPTB.TIBETAN <11>

Tibetan (Zeku/Amdo)  
STEDT data: (TIB)  JS-AMDO.AMDO <800>; ZMYYC.AMDOZ <101>; ZMYYC.WT <99>; ZMYYC.WT1 <1005>

Tibetan Balti (=sBalti)  
STEDT data: (TIB)  STC.WEST T(BALTII) <1>

Tibeto-Kanauri  
see Lepcha

Tibeto-Karen  
see Karen [grp]

Tichurong  
a branch of the Tibetan family of Bodish
spoke in the basin of the Bheri River CNRS ECOLOGICAL MAP

Tiddim  
see Kamhau
STEDT data: (CHIN)  ACST.TIDDIM <5>; AW-TBT.TID <37>; GHL-PPB.CHIN TIDDIM <24>; GHL-PPB.TEDIM <55>; JAM-ETY.TC <65>; JAM-GSTC.TIDDIM <44>; JAM-VSTB.TIDDIM CHIN <5>; PB-TCV.TC <1000>; RJL-DPTB.TIBETAN <11>

Tiddim-Chin  
see Kamhau
Tien  
see Dianqian-Yi [loc] [pi]

Tien-tung  
see Diandongbei-Yi

Tieyi  
see Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]

Tika [loc]  

Tikak  
Group: a subtribe of the Tangsa of Tirap District, Arunachal; a subtribe of the Northern Konyak' MILLS. other names: Tikak [allo]. Cf: Tangsa-I; also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpan, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-I ≠Tika. a brief wordlist by BODMAN exists.

Tikakh [allo]  
see Tikak

Tikhir  
Cf: Yimchungrü; also: other dialects of Yimchungrü Chirr, Tikhir, Minir, Pherrongre, Wui. Dialect: Yimchungrü MAR.398. probably same as Tikhir.

Tilung  
listed by ETHNOLOGUE as Bodic; spoken in Okhaldunga District, Sagarmatha Zone, Nepal.

Timta  
other names: Timta-Rai [allo]. Cf: Yangphu, Newahang, Rai also: grp. a language of Choyang, Nepal; a Swadesh list was collected by HOLHAUSEN AND VESALainen 1972.

Tinan  
see Kanauri [grp]
Tinan [allo]  
see Ranglo

Ting  
see Tingri-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Tingri-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
other names: Dingri-Tibetan [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Ting-jih-Tibetan [wg], ting·ri [wt]. Cf: Tibetan also: grp; Central-Tibetan; [other dialects of Central-Tibetan, see cross-references field for] Central-Tibetan. Dialect: Central-Tibetan NISHI 3.09. spoken in Tingri (Dingri) county, Xigazê district, Tibet NA region, China.

Tintekiya  
a member of the South-Central-Barish, a branch of Barish [grp] IST. other names: Tintikiya [allo]; Tintikiya-Koch [allo]. Cf: South-Central-Barish; Barish also: grp; [other members of South-Central-Barish IST]. Koch, Riga, Konch, Rabha, Cooch-Behar, Atong. [Shafer: Br-SC Benedict: BG-Garo A].
anonym 'Tintikiya Koch' suggests this is a variety (dialect?) of Koch.

Tintikiya, Tintikiya-Koch [allo]  
see Tintekiya

Tippera [allo]  
see Tipura

Tipura  
a (unit) of West-Barish, a branch of Barish [grp] IST. other names: Tippera [allo]; Kok-borok [autoglosso] is a variant spelling of Kok-borok-ma, Kauk-borok (lit. 'language of men'; Tripuri and its dialects KARAPURKAR 1972); Hill-Tippera [exo]; Tripuri [exo] (cf. Tripura, a province in Assam); Mrung [exo] (Arakanese or Marma exonym BERNOT 1966, LÖFFLER 1964); Usipi ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: West-Barish; Barish also: grp; [other branches of Barish [grp] IST]. Jalpaiguri, East-Barish, North-Central-Barish, South-Central-Barish; [other units of West-Barish IST]. Dimasa, Lalung, Bodo, Moran; [dialects of Tipura] Agartala, Alang, Dahula, Dalong, Debbarma, Halam, Jamatia, Karpong, Koloi, Laitong, Mosom, Muslung, Noatia, Riang, Rupini; [consult cross-references under entries for.] Tripura. [Shafer: Br-W].

Tirap  
see Hawi
Kimsing
Longcang
Moklum [ptm]
Morang
Noote
Panthei [loc]
Rongrang
Soha
Tangnu [loc]
Tangsia-1
Tikak
Tutsa
Wancho

Tircul  
see Pyu [*]

Tircul (Pyu)  
STEDT data: (BM)  GHL-PPB.TIRCUL (PYU) <3>

Tirkhir  

Tiwa  
see Lalang
Tlantlang  
Cf: Chin also: grp.  
**Dialect:** a Central Chin dialect, listed in LSI and VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977, but not in Shafer.

Tlonsai  
a member of Mara, the unique unit of Lakher IST.  
**other names:** Xonsai [allo] LICE 1959.  
Cf: Mara; Lakher; also: other members of the Mara (unit) Shandu, Zeuhnam, Mara, Sabeu-Mara, Lothi, Lailenpi-Mara, Hawthai.  
[Shafer: Kuk-Lak].

Tö  
see Stod-skad [wt]

Tobunyuo, Tolamleyuyuo  
Cf: Konyak also: grp; [other ‘dialects’ and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp].  
**Dialect:** Konyak MAR:398.

Tongbiganu  
see Nhkm [auto]

Tongde  
see Tongde-Tibetan [loc] [pi]

Tongde-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
**other names:** T'ung-te-Tibetan [allo] [wg].  
Cf: Tibetan also: grp; [other dialects of Amdo-Tibetan] Amdo-Tibetan.  
**Dialect:** Amdo-Tibetan NISHI 6.15.  
spoken in Tongde county, Hainan Tibetan National Autonomy prefecture, Qinghai province, China. Tibetan autoloconym unknown.

Tonghai  
see Shijian-Yi [pi/loc] Southern-Yi

Tonghua  
see Hou'er-ku-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Tongping  
see Southern-Nusu [pi]

Tongren  
see Tongren-Tibetan [pi]

Tongren-Tibetan [pi]  
**other names:** T'ung-jen-Tibetan [allo] [wg].  
Cf: Tibetan also: grp.  
**Dialect:** Amdo-Tibetan NISHI 6.17; East-Tibetan NISHIDA 1970.  
spoken in Tongren county, Huangnan Tibetan NA prefecture, Qingha province, China. Tibetan autoloconym unknown.

Tongsa  
see Mangdikha

Tongshanzhai  
see Tongshanzhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Tongshanzhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
**other names:** T'ung-shan-chai-Ch'iang [allo] [wg].  
Cf: Yanmen-Qiang; also: other varieties of Yanmen-Qiang WEN 1941 Qingtuping-Qiang, Xiabaishui-Qiang, Luobuzhai-Qiang, Suqiaozhai-Qiang.  
**Dialect:** variety of Yanmen-Qiang WEN 1941.  
name from place where spoken, i.e. Tongshanzhai village (IPA [tʃi-tʃai]), Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China.  
Brief comparative morphology and a few lexical items provided by WEN 1941.

Torke  
see Gurung

Torr [allo]  
see Tawr

Toru  
see Taungyo

Tosu [*]  
Cf: Lolo also: grp, Xixia.  
an extinct language showing strong affinities with Lolo, known from a Chinese bilingual vocabulary; see NISHIDA 1973, 1975.

Totak [allo]  
see Totok

Totali  
Cf: Newari  
**Dialect:** listed by ETHNOLOGUE as a dialect of Newari conservative linguistically.

Toto  
Cf: Dhimal, Dhimalish also: grp.  
**Dialect:** Dhimalish [grp] IST.  
add diacritics.

Tolut  
**other names:** Totak [allo] (seen in SREEDHAR, P. 20).  
Cf: Konyak also: grp; [other ‘dialects’ and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp].  
**Dialect:** Konyak MAR:398.

Toungoo  
see Mauniepaga  
Mogpha  
Pakü-a  
Shoung [auto]  
Wewaw

Towang  
see Northern-Monpa

Tozhuma  
[exo]  
see Yinchungru

To-mo [allo]  
see Chomo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Tripura, Tripuri  
see individual entries such as:  
Agartala [loc], Aiang, Chorei, Dahula, Dalong, Debbarma, Jamatia, Karpong, Koloi, Laitong, Mosom, Muslung, Noatia, Riang, Rupini, Tipura, Agartala [loc].  
Aiang, Dahula, Dalong, Debbarma, Jamatia, Karpong, Koloi, Laitong, Mosom, Muslung, Noatia, Riang, Rupini, Tipura

Tripuri [exo]  
see Tipura

Tromowa [allo]  
see Chomo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Trung  
**other names:** Dulong [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Tu-lung [wg], [tul-drop] [IPA].  
Cf: Nungish also: grp; [other languages called Nungish]  
Anong, Daru, Kahanag, Melam, Metu, Paka, Rawang, Tamalu, Tukiumu; [dialects of Trung SUN 1982]  
Dulonghe-Trung, Nuijiang-Trung.  
**Dialect:** a Nungish [grp] language.  
[Shafer: Nung Benedict: Nung].  
spoken by a population of more than 10,000 in the Dulong river basin, centered in the Gongshang Dulong / Nu NA county, Nuijiang Lisu NA prefecture, Yunnan province, China.  
SUN 1982.  
The Trung speaking area extends towards the Gaoligong mountains on the east, into Zayü county in the Qamdo region of Tibet on the north, and towards Kashin State, Burma on the west and south.  
**STUD data:** (NG) ACST.TRUNG <4>; JAM-ETY.TG <61>; JAM-GSTC.TG <4>; JAM-IL.TG <1>; RJL-DPTB.TRUNG <18>; RJL-DPTB.TRUNGB <1>; RJL-DPTB.TRUNGMW <1>.

T'su  
see Coqên-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Tsa-ku-nao-Chia  
see Zagunao-Jiargong [pi]

Tsai  
see Zaiwa [auto] [pi]

Tsamangkha  
Cf: Bhutanese, Kebumtamp  
**Dialect:** of Kebumtamp, spoken around east northeast border of Kurto in Bhutan ETHNOLOGUE

Tshapgo [paleo]  
see Angami

Tsarlang  
a branch of Bodish [grp], a section of Bodic [grp].  
[Shafer: Bd-Tsg Benedict: TK-Bd], Sharchop [auto].

Tsangla [grp]  
see Sharchop [auto]
Tsanglo see Angami
Tsangpo see Tangam
Tsarong [allo] see Tsharong
Tsasan see Tsasan

Tsasen a jinghpaw dialect spoken in the north and west of the Hukawng Valley, and in Eastern Assam.

Tse see Zêkog-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Zêtang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Tsetu see Tsuku


Tseng-t’ou-Hsia see Zengtou-Xiazhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Tsephenget see Chepang

Tshali see Tshalingpa

Tshalingpa Cf: Bhutanese Dialect: spoken in Tshali area of Shongar District in east Bhutan.


Tsi see Zaiwa [auto] [pi]

Tsindr [exo], Tsindrr see Lotha

Tsoghami [exo] see Angami

Tsong [allo] see Limbu


Tu see Trung

Tu-lung-ho see Dulonghe-Trung [pi] [loc]

Tudja see Tujia [exo] [pi]
Tutsa

Tudza a member of North-Burman IST. Cf: also: other members of North-Burman IST. Lashi, Phun, Taren, Zaiwa, Maru. Tu-Tsutsa; Tu-Tujia; Tu-Tudza = Tujia.

Tuensang see Khiamngan
Kohima-1 [loc]
Tuensang-1 [loc]


Tujia (Northern) STEDT data: (TJ) IZ-TUJIA-TL <148>

Tujia (Southern) STEDT data: (TJ) IZ-TUJIA-TLX <136>

Tujia [exo] [pi] other names: T’u-chia [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of Tujia. BRUK 1959; Bizeka [auto] [pi] is a variant spelling of Pi-tse-k’a [wg], Biseka BRUK 1959, [pi[k’as] IPA]. Cf: Bai; also: dialects of Tujia Northern-Tujia, Southern-Tujia. Tujia, Tujia = Tudza.


Tukang see Khamiang
Khoirao
Pochuri
Thukumi [exo]

Tukaim see Khamiang
Khoirao
Pochuri
Thukumi [exo]

Tukaimi [paleo] see Khoirao


Tukhemmi see Khamiang
Khoirao
Pochuri
Thukumi [exo]

Tukhemmi [exo] see Khamiang


Tukomi see Khamiang
Khoirao
Pochuri
Thukumi [exo]
Tukpa see Bunan
Chitkhuli
Kanashi
Kanauri

Tukpa- a language of the Kanauri (unit) of WH-NW IST. [Shafer: WH-NW].

Tulin Group: a Rangpan group of Burma MAR:399. Cf: Kuwa; also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1.


Tumen see Heihu-Qiang [pi/loc]
Tun see Dunhua-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
Tun-huang see Zhang-zhung [*]
Tung see Dongshan-Yi [pi/loc]
Tungkhaling see Yamphe


Tut, Tunhu see Tutsa

Tutsa Group: DAS GUPTA previously considers Tutsa a subtribe of the Tangsa of Tirap District, Arunachal, but more recently calls them Nocte; ‘√ their forefathers migrated to the present settlement from Tunhu village in Nocte area’ DAS GUPTA P.C. 1980. other names: Tut-sa [allo]. Cf: Tangsa-1, Nocte; also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. √Tudza; ÊTuja, Tuja = Tuja. not listed by Marrison or Mills.

Tz’u-mu see Cimulin-Qiang [pi]
Tzu see Zida [pi]
Tzuku [allo] see Tsuku

U

Ugawng [allo] see Ugong [auto]


Uiya see Ghale

Ukhrul [loc] Cf: Tangkhul; also: other units of Luhupa IST Maring, Kupome; [other sub-units of Tangkhul IST] Champhung; [dialects of Ukhrul (not IST)] Phadang. Dialect: sub-unit and standard dialect of Tangkhul, a unit of Luhupa IST. [Shafer: Kuk-Luh], principal village [whereabouts not verified].

Uling see Yamphe


Umbule a Rai language of Nepal; ETHNOLOGUE claims it is a dialect of Chauraysa. other names: Ombu [allo] is a variant spelling of Ombule; Northern-Rai [allo]. Cf: Rai also: grp. an SIL 100-word list exists.

Undro [allo] see Andro
Uni see Hani-a [pi]
Union see Kamhau
Unza see Rengma


Upper-Northern-Yi see Xide-Yi [loc] [pi]
Uri [exo] see Ao
Usipi see Tipura

Vaipei Group: ‘a Northern Chin group’ BAREIGTS. other names: Vaiphei [allo]. Cf: Chin also: grp. a Bible translation exists.

Vaiphei [allo] see Vaipei
Vamtu [allo], Vawmtu see Kanpetlet
Vayu see Newari
Vayu [allo] see Hayu
Vayu [grp] see Bahing
Hayu Kiranti [grp]
Viet-Muong see Mung
Vietnam see Akha [auto]
Ha’ai-Hani [pi] Hani-a [pi]
Phula
Phuonoi
Sila
Vietnamese see Khoanh [ex]
Lahu
Phunoi
STEDT data: (Z) ACST.VN <1>

Wagsod
other names: Paite [allo]. Cf: Shiyang; North-Kukish; also: other units of North-Kukish IST
Thado. Dialect: the unique sub-unit of Shiyang, a unit of North-Kukish IST. [Shafer: Kuk-N].

Wa, Wa-gsod, Wa-szu see Wasi-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Wa-szu-Chia see Wasi-Jiarong [pi]
Wa-wa-K’ung-t’ung Nu see Northern-Nusu [pi]
Wabengzhai see Hou’erku-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Wabuliangzi see Yadu-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Wadamkong Cf: Rawang, Nungish also: grp. Dialect: Rawang ETHNOLOGUE, spoken in Burma ETHNOLOGUE.

Wagso a dialect of Qiang ETHNOLOGUE Cf: Qiang also: grp
Wagtoozhai see Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]
Wahke Cf: Rawang, Nungish also: grp. Dialect: Rawang ETHNOLOGUE.
Wai [allo] see Wui

Wakching see Konyak also: grp, Angwanku [grp];
one of the places where the ‘standard dialect of Konyak’ (Angwanku) is spoken.

Wali Cf: Kham also: grp Dialect: Takale-Kham ETHNOLOGUE

Waling a sub-unit of Bantawa, a unit of
STEDT data: (E) ACST.WALING <1>; STC.WALING <3>

Waling-a Cf: Waling, Bantawa; also: other dialects

see also BURLING 1959.
STEDT data: (BG) JAM.ETY.WANANG <3>

Wanching Cf: Konyak also: grp, Angwanku [grp];
one of the places where the ‘standard dialect of Konyak’ (Angwanku) is spoken.

Wangi Group: a Haimi group of Burma MAR.399. Cf: Haimi; also: other Haimi groups Haimi.

Wancho Group: a Konyak group on the
northernmost Burma border* LEHMAN. Cf: Konyak also: grp, Wancho.
probably the same as Wancho.

Wangdang Cf: Newang. Dialect: Newang, name of village in Nepal; a Swadesh list from was collected by HOLSMAIEN AND VESALAINEN 1972.


Waqên, Waqie see Wayen [loc?]
Wasi, Wazizi [allo] [pi] see Wasi-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Wasi-Jiarong [pi] other names: Wassu [allo] (seen in VON ROSTHORN 1897) is a variant spelling of Wa-szu-Chia-jung [wg]. Cf: Rgyarong, Jiarong, Hanniu, Pati. Dialect: Jiarong VON ROSTHORN 1897, ZDMG 51, CITED IN NAGANO 1978, a village in Wenchuan county, Aba Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Apparently, a dialect of Qiang is also spoken in this area; see Wasi-Qiang.

Wasi-Qiang [loc] [pi] other names: Wa-szu [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of Wa-gsod (probably a Jiarong name WEN 1943A); Wasizi [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Wa-szu-tzu [wg] WEN 1945A. Cf: Qiang; also: analogous subgroupings Mianchi-Qiang; other subgroups of Qiang WEN 1941; Hou’erku-Qiang, Luhua-Qiang, Zhongsanku-Qiang, Jiuziyang-Qiang-a, Yanmen-Qiang, Puixi-Qiang, Heishui-Qiang; [recorded varieties of Wasi-Qiang] Liping-Qiang, Heiping-Qiang, Gaodongshan-Qiang, Anzitou-Qiang. Dialect: subgroup of Qiang WEN 1941, corresponding more or less to the southern 2/3 of Mianchi-Qiang, a subgroup of Southern-Qiang posited by STIN 1981.

Wasi (autoloconym: wa-gsod) refers to an area on the west side of the Minjiang River, once the headquarters of hereditary ethnic
minority chieftains, in central Wenchuan county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Qiang subgroup posited by WEN 1941, including such recorded varieties as Liping-Qiang, Heping-Qiang, Gaodingshan-Qiang, and Anzitou-Qiang WEN (IBID.) AND 1943. Autooonyms of varieties named but not recorded by WEN 1941 are listed in IPA transcription with Chinese Pinyin equivalent, as follows: [ja-ka] Zutou, [k'o-o] Goutou, [yæ-ma] Baitukan, [ma-ka] Da’aiying, [ja-o] Xiao’aiying, [hia-phe] Manianping (the above locales are on the west side of the Minjiang River); [ua-pæie] Wayoaping, [to-lo-ka] Yangdian (the above locales are on the east side of the Minjiang River). At the time of WEN 1941’s writing, locales east of the river (including Anzitou) were virtually Sinicized; i.e., only those fifty or more years old knew how to speak Qiang.

Wassu [allo] see Wasi·Jiarong [pi]
Wawa see Northern-Nusu [pi]
Wayoaping see Wasi-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Wayu see Hayu
Wayung see Yamphe
Wa-Khawk Dialect of Maru ETHNOLOGUE
We see Khiamngan
Wei see Central-Tibetan
Weibao see Dongshan-Yi [pi/loc]
Weicheng see Minqiang-Yi [pi/loc]
Weigu see Heishui-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Weigu-Qiang [pi] other names: Wei-ku·Ch’iang [allo] [wg]. Cf: Northern-Qiang; also: other dialects of Northern-Qiang Luhua-Qiang, Cimulin-Qiang, Mawo-Qiang, Yadu-Qiang, Dialect: of Northern-Qiang, name from district in Sichuan province, China. Speaker population of about 15,000, primarily distributed in the vicinity of the Weigu district of southern Heishui county; specifically, the villages of Kuomusu, Shanglongba, Xialongba, Shizhoulou, and Se’ergu, in Sichuan province, China.
Weimen see Heishui-Qiang [pi/loc]
Weining [pi] other names: Wei-ning [allo] [wg]. Cf: Naso also: grp, Ko-p’u, Ulu, Lolo [grp]. Dialect: one of the three main divisions of Naso STI XII.2, APPENDIX I. [Shafer: Lo-C Benedict: Lo-N.]
refers to what is now the Weining Yi-Miao-Moslem NA county, Guizhou province, China [ed. spb.]
Weining-Yi [pi/loc] other names: Weining Yi [allo] [ipi] is a variant spelling of Wei-ning I [wg]. Cf: Wusa·Yi; also: other subdialects of Wusa·Yi Hezhang·Yi, Henke·Yi. Dialect: subdialect of Wusa·Yi, itself a dialect of Dianqian·Yi.
Weining is a county in Guizhou province. Spoken in parts of Weining Yi/Moslem/Hmong NA county (in Guizhou); parts of Yiliang, Xuanwei, and Huize counties (all in Yunnan).

Weishan see Central-Yi
Dongshan-Yi [pi/loc]
First-Dongshan-Yi [pi/loc]
First-Lolopho-Yi [ctt]
First-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc]
Minqiang-Yi [pi/loc]
Second-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc]
Third-Lolopho-Yi [ctt]
Third-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc]
Western-Yi


Weizang see Central-Tibetan

Weizang-Tibetan see Central-Tibetan

Weizhou see Luobuzhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Suoqiaozhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Yannen-Qiang [loc] [pi]


Welaung Group: ‘a Southern Chin group’ BAREIGTS. Cf: Chin also: grp. also listed in LSI.

Wenchuan see Anzitou-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Gaodingshan-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Heping-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Liping-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Luobuzhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Miansizhen [pi]
Southern-Qiang [pi]
Suoqiaozhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Wasi·Jiarong [pi]
Wasi-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Yannen-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Wenshan see Azha [auto] [pi/ct]
Bai [pi]
Southeastern-Yi

Wenxi see Azha [auto] [pi/ct]

Wenxi-Yi see Azha [auto] [pi/ct]

Western-Archaic-Tibetan Cf: Tibetan also: grp; [other subgroups of Tibetan Nishi] Western-Archaic-Tibetan, Western-Innovative-Tibetan, Central-Tibetan, Southern-Tibetan, Khams-Tibetan, Amdo-Tibetan; [languages included in Western-Archaic-Tibetan] Ladakhi, Purik, Balti. Dialect: subgroup of Tibetan Nishi 1.00; includes IST’s West-Bodish unit except for Lahul. the most conservative Tibetan dialects phonologically and morphologically.

Western-Innovative-Tibetan  Cf. Tibetan also: grp; [other subgroups of Tibetan NISHI] Western-Archaic-Tibetan, Central-Tibetan, Southern-Tibetan, Kham-Tibetan, Amdo-Tibetan [other Western-Innovative-Tibetan languages] Lahul, Spiti, Jad, Mnyam, Garhwal. Dialect: subgroup of Tibetan NISHI 2.00; corresponds to the westernmost portion of IST’s Central-Bodish, also includes Lahul (IST’s West-Bodish), spoken in northwestern India; less conservative than Western-Archaic-Tibetan phonologically and morphologically.


Western-Old-Kuki see  Aimal
Anal
Biute
Chiru
Hallam
Rangkhol
Kolhreng
Kom
Kyu
Lamgeng
Luhupu
Southern-Luhupu
Tarao

Western-Tani see  Apatani

Western-Yi  other names: [la^[13]-lo^[15]-pa^[11]] [ethno] [IPA], [mi^[13]-sa^[15]-pa^[11]] [ethno] [IPA]. Cf. Yi; also: other subgroups of Yi Southern-Yi, Southeastern-Yi, Central-Yi, Northern-Yi, Eastern-Yi; [dialects of Western-Yi] Xishan-Yi, Dongshan-Yi. Dialect: subgroup of Yi, spoken in the Western part of Yunnan province, China by a population of about 300,000 CHEN AT AL. 1985 p. 194-201. More specifically, Western-Yi speakers live within an area bounded on the east by Miu and Jingdong counties (bordering the Central Yi subgroup), on the south by Jinggu county and Lincang Labu NA county (bordering the Southern Yi subgroup), on the west by Tengchong and Longling counties, and on th north by Yongsheng and Heqiong counties (bordering the Northern Yi subgroup). On a county by county basis, Western Yi is distributed as follows: (a) (primary locations) Xiaoguan municipality, Dali, Yangbi, Xionngang, Heqiong, Xingyun, Yunlong, Jianchuan, Midu, Binghuan, and Erxuan counties, Weishan Yi NA county, and Nanjian Yi NA county (all in the Dali Bai NA prefecture); Lincang, Shuangjiang, Fengqing, Yuxian, and Zhenkang counties, Cangqyuann Wa NA county, and Lianma Dai NA county (all in the district of Lincang); (b) (secondary locations) Jingdong county and parts of Jinggu county (both in the district


West-Bodish  Cf. Tibetan also: grp [Shafer: Bd-W]Ladakhi Western-Archaic-Tibetan Purik


West-Kiranti see  Northern-East-Kiranti

West-Kiranti [grp] see  East-Kiranti [grp]

West-Kukish  a branch of Kukish [grp], a section of Burmic [grp] IST. Cf. Kukish also: grp; Burmic [grp]; [units of West-Kukish [grp] IST] Kabui, Maram, Zeme; [other branches of Kukish [grp] IST] and sections of Burmic [grp] IST, see cross-references for Kukish [grp], Burmic [grp]. [Shafer: Kuk-W].

Wewau [allo] see  Wewaw

Wewaw other names: Wewau [allo] Cf. Karen also: grp. [Shafer: Karenic Benedict: Karenic]. One of two (with Mauniepaga) Sgaw or Sgaw-like groups in the Toungoo district MASON 1866

White-Karen see  Geba
White-Lisu see  Lisu [grp]
White-Lolo see  Lolo (Black)

White-Lolo, Black-Lolo, Khoan see  Khoan [exo] Lolo (White) Mung

Wo’er see  Zhongsanqiu-Qiang [pi]
Wokha see Kyong [auto]
Lotha
Ndreng [loc]
Tsontsi [auto]

Wokha-1 Cf: Lotha; also: Lotha groups Kyong, Tsontsi; [Lotha areas] Ndreng, is related to Wokha-2.


Womatu STEDT data: (CHIN) GHL-PPB.WOMATU <73>


'spoken north of Chinbok at eastern edge' LEHMAN probably = Kanpetlet. See also LUCE 1959, BST II, P. 129.

Woni [grp] [exo] Cf: Lolo also: grp; [languages called 'Woni'] Mahéi, Eshan, Woni. Chinese exonym for various Central Lolo groups in Southwest Yunnan.

Cf: Lolo also: grp, Woni [grp]; [other languages called 'Woni'] Mahéi, Eshan. [Shafer: Lo-S].

STEDT data: (LO-S) JAM-GSTC.WONI <2>; JAM-TSR.WO <36>

Wrede 1938; BSA III, P. 129.

Wu see Wuding-Yi [pi/loc]
Wubu see Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]
Wuding see Luquan-Lisu [loc] [pi] Wuding-Yi [pi/loc]

Wuding-Yi [pi/loc] other names: Wuding-Yi [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Wudaing-I [wg]; Hong-Yi [exo] is a variant spelling of Hung-I [wg] (Chinese exonym meaning 'Red Yi').


Wuliang see Naxi [pi]


Wumeng see Wumeng-Yi [pi/loc]


Wumeng-Yi see Wumeng-Yi [pi/loc]

Wumushu see Cimulin-Qiang [pi]

Wung see Tangkhal

Wusa see Wusa-Yi [pi]


Wuwei see Tianzhu-Tibetan [loc]

Wug see Wusua [ctt]

Wuling see Wulung-Yi [pi]

Wulin see Wulung-Yi [pi]

Wulun see Wulung-Yi [pi]

Wulung-Yi see Wulung-Yi [pi]

Wulu·Yi other names: Wuluh·Yi [pi/loc]

Wulu·Yi see Wuluh·Yi [pi/loc]

Wulu·Yi see Wuluh·Yi [pi/loc]

Wulun·Yi see Wulun·Yi [pi]

Wulun·Yi see Wulun·Yi [pi]

Wumeng·Yi see Wumeng·Yi [pi]

Wumushu see Cimulin-Qiang [pi]

Wung see Tangkhal

Wusua see Wusa [pi]

Wusua see Wusa [pi]

Wusua see Wusa [pi]

Wusua see Wusa [pi]

Wusua see Wusa [pi]

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Wusua see Wusa [pi]

Wusua see Wusa [pi]

Wusua see Wusa [pi]

Wusua see Wusa [pi]

Wusua see Wusa [pi]
Xiayangshan, Xiayinshan see Mawo-Qiang [pi]
Xiazhuang see Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]


county in southwestern Sichuan province, China; borders various counties of the Liangshan Yi NA prefecture. Tibetan dialects are also spoken in Xichang county.

Xichang-Lolo [allo] see Xichang [pi]
Xichou see Azha [auto] [pi / cet] Southeastern-Yi
Xide see Northern-Yi Shengzha [pi] Xide-Yi [loc] [pi]

Xide-Yi [loc] [pi] a variety of Shengzha-Yi, itself a subdialect of Upper-Northern-Yi CHEN AT AL. 1985.

other names: Hsi-te-I [#allo] [wg]; Liangshan-Yi [allo] [loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Liang-shan-I [wg] (name from Liangshan Yi NA prefecture); Kangsiangying [allo] [loc] STL XII.2, p. 374 is a variant spelling of Ganxianxing [pi], Kansian-qing [wg] (name of town which is the seat of Xide county; STL’s spelling ‘Kang’ reflects Northwest Mandarin pronunciation). Cf: Shengzha-Yi, Upper-Northern-Yi.

spoken in Xide county, Liangshan Yi NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Xide has been the most widely-studied dialect of Yi.

Xidiu see Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]
Xiexi see Hou'erku-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Xifan [grp] [pi] a group of Lolo languages of ‘residual type’ spoken in Western Szechwan, including Horpa, Manyak, Menia, Muli STC P. 8. other names: Hsi-fan [allo] [wg] (seen in IST, STC) is a variant spelling of Sifan, Hsi-fan. Cf: Hor also: grp, Hor, Manyak, Menia, Meli, Muli, Lolo [grp]. Horpa = Hor. [Shafer: Lo? Benedict: Lo-?].

see Dzorgaish [grp]

Xige-Qiang see Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]
Xikang see Kham-Tibetan [wt] Xikang-Tibetan [loc] [pi]


paleotoponym for what was once a separate administrative territory, but now comprises the western part of Sichuan province, China; see also Khams.

Xiayangshan, Xiayinshan see Mawo-Qiang [pi]
Xiazhuang see Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]


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Xide-Yi [loc] [pi] a variety of Shengzha-Yi, itself a subdialect of Upper-Northern-Yi CHEN AT AL. 1985.

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spoken in Xide county, Liangshan Yi NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Xide has been the most widely-studied dialect of Yi.

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Xifan [grp] [pi] a group of Lolo languages of ‘residual type’ spoken in Western Szechwan, including Horpa, Manyak, Menia, Muli STC P. 8. other names: Hsi-fan [allo] [wg] (seen in IST, STC) is a variant spelling of Sifan, Hsi-fan. Cf: Hor also: grp, Hor, Manyak, Menia, Meli, Muli, Lolo [grp]. Horpa = Hor. [Shafer: Lo? Benedict: Lo-?].

see Dzorgaish [grp]

Xige-Qiang see Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]
Xikang see Kham-Tibetan [wt] Xikang-Tibetan [loc] [pi]


paleotoponym for what was once a separate administrative territory, but now comprises the western part of Sichuan province, China; see also Khams.
Xuecheng see Daqishan-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Xueliang see Luquan [pi]
Xundian see Xundian-Yi [pi/loc]

Xundian is a county in Yunnan province. Spoken in Xundian, Luquan, Huize, Songming, Luxi, Shizong, Luoping, and Mile counties (all in Yunnan province).

Xishān Yi see Xishan-Yi [pi/loc]

Y

Ya’an see Northern-Yi
Ya-i-sai·O see Yayaisai-Enu [loc] [pi]
Ya-ni·Ha see Aini-Hani [auto] [pi]

Yacham [loc] other names: Yachamsha [allo]; Dopdor [allo] is a variant spelling of Doppdarya, Dudpordia. Cf: Ao; Tengsa; also: other members of the Tengsa sub-unit IST Longla, Chungli, Mongsen; [consult cross-references under entries for] Phom. Dialect: an Eastern dialect of Ao, influenced by Phom MAR:400; a member of Tengsa, a sub-unit of Ao IST. [Shafer: Kuk-NNg].

name of village MAR:398 [whereabouts not verified].

Yacham-Tengsa STEDT data: (NN) GEM-CNL.YACHAM-TENGSA <267>; WFT-PNN.YACHAM-TENGSA <1>

Yachamsha [allo] see Yacham [loc]
Yachongr, Yachumi [exo] see Yimchingru
Yadong see Chomo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Yadu see Heping-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Yadu-Qiang [loc] [pi] other names: Ya-tu-Ch’iang [allo] [wg]. Cf: Northern-Qiang; also: other subgroups of Northern-Qiang Luhua-Qiang, Cimulun-Qiang, Mawo-Qiang, Yadu-Qiang. Dialect: subgroup of Northern-Qiang SUN 1981.

name from village in Sichuan province, China. Speaker population of more than 10,000, primarily distributed in the vicinity of Wabuliangzi in southern Heishui county, and Chibusu in northern Maowen Qiang NA county; specifically, the villages of Qugu, Heping, and Weicheng, in Sichuan province, China.

Yagra see Gê’gyai-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Yahaw, Yahow see Zahao
Yaijiang see Muya [pi] Nyagguka-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Zhāba
Yaijiang-Tibetan [allo] [pi] see Nyagguka-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Queyu

Yakha a member of Bantawa, a unit of Eastern-East-Himalayish IST. other names: Yakhomba [allo] is a variant spelling of Yakthunba, Yakthungba; Rai [allo] HALE 1980. Cf: Bantawa; Eastern-East-Himalayish; Yaktha; Phedappe, Fagurai, Limbu, Tamarkholea. Akha; Aka = Tenae. [Shafer: EH-E Benedict: Kir-Kmb]. It is unclear whether IST’s and STC’s ‘Yakha’ is the same as HANSSON 1989’s ‘Yakha’; the situation is complicated by the fact that terms like ‘Yakka’, ‘Yakka’, etc. have been used by many different ethnic groups in Nepal (see discussion throughout HANSSON 1989).

STEDT data: (E) ACST.YAKHA <1>; STC.YAKHA <2>; TK·YAKHA.YAKHA <346>; WSC-SH.YAKHA <1>

Yakha see Arakanese


spoken mainly in the south of Sankhuwasabha district and in the northern and south-eastern part of Dhankuta district, Nepal, with scattered minorities in the districts of Ilam and Panchthar HANSSON 1989. Local varieties include: Chonwa [in Dandagaon], Chhourbe, Khuwapok, Dandabajar, and Bodhe (the above in Dhankuta district); Ankhubin, Baneshwor, Madi, Mamling, Kharang, and Tamaphok (the above in Sankhuwasabha district); and Anagana in Panchthar district. Relatively few dialects have developed special features (e.g. Hohongba near Chainpur; Lingkha in Mamling panchayat).

STEDT data: (E) AW-TBT.YAK <34>

Yakka-Dewa STEDT data: (E) AW-TBT.YAK-DEW <1>

Yakka-x see South-Lorung
Yakka-xx see Yamphe
Yakkhaba [allo] see South-Lorung
Yakkhaba-cea-x see Lumba-Yakka
Yakkhaba-hka see Yamphe
Yakkhaba-kha see South-Lorung
Lumba-Yakka Yamphe
Yakkhaba-Lorung see South-Lorung
Yakkhaba-sala, Yakkha-sala see South-Lorung Lumba-Yakka Yamphe

Yakthomba [allo] see Yakka
Yakthunba  see  Yakha
Yakhungba  see  Limbu  Yakha
Yalong  see  Naxi  [pi]
Yamchong  [exo], Yamchongrr  see  Yimchunru
Yamne  see  Pangi  Pasi


Yamphu-kha-x is related to Yakha-kha = Yakphu. Yakha-xx is related to Yakha-kha = South-Lorung;

Yamphu-a member of Northern-East-Kiranti, a subgroup of East-Kiranti HANSSON 1989; a Kiranti [grp] language of East Nepal MIChAILOVSKY 1975; a Rai [grp] language of the upper Arun valley south of Hatia [Nepal]; the most common autoglossonym seems to be 'yakhaba-kha', but here the label of Yamphu has been chosen, since it is attested only for this language. Cf. Rai also: grp; North-East-Kiranti; East-Kiranti; Newahang, Timta; [other members of Northern-East-Kiranti HANSSON 1989] North-Lorung, South-Lorung, Yamphu; [other subgroup of East-Kiranti HANSSON 1989] Eastern-East-Kiranti, Southeastern-East-Kiranti. Yamphu-kha-x is related to Yamphu-kha = Yakha. Yakha-xx is related to Yakha-kha = South-Lorung;

Yamphu-kha-x  see  Yamphu
Yanbe  [allo]  see  Yanby
Yanbian  see  Eastern-Naxi  [pi]  Shengsha  [pi]  Yongsheng-Lisu  [loc]  [pi]

Languages and Dialects


Yanchok  [loc]  Cf: Magar also: grp-1, Magar [grp]-2. Magar = Magar [grp]-1, Magar [grp]-2. Dialect: Magari CSDPN.

Yanfeng  see  Lipho  [auto]  [oet]
Yang  see  Yangwu  [pi]
Yang  [exo]  see  Pa-o  [auto]
Yang'er  see  Luhua-Qiang-a  [pi]
Yang-Sangchu  see  Tangam
Yangbi  see  First-Dongshan-Yi  [pi/loc]  Third-Xishan-Yi  [pi/loc]  Western-Yi
Yangdian  see  Wasi-Qiang  [loc]  [pi]
Yangjakot  see  Gurung

Yamphu-kha-x  see  Yamphu


Yamphu-kha-x  see  Yamphu
Yanbe  [allo]  see  Yanby
Yanbian  see  Eastern-Naxi  [pi]  Shengsha  [pi]  Yongsheng-Lisu  [loc]  [pi]


Yano-Dafla [allo] see Yano [auto]

Yanshan see Azha [auto] [pi/cet] Southeastern-Yi

Yanxiong see Wuding-Yi [pi/loc]


Yao see ≠ Yaw

Yao'an see Central-Yi Loloopho-Yi [cet]

Yao-Yen see Lisu [grp]

Yaw a member of South-Burman IST. Cf: also: other members of South-Burman IST Arakanese, Burmese, Tavoy, Marma, Taunggyi, Maghi, Danu, Intha. ≠ Yao [i.e. Mien, of the Hmong-Mien branch of Austro-Tai]. [Shafer: Bm-S].

Yaw-Yin see Lisu [grp]

Yawdwin [ptm] a (unit) of South-Kukish IST, a branch of Kukish; a dialect of Ng’men LEHMAN. Cf: South-Kukish-South-Kukish; Kukish; also other (units) of South-Kukish IST Sho, Khami; [other branches of Kukish, see cross-references for] Kukish; [sub-units of Yawdwin IST] Chinbok; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Ng’men. [Shafer: Kuk-S].

name of a stream [whereabouts not verified]

Yayisai see Yayisai-Enu [loc] [pi]


Yeh-Jen see Lisu [grp]

Yleinbaw [exo] see Yinbaw

Yejein [exo] Cf: JinghPaw, Lisu. Lit. ‘wild men’ (cf. Chinese yin ni); former Chinese exonym for the JinghPaw; JinghPaw and Burmese exonym for the Lisu; see HANSON 1913, p. 19.

Yellow-Lahu [allo] see Lahu-Shi

Yemshong [exo] see YimChungru

Yen see Yamnen-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Yi (Dafang) see STEDT data: (LO-N) DQ-DAFANG.DAFANG <127>; JZ-YL.YIDF <131>; PC-DAFANG <1>; ZMYYC.YI-DAFNG22 <330>; ZMYYC.YI.DAFANG22 <1004>

Yi (Liangshan) see STEDT data: (LO-N) PC.YI (LIANGSHAN) <1>

Yi (Lishan) see STEDT data: (LO-N) DLF-GAIZHUO.YILS <37>

Yi (Mile) see STEDT data: (LO-N) ZMYYC.YI-MILE25 <360>; ZMYYC.YI.MILE25 <1004>

Yi (Mohiang) see STEDT data: (LO-N) ZMYYC.YI-MOJNGC26 <349>; ZMYYC.YI.MOJNGC26 <1004>

Yi (Nanhua) see STEDT data: (LO-N) ZMYYC.YI-NH24 <352>; ZMYYC.YI.NANHUA24 <1004>; ZMYYC.YI.NANJIAN23 <1004>

Yi (Nanjian) see STEDT data: (LO-N) JZ-YI.YINI <142>; ZMYYC.YI-JNJ3 <352>

Yi (Xide) see STEDT data: (LO-N) CSL-YLXID.XY <498>; JAM-GSTC.XIDE XIDE18 <118>; ZMYYC.YI-XIDE21 <346>; ZMYYC.YLXIDE21 <1004>

Yi [grp] [exo] Other names: I [allo] [wg]. Cf: Lolo also: grp, Woni [grp], Hani [grp], Nosu [grp]; [commonly-cited Yi dialects] Sani-Yi, Axi-Yi, Xide-Yi, Luquan-Yi. General Chinese exonym for Lolo groups in China; more general than Hani [grp], Nosu [grp], Woni [grp], etc.

Yi-Miao-Moslem see Weining [pi]

Yi/Moslem see Minqiang-Yi [pi/loc]

Yi/Moslem/Hmong see Eastern-Yi Hezhang-Yi [pi/loc] Weining-Yi [pi/loc]

Yiliang see Axi [auto] [pi/cet] Ni [auto] [pi/wg] Southeastern-Yi Weining-Yi [pi/loc] Wusa-Yi [pi]

Yiliang-Yi see Ni [auto] [pi/wg]

Yimbaw [allo] see Yimbaw

Yimchenger [allo], YimChungr see YimChungr

YimChungr a large tribe in Eastern Nagaland. Other names: Yimchenger [allo] is a variant spelling of YimChungr (seen in MILLS), Yimmsn, Yachong, YimChu [allo] (seen in IST; see remarks); Yemshong [exo]; Yachumi [exo] (‘Ao exonym for YimChungr’ MAR:400; ‘Sema name for YimChungr’ MILLS); Tozhuma [exo] (Angami (? name for YimChungr MAR:398); Yamchong [exo] is a variant spelling of YamChongr (Sangtam exonym MILLS). Cf: North-Naga; Kukish also: grp; dialects of YimChungr Tikhir, Tirkhir, Chhir, Minir, Pherrong, Wui; [other (units) of North-Naga IST] Ao, Thum, Lotha; [other branches of Kukish [grp] IST, see cross-references for] Kukish [grp]. Sema = Simi. Dialect: [as Yachumi, YimChur] a (unit) of North-Naga, a branch of Kukish [grp] IST. [Shafer: Kuk-NNg].

at least some of the allonyms for YimChungr (if not the name YimChungr itself) would seem to be exonyms; data concerning exact usage is scanty. MICHALOVSKY suggests that the variant ‘YimChur’ is due to a misreading of the devanagari for ‘YimChungr’.

Yinbaw [allo] see Yimbaw
Languages and Dialects

Yongningba-Naxi [loc] [pi] other names: Yong-ningsha-Na-hsi [allo] [wg]; Na [auto] [pi] is a variant spelling of Na [wg]. [ma³] [IPA] (autonym of Yongningba-Naxi speakers living in Yongningba in Ninglang county and in Zuosuo district of Yunnan county; Malimasa [auto] [pi] is a variant spelling of Ma-li-ma-sa [wg]. [ma³-li³-ma³-so³] [IPA] (autonym of about 100 Yongning-Naxi-speaking families living in Weixi county). Cf. Eastern-Naxi; also other subdialects of Eastern-Naxi Beiqu-ba-Naxi, Guabie-Naxi. Dialect: subdialect of Eastern-Naxi HE ET AL. 1985. name from Yongningba in Ninglang county, Yunnan province. Spoken primarily in the above location as well as in Zuosuo district of Yunnan county, Sichuan province; secondarily in Weixi county, Yunnan province; described in detail in HE ET AL. 1985.

Yongning-Naxi see Yongningba-Naxi [loc] [pi]

Yongping see Dongshan-Yi [pi/loc] Second-Dongshan-Yi [pi/loc] Western-Yi

Yongren see Central-Yi Lipo [auto] [cet] Northern-Yi Wuding-Yi [pi/loc]


Yongsheg-Lisu [loc] [pi] other names: Yong-sheng-Li-su [allo] [wg]. Cf. Liso; other Lisu dialects in China XU ET AL. 1986 Nuijiang-Lisu, Luquan-Lisu; [ethnology] Lipo. Lipo = Lipo. Dialect: of Lisu XU ET AL. 1986; [as Li-p'a] dialect of Lo-C (IST from LIETARD; identification of Li-p'a as Yongsheng-Lisu tentative). [Shafer: Lo-C], name from Yongsheng county, Yunnan province, China. This dialect is spoken in parts of Yongsheng, Huaping, Ninglang counties in the Lijiang district, Yunnan province, also in parts of Huili, Yanbian, and Yanyuan counties in Sichuan province XU ET AL. 1986.

Yongyasha see Phom. Dialect: Phom MAR:400.

Yote see Zo

You-le-Chi, Youleshan see Youle-Niu [loc] [pi]

Youle-Niu [loc] [pi] other names: You-le-Chi-no [allo] [wg]. Cf. Lolo; other dialects of Niuou Buyuan-Niu. Dialect: Lolo [gr]. name from Youle, old name for Jiuoshan. Speaking population of 10,000 people live in Jiuoshan district of Jinghong county, Shishuangbanna Tai NA prefecture, Yunnan province, China. This is the most widely-spoken dialect, comprising 90 per cent of the Niu population; described in detail in GAIT 1986.
Yuan [loc] see Yuanjin·Yi [pi]
Yuanjiang see Haibai-Hani [pi]
Mojang-Yi [loc] [pi]
Southern-Yi
Yuanjin·Yi [pi]
Yuanjin·Yi [pi] other names: Yuanjin·Yi [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Yuan-chin·I [wg]. Cf: Southern-Yi; also: other subdialects of Yuanjin·Yi Mojiang·Yi, Yuanyang·Yi. Dialect: Southern-Yi.
Name from ‘Yuanjiang’ + ‘jinpí’ counties. Spoken in Yuanjiang, Jinping, Mojiang, Yuanjiang, Pu’er, and Jiancheng counties, and Honghe Hani/Yi NA county, Yunnan province, China.
Yuanmou see Central-Yi
Eastern-Yi
Yuyang see Hain·Hani [pi]
Hani-b [auto] [pi]
Southern Yi
Yuanjin·Yi [pi]
Yuanyang·Yi [loc] [pi]
Yuanyang-Yi [loc] [pi]
Yuanyang-Yi [loc] [pi] other names: Yuanyang·Yi [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Yüan-yang·I [wg]. Cf: Southern-Yi; also: other subdialects of Yuanjin·Yi Mojiang·Yi.
Name from Yuanyang county. Spoken in Yuanyang and Jinping counties, Yunnan province, China.
Yuandi see Central-Yi
Eastern-Yi
Zhezhi [pi]
Yuzhu see Chindu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Jiugui-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
Nangqên-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Zhidoi-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Zhuo see Chibon
Yuxi see Bai [pi]
Exin·Yi [pi]
Southern-Yi
Yuán-jín·Yí see Yuanjin·Yi [pi]
Yuányáng·Yí see Yuanyang·Yi [loc] [pi]

Z

Zagaran-Mran Cf: Maru dialect of Maru ETHNOLOGUE
Zagunao see Hou’erku-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Jiashan-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Jiuziyi-Qiang-b [loc] [pi]
Niushan-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Ruodazhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Zengtou-Xiazhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Seat of Lixian county, Aba Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China [ed. spb].
Zahao Group: ‘a northern group of Central Chin’ BAREIGTS. other names: Zahau [allo] is a variant spelling of Yahaw, Yahow (seen in SHAFER, LEHMAN); Laizo [allo] is a variant spelling of Laiyo; Sim [allo] (seen in BAREIGTS); Zahau-Shimhrin [allo]. Lyen-Lyem ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Chin also: grp, Falam, Laizo [grp]; [other units of Central-Kukish 1ST] Bawm, Haka; [other sub-units of Lushai 1ST] Lushai, Hmar, Pankhu. Sim •Sim; •Simi: •Simte. Dialect: ‘a Falam dialect’ LEHMAN; [as Yahau] a sub-unit of Lushai, a unit of Central-Kukish. [Shafer: Kuk-C]. ‘the principal language of Falam District, Chin Special Division’ OSBIRKE 1975.
Zhang see Zahao
Zahau [allo] see Zahao
Zahau-Shimhrin [allo] see Zahao
Zaiwa [auto] [pi]

Group: 'Atsi is a group that arose by intermarriage between the Maru and the Lahpai clans of Jinghpaw' [HANSON 1913, P. 21.]. Other names: [tsai-wa] [pi] [allo] [IPA].

Zaiwa [allo] is a variant spelling of Tsa-i-wa [wg]; Atsi [ allo] HANSON 1913 is a variant spelling of Achi IST, Szi IST, Tsi, Ac, Atshi, Atzh, Atsi-Maru (all from ETHNOLOGUE).

Cf: also other members of North-Burman IST Achang, Lashi, Phun, Tadza, Taren, Maru; [dialects of Zaiwa] Langwa, Poloy, [consult cross-references under entries for:] Kachin. Atsi, Achi ↔ As, An, Ahs = Ah.

Dialect: [as Tsa-i-wa, Achi, Szi] a member of North-Burman IST. [Shafer: Bm-N Benedict: BL-Bm].

Maru is a Jinghpaw clan? [ed. spb].

Zaiwa=Atsi

STEDT data: (BM) ACST.ATSI <1>; ACST.ATSI (BURLING) <1>; AW-TBT.ATSI <75>; GHL-PPB.ATSI <50>; JAM-ETHATSI <1>; JAM-GSTC.ATSI <3>; JAM-TSR.AT <3>; JAM- VSTB.ATSI <2>; JZ-ZAIWA.ZW <135>; PC.ZAIWA <1>; RJL-DPTB.ZAIWA <37>; STC.ATSI <1>; ZMYYC.ZAIWA42 <1004>.

Zakhriing

Group: a (Tibeto-Burman?) tribe in Lohit District, Arunachal.

Zanda see Zanda-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Zanda-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Other names: Zhada-Tibetan [ allo / loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Cha-ta-Tibetan [wg], rtsa-mda'i [wt].

Cf: Tibetan also grp; Central-Tibetan; [other dialects of Central—Tibetan, see cross-references field for] Central-Tibetan. Dialect: Central-Tibetan NISHI 3.04.

spoken in Zanda (Zhada) county, Ngari district, Tibetan NA region, China. Extensive description in Qu AND Tan of basically similar varieties from Sharang and Xiangze, in the north-central part of the county.

Zang see Central-Tibetan

Zanniat a dialect of Falam ETHNOLOGUE. Group: 'A northern group of Central Chin’ BAREIGTS. Other names: Zanniet [ allo] (seen in LUCE 1959). Cf: Chin also grp, Falam

Zanniet [allo] see Zanniat

Zao see Mara

Zauzou Other names: Raoruo [ allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Jao-jo [wg], Rouru (Chinese) SUN MZYW 1985 P. 63-78.

Zawa see Nujiang-Trung [pi] [loc]

Zawalong see Nu [pi] [exo]

Zayein Other names: Kaungtou, Gaungtou

ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Sawntung, Padeng, Banyang, Karen also grp. [Shafer: Karenic].

Zayü see Nu [pi] [exo] Nujiang-Trung [pi] [loc]

Zedang, Zedang-Tibetan see Zêtang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Zegai see Luhua-Qiang-a [pi]

Zêkog see Zêkog-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Zêkog-Tibetan [ loc] [ctt] Other names: Zeku-Tibetan [ allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Tse-k'u-Tibetan [wg], rtse-khog [wt].


spoken in Zêkog (Zeku) county, Huangnan Tibetan Nationality Autonomous prefecture, Qinghai province, Qinghai province, China.

Zeku see Zêkog-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Zeku-Tibetan [ allo] [pi] see Zêkog-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Zeliang [acro] Cf: Liangmai, Zeme.

Composite term for Zeme and Liangmai; see also Hindi-Zeliang-English Dictionary NBP and SREEDHAR, P. 12.

Zeliangmai see Zeme


Efforts are now being made to merge the Zeliangs with the Rongmeis to form a new community known as Zeliangrong' SREEDHAR, P. 14.

Zeliangs see Zeliangrong [acro]

Zeme Group: a large tribe of the upper Barak Valley MAR:400. Other names: Zemi [allo] is a variant spelling of Jeme (seen in SREEDHAR, MILLS). Arung [paleo]; Embo [paleo] is a variant spelling of Empeo, Empui (reported by MAR:382; perhaps loconymic for the village of Impoi); Kacha [paleo] is a variant spelling of Kachcha, Kutchha, Kachha-Naga (obsolete name for Zeme and related tribes in Barak valley and Barail Range' MAR:384). Sengima [exo] (‘an alternative (Angami)’ name for Zeme’ MAR:396) is a variant spelling of Sangima (seen in SHAFER), Sangrima (‘alternative name used by the Angami for the Zeme’ MAR:396); Mezama [exo] is a variant spelling of Mezame (Angami exonym for Zeme) MAR:390. Cf: West-Kukish; Kukish also grp; Rengma, Zeliang, Zeliangmai; [dialects of Zeme (not IST)] Nzemi; [other (units) of West-Kukish IST] Maram, Nruanghmei. Arung ↔ Angi = Khumi. Kabui = Nruanghmei. Dialect: ‘Zeliang’ NBP; [as Empeo, Arung] a (unit) of West-Kukish, a branch of Kukish [grp] IST; ‘closely akin to Kabui’ MILLS. [Shafer: Kuk-W Benedict: Kuk-W]. Mezama, Mezame are also Angami exonyms for the Rengma MILLS. STEDT data: (NAGA) GEM-CNL.ZEME <835>.

SREEDHAR, P. 14

Zemi see Zeme

Zengtou-Shangzhai see Hou'erku-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Zengtou-Xiazhai see Zengtou-Xiazhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]

name from place where spoken, i.e. Zengtou/Xiazhai village (IPA [xtou:'ʦiəʔ]), located north of the Zagunao River, Lixian county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Brief comparative morphology and a few lexical items provided by WEN 1941; discussed in context of Southern-Chiang comparative phonology in CHANG 1967.

Zengtou-Zhongzhang see Hou'erku-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Zerungge Rai STEDT data: (MK) AW-TBT.ZER <2>

Zêtang see Zhêtang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Zêtang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] other names: Zedang-Tibetan [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Tse-tang-Tibetan [wg], rtse-thang [wt]; Chidang-Tibetan [allo/loc] [pi] NISHI 3.14 is a variant spelling of Ch'i-hang-Tibetan [wg]. Cf: Tibetan also: grp; Central-Tibetan; [other dialects of Central-Tibetan, see cross-references field for]

Central-Tibetan. Dialect: [as Chidang-Tibetan]


spoken in Zhêtang (Zedang) in Nêdong (Naidong) county, Shannan district, Tibetan NA region, China. Zhêtang’ and ‘Chidang’ represent two slightly different transcriptions of the same Tibetan place name.

Zeuhngang a member of Mara, the unique unit of Lakher IST. Cf: Lakher, Mara; also: other members of the Mara (unit) IST Shandu, Lailenpi-Mara, Sabeu-Mara, Lothi, Tlongsai, Hawthai. [Shafer: KuK-Lak].

Zhaha see Pumi [exo] [pi]

Zhaha (=Queyu) STEDT data: (Q) SHK-ZHABQ.ZHABA <116>; ZMYYC.QUEYU16 <1005>

Zháhà Cf: Qiangic. ×ZHÁHÀ (Yajian variety of Queyu) close to Qiang group, approximately 7,700 speakers FTBL.

Zhada, Zhada-Tibetan see Zanda-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Zhag' yab see Zhag' yab-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Zhag' yab-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] other names: Chaya-Tibetan [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Ch'â-ya-Tibetan [wg], brag-gyab [wt]. Dialect: Kham-Tibetan NISHI 5.10 spoken in Zhag' yab (Chaya) county, Qamdo prefecture, Tibetan NA region, China.

Zhaggo see Zhaggo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]


spoken in Zhaggo (Luhuo) county, Garzê Tibetan autonomy autonomous prefecture, Sichuan province.
Zhungdian-Tibetan [loc] [pi] other names: Chung-tien-Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Chongtien ETNOLOGIE; rgyal-thang [allo] [wt]. Cf: Khams-Tibetan; other Khams-Tibetan dialects, see cross-references field of Khams-Tibetan. **Dialect:** Khams-Tibetan NISHI 5.19. spoken in Zhongdian county, Diqên Tibetan NA prefecture, Yunnan province, China.


Zhouqu, Zhouqu-Tibetan [allo] [pi] see Zhugqu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Zhuang see Eastern-Yi, Southeastern-Yi

Zhuang/Miao see Bai [pi]

Zhugu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] other names: Zhugu-Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Chou-ch‘u-Tibetan [wg], fbrug-chü [wt]. Cf: Khams-Tibetan; other Khams-Tibetan dialects, see cross-references field of Khams-Tibetan. **Dialect:** Khams-Tibetan NISHI 5.02. spoken in Zhugu (Zhouqu) county, Gannan Tibetan NA prefecture, Gansu province, China.

Zhuokeji-Jiaron [pi] other names: Cho-k‘o‘-chi-Chia-jung [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of Chos-kia, ICo-g-rtse [wt?] (seen in NAGANO 1978). Cf: Jiarong. **Dialect:** Jiarong EDGAR 1932, QUOTED IN NAGANO 1978. name of village in Barkam county, Aba Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China [ed. spb].

Zhuomu-Tibetan see Chomo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Zhuoni, Zhuoni-Tibetan [allo] [pi] see Jonê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Zi see Maru [exox]

Zida [pi] other names: Tzu-ta [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of Tsuta. Cf: Jiarong. **Dialect:** Jiarong CHANG 1968, NAGANO 1978. Probable a place name in the Aba Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China [ed. spb].

Zidadi see Menia, Duampou

Ziral [allo] see Jirel-Tibetan

Zithung [allo] see Rawang, Zitung


Zo Group: ‘a Northern Chin group’ BAREIGTS. other names: Zou [allo] is a variant spelling of Yo, Yote, Yos ETNOLOGIE. Cf Chin also: grp. is related to Zo=x = Chin [grp]. **Dialect:** both the most general native term for “Chin” and a language in the northern Chin hills’ LEHMAN. the ‘general’ sense of Zo is noted as ‘Zo-x’ under Chin [grp].

Zoigê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] other names: Ru’ergai-Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Jo-erh-kai-Tibetan [wg], mdzo-dge [wt]. Cf: Tibetan also: grp; [other dialects of Amdo-Tibetan] Amdo-Tibetan. →Dzorgai. **Dialect:** Amdo-Tibetan NISHI 6.21. spoken in Zoigê (Ru’er-gai) county, Aba Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China.

Zokhaoh Cf: Chin also: grp. **Dialect:** Central Chin VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977.

Zoko a Yi (Loloish) language as listed in KANG; spoken in southeastern Yunnan.

Zome, Zomi see Chin [grp] [exox]

Zongkhar, Zonkar see Bhutanese

Zophei Group: ‘a southern group of Central Chin’ BAREIGTS. Cf: Chin also: grp.

Zorni see Chin [grp] [exox]

Zotung Group: ‘a southern group of Central Chin’ BAREIGTS. Cf: Chin also: grp, Lai, Matu. **Dialect:** the southernmost Lai language, just north of Matu’ LEHMAN. ‘Zotung is intelligible with Haka’ ETNOLOGIE P. 432; see also LUCE 1959, ONO 1965.

Zumomi a sub-unit of Simi, a (unit) of East-Kushik IST. Group: ‘a southern clan of Semû’ MAR:401. other names: Zhimomi [allo]. Cf: Simî; East-Kushik; also: members of the Zumomi sub-unit IST Lazemi; [other sub-units of Simî] Khezha; [other (units) of East-Kushik IST] Angami, Rengma. Semû = Simî. [Shafer: Kuk-E].

Zungi [paleo] see Chungli

Zunheboto-1 [loc] Cf: Simî; also: sub-units of Simî IST Khezha, Zumomi. Semû = Simî. is related to Zunheboto-2. **Dialect:** the central (standard) dialect of Semû, spoken in and around Zunheboto town SREEDHAR, P. 19.

Zuoso see Yongningba-Naxi [loc] [pi]

Zutou see Wasi-Qiang [loc] [pi]
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YHJMC. see Wu Zili et al.


ZMYYC. see Sun et al. 1991.
APPENDIX I: BIBLIOGRAPHY OF STEDT DATA SOURCES

Notes:

Not all the following are strictly "bibliographic" citations: many refer to computer data files and other unpublished sources for which only an informal reference can be given.

Machine readable versions of this data will be made available to researchers as the fascicles of STEDT are published.

The sources are listed in order by their database abbreviations, as this appendix is designed to facilitate the use of the language directory.

This list is undergoing constant revision. Several sources cited here as "unpublished" have in fact been published in the last two years. We would appreciate corrections to this list (see Introduction).

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## APPENDIX II: LANGUAGE DATA IN THE STEDT DATABASE

### Notes:

Columns are:

1. The abbreviation used to refer to this source of data in the STEDT database and in the citations to the database found in this work. It is usually composed of the author’s initials, a dash, and the first initials of the title of the work. It is a mnemonic for the full citation, which can be found in appendix I above.

2. The referent used in the source for the language. Note that some sources cite many different languages, often using a set of abbreviations; other monolingual sources may use an allonym. This referent allows the user to locate the STEDT database data in the original source.

3. For one reason or another the name used as a language referent may not be not suitable for use in the database and in published work (it may be an ambiguous abbreviation (such as K in the Conspectus), a dispreferred exonym, and so on. This column contains the name of the language as it is cited the in the STEDT fascicles (and, normally, as it should be referred to in the main entries of this list).

4. The subgroup to which the language has been assigned for practical etymological work at the STEDT project. Note that these subgroups are presently ad hoc and refer to both areal and genetic distinctions. The list of subgroups and their organization may be found in the Appendix III.

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### APPENDIX III: A PRAGMATIC SUBGROUPING OF Tibeto-Burman LANGUAGES

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