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LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS OF  
TIBETO-BURMAN

## **Sino-Tibetan Etymological Dictionary and Thesaurus Monograph Series**

*General Editor*  
James A. Matisoff  
University of California, Berkeley

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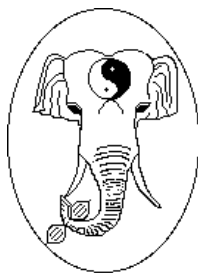
# **LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS OF TIBETO-BURMAN**

James A. Matisoff

with

Stephen P. Baron

John B. Lowe



**Sino-Tibetan Etymological Dictionary  
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<sup>1</sup> 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,<sup>2</sup> 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 /ś ź ts dž/ instead of the simpler and more typable /sh 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 *Aśau*, see *Ashau*, etc.

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

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 *Garó* (Chuckerbutty 1867), *Kutchá*<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup>

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.<sup>6</sup>

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."<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup>

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 Shehle* 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.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>10</sup>. Thus, the commonly used name *Sangtam* is a Chang exonym for the group that calls itself *Pirr* (= Northern Sangtam) or *Isachanure* (= Southern Sangtam).

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" 犭 used to appear in the characters for the names of lesser peoples (e.g. "Yao"), though now the "person-radical" 亻 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.<sup>11</sup>

#### • 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.”<sup>12</sup>

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.<sup>13</sup>

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*).<sup>14</sup>

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

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 *Imemai*, 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.<sup>15</sup> 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*,<sup>16</sup> 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.<sup>17</sup> 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.<sup>18</sup>

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 *Chakrü*, *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).<sup>19</sup>

### • 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”

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 𑜋 in the earliest texts to 𑜊 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.”<sup>20</sup> 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.:<sup>21</sup>

**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,”<sup>22</sup> the same name gets applied to two totally different groups.<sup>23</sup> 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]

22 See Matisoff 1978a, pp. 173-229.

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).

<i>S:WH-NW</i>	means	Shafer: Northwest section of West Himalayish branch (of Bodic)
<i>B:Him-Knr</i>	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 mdo* [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.<sup>24</sup> 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.

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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.

3) Hybrid names exist, cf. Drungzu 'Trung people' where 'zu' is actually [pi] for Chinese 'people, ethnic group'.

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, OCR<sup>25</sup> 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.

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<sup>25</sup> 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.

A HyperCard™ “card” with this information (and some editing) divided into fields

Language.new	
<b>Lahu•Na</b>	
<b>Cross Reference</b>	ØLahu, Lahu-Shi, Lahu-Nyi, Lahu-Shehleh.
<b>Lgstc Group</b>	the standard dialect of Lahu, described in (Matisoff 1973).
<b>Ethnology</b>	
<b>OtherNyms</b>	Black-Lahu [allo]. Pali [exo] (Lahu-Shehleh exonym).
<b>Remarks</b>	perhaps the most exquisite form of speech ever devised by the mind of man.
<b>Shafer</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Benedict</b>	<input type="text"/>

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 original 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’.<sup>26</sup> 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, Hatigorrria    see    Ao

...

<sup>26</sup> 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 Hatigorrria ('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>; RJI-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: Hēihǔ-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:

Chhintang, 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

Chhulung *see* Athpariya  
 Belhariya  
 Chhintang  
 Mugali  
 Phangduwali  
 Southern-East-Kiranti  
 Yakkha  
 Lumba-Yakkha

The reader should not conclude, however, that *Mugali* has nothing to do with *Chhilling*!

**Bor**      *Group: 'among the Wancho, BROWN 1851 includes Bor·Muthun, Horu·Muthun, and Khulung·Muthun' MAR:392. Cf. Muthun, Wancho, Khulung, Horu. is related to Bori; is related to Bor·Abor; is related to Boro = Bodo; is related to Bor-duor = Nocte.*

Bor·Muthun      *see*      Horu  
Khulung

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).

Names are followed by a code in  
brackets indicating the type.

Source of information is given in  
small caps, e. g. *LI ET AL. 1986*.

Shafer and Benedict's  
classification

Remarks follow body of entry.

**Akha [auto]**     *other names:* a<sup>31</sup>·k<sup>ha</sup><sup>31</sup> [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,  
Yakkha. *Dialect:* can be viewed as a variety of  
Aini·Hani, a Hani subdialect *LI ET AL. 1986*.  
[Shafer: Lo-S Benedict: Lo-S].  
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]                    *see*        Biate  
    STEDT data: (KUK) STC.BETE <1>

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

Baing                        *see*        Bahing  
    ≠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 *Aka* cross reference shown below notes that this name should not be confused with the language referred to as *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 *Tenae*.

Aka                            *see*        ≠Akha [auto]  
    ≠Haka-1  
    ≠Haka-1 [loc]  
    Tenae  
    ≠Yakha  
    ≠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.*

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

### 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)
Minchia	?	(classification totally in doubt).

- = 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  
 Khami cf. Khumi.

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

*Possible affiliate of Kachinish:*

Kc-Lu	Luish [former name: Kadu-Andro-Sengmai]
-------	---

*Subgroups of Burmese-Lolo:*

BL-Bm	Burmish-Maru
Lo-S	Southern Lolo

Lo-N	Northern Lolo
Lo-?	“residual subtypes” of Loloish
*Lo	extinct Loloish

*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]
Aba	see	≠Batang·Tibetan [loc] [pi] Dzorgai [loc] Heihu·Qiang [pi/loc] Miansizhen [pi] Ngawa [ctt] [adm] Sanqizhai [pi] Wasi·Jiarong [pi] Zagunao·Jiarong [pi] Zhuokeji·Jiarong [pi] Zida [pi] Zoigê·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
<b>Abazhou</b>	dialect of Tibetan in Sichuan	
Aba·Tibetan	see	Batang·Tibetan [loc] [pi]
<b>Abeng</b>	Cf: Garo; North·Central·Barish; also: other members of Garo <i>IST</i> Achik, Dacca·Garo, Kamrup. <i>Dialect</i> : member of Garo, the unique unit of North·Central·Barish <i>IST</i> . [Shafer: Br-NC Benedict: Garo-B].	
<b>Abhaypurya</b>	Cf: Banpara, Wancho. no reference.	
Abor	see	Abor·Miri
Abor [paleo]	see	Adi
<b>Abor·Miri</b>	<i>other names</i> : Adi·Mising [neo]. Cf: Miri, 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). <u>STEDT data</u> : (TANI) JAM-ETY.AM <240>; JAM-GSTC.AM <27>; JAM-IL.AM <1>; JAM-TSR.AM <1>; JAM-VSTB.AM <5>; RJL-DPTB.ABOR-MIRI <4>; STC.ABOR <5>; STC.ABOR-MIRI <2>	
<b>Abor·Miri·Dafla [grp]</b>	<i>other names</i> : Mirish [allo] (alternative name in <i>STC</i> ). Cf: Adi also: grp, Adi, Miri, Dafla, Abor·Miri [grp]; areal groups in North Assam region] Mirish, Kaman, Taraon·Idu, Bugun·Sherdukpen·Lishpa, Hrusso·Dhammai, Sulung <i>Dialect</i> : one of the principal nuclei of Tibeto-Burman <i>STC</i> . [Benedict: AMD]. note that the term 'Abor' alone is a paleonym for Adi (see Adi). <i>J. SUN 1993</i> has proposed the new term Tani for languages in the Tibeto-Burman group referred to variously as North Assam, Abor·Miri·Dafla, Mirish <i>BENEDICT 1972</i> , and Mishingish <i>SHAFFER 1967</i> . This term had already been proposed in the literature, in one case by a native-speaking author <i>PADUN 1971</i> , <i>PEGU 1981</i> , and <i>J. Sun</i> feel we should 'abide by the principle of calling people what they wish to be called' <i>J. SUN 1993 P. 4</i> . 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	Achang [pi]
<b>Achang Lianghe</b>	<u>STEDT data</u> : (BM) JZ-ACHANG.ACLH <136>; PC.ACHANG LIANGHE <1>; RJL-DPTB.LHA <28>	

<b>Achang Longchuan</b>	<u>STEDT data</u> : (BM) JZ-ACHANG.ACLC <147>; PC.ACHANG LONGCHUAN <1>; RJL-DPTB.LCA <45>	
<b>Achang Luxi</b>	<u>STEDT data</u> : (BM) JZ-ACHANG.ACLX <136>; RJL-DPTB.LXA <37>	
<b>Achang Xiandao</b>	<u>STEDT data</u> : (BM) DQ-XIANDAO.XIANDAO <280>	
<b>Achang [pi]</b>	<i>other names</i> : A-ch'ang [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of Achan, Achung, Atsang, Acang (all in <i>ETHNOLOGUE</i> ), Ngachang <i>IST</i> , Ngochang; Maingtha [allo] (seen in <i>IST</i> ) is a variant spelling of Möngsa <i>ETHNOLOGUE</i> . Cf: also: other members of North·Burman <i>IST</i> Taren, Lashi, Phun, Tudza, Zaiwa, Maru. <i>Dialect</i> : [as Achang, Ngachang, Maingtha] a member of North·Burman <i>IST</i> . [Shafer: Bm-N Benedict: BL-Bm].	
Achi	see	≠Achik
<b>Achik, A'chik</b>	<i>other names</i> : A'chik [allo] is a variant spelling of A'chik (spellings suggested by <i>GRÜSSNER P.C. 1980</i> , where apostrophe or raised dot indicated a glottal stop); Achikku [allo] ('ku' means 'mouth; speak, speech' <i>GRÜSSNER P.C. 1980</i> ). Cf: Garo; North·Central·Barish; also: other dialects of Garo <i>IST</i> Abeng, Dacca·Garo, Kamrup; [other Garo] Awe. ≠Achi = Zaiwa. <i>Dialect</i> : standard dialect of Garo, the unique (unit) of North·Central·Barish <i>IST</i> . [Shafer: Br-NC Benedict: Garo-B].	
Achung	see	Achang [pi]
Acì	see	Zaiwa [auto] [pi]
<b>Adap</b>	<i>Dialect</i> : of Bodic? spoken in south central Bhutan; may be the same as Tapadamteng; 77 percent lexical similarity with Dzongkha, 62-65 percent with Kebumtamp; 41 percent with Sharhop.	
<b>Adi [grp]</b>	<i>Group</i> : general name for a number of groups of Siang and Subansiri Districts, Arunachal Pradesh. Cf: Abor·Miri·Dafla also: grp; [Adi subtribes, groups, dialects] Adi, Abor, Apa·Tanang, Apatani, Ashing, Bor·Abor, Bori, Bokar, Damu [loco], Gallong, Galo, Karko, Milang, Minyong, Nyibu, Padam, Pailibo, Pangì, Pasi, Ramo, Shimong, Tagen, Tangam. [Benedict: AMD]. see also <i>DAS GUPTA, RES. 3.3, P. 31</i> ; <i>J. SUN 1993</i> includes Adi dialects with the Tani languages.	
Adis [ethno]	see	Bokar Bori Padam Ramo Tangam
<b>Agartala [loc]</b>	Cf: Debbarma, Tipura; also: other dialects of Tipura Tipura. Tripuri = Tipura. <i>Dialect</i> : of Debbarma Tripuri <i>KARAPURKAR 1972</i> . city in Bangla Desh where the Debbarma dialect of Tripuri is spoken <i>KARAPURKAR 1972</i> ; the capital of the Tripura State, where Tripuri dialect along with the other dialects of Kok-Borok language are spoken' <i>SREEDHAR P.C. 1981</i>	
<b>Agu</b>	Cf: Rawang, Nungish also: grp. <i>Dialect</i> : of Rawang <i>ETHNOLOGUE</i> .	

Ahi *see* Axi [auto] [pi/cet]  
Zaiwa [auto] [pi]  
*STEDT data:* (LO-C) JAM-ETY.AHI <1>; JAM-GSTC.AHI <3>; JAM-TSR.AHI <69>; JAM-VSTB.AHI <2>; LMZ-AHIQ.AY <340>; RJL-DPTB.AHI <4>; STC.AHI <3>

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

Ahka *see* Akha [auto]

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

**Ahraing** *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, Yawdwain. [Shafer: Kuk-S].*

Ahsi *see* Zaiwa [auto] [pi]

Ai-ni-Ha *see* Aini-Hani [auto] [pi]

**Aiang** *Cf. Tipura; also: other dialects of Tipura Tripura. Tripuri = Tripura. Dialect: of Tripuri KARAPURKAR 1972.*

**Aimol** *Group: 'a Northern Chin group' BAREIGTS 1969. Cf. Old-Kuki; Central-Old-Kuki; Chin also: grp; [other units of Old-Kuki IST] Western-Old-Kuki, Lamgang, Kyau, Kolhreng; [other members of Central-Old-Kuki IST] Purum, Langrong, Chiru. Dialect: member of Central-Old-Kuki, a unit of Old-Kuki IST. [Shafer: Kuk-O Benedict: Kuk-O].*  
Langrong is listed as a dialect of Aimol in *ETHNOLOGUE*.  
*STEDT data:* (KUK) RJL-DPTB.AIMOL <1>; STC.AIMOL <1>

Aini *see* Aini-Hani [auto] [pi]

**Aini-Hani [auto] [pi]** *other names: Ai-ni-Ha-ni [allo] [wg]; [a<sup>31</sup>·ŋi<sup>31</sup>] [auto] [IPA]; Yani-Hani [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Ya-ni-Ha-ni [wg] LI ET AL. 1986 (note: LI 1988 replaces earlier Chinese rendering 'Yani' with 'Aini' because of near homophony of 'Ya-' with '(a<sup>31</sup>)ja<sup>31</sup>' 'pig' in local dialects). Cf. Ha'ai-Hani; also: other subdialects of Ha'ai-Hani Hani-b; [varieties of Aini-Hani] Akha, Muda, Gelanghe-Aini. Yani ≠ Yano. Dialect: subdialect of Ha'ai-Hani LI ET AL. 1986.*

name from ethnic subgroup of Hani nationality. Spoken by more than 110,000 within China. The best-known variety is Akha (q.v.), with speakers both within and outside China; detailed data is also available for Gelanghe-Aini (q.v.); LI 1979 gives brief comparative notes concerning a variety from Naduo in Lancang county, Yunnan province, China.

Ak'a *see* Akha [auto]

Aka *see* ≠Akha [auto]  
≠Haka-1  
≠Haka-1 [loc]  
Tena  
≠Yakha  
≠Yakkha

**Ake [auto] [pi]** *other names: A-k'o [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of Akö IST, [go<sup>33</sup>·khu<sup>55</sup>] [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].*

name from ethnic subgroup of Hani in China. Spoken by several thousand people living in Jinghong county, Xishuangbanna Dai NA prefecture, Yunnan province, China. Brief comparative discussion with phonetic inventory and some lexical items in LI 1988.

**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<sup>31</sup>·kha<sup>31</sup>] [allo] [IPA]; Aka [allo] is a variant spelling of Ak'a, Ahka, Khako, Kha-Ko ETHNOLOGUE; Tawkaw [exo] (Lahu exonym); Kaw [exo] (Shan exonym); Ikaw [exo] (Thai exonym) is a variant spelling of Ekaw, Ikor ETHNOLOGUE. Cf. Aini-Hani, Jeu-g'oe; also: other varieties of Aini-Hani Gelanghe-Aini, Muda. ≠Aka, Angka = Hruso = Tena; ≠Akhampa; ≠Haka; ≠Hakka (dialect subgroup of Chinese); ≠Yakha, Yakkha. Dialect: can be viewed as a variety of Aini-Hani, a Hani subdialect LI ET AL. 1986. [Shafer: Lo-S Benedict: Lo-S].*  
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.

**Akhampa** *Group: a tribe that submitted to the Ahom Raja Susenpha (reigned 1439-88 GAIT 1926, CITED IN M:378.*

Ako *see* Kaw

Akö *see* Ake [auto] [pi]

Ala *see* Yamphe

Alike-Tibetan [allo] [pi] *see* Arig-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

**Almora [grp]** *a branch of West-Himalayish IST. Cf. West-Himalayish; also: other branches of West-Himalayish Eastern-West-Himalayish, Northwestern-West-Himalayish, Janggali, North-Northwestern-West-Himalayish; [units of Almora IST] Rangkas, Chaudangsi. [Shafer: WH-Alm Benedict: Him-Knr].*

Along *see* Galo

AMD *see* Dhimal  
Taraon

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

**Amdo-Sherpa** *Cf. Tibetan also: grp; [other dialects of Amdo-Tibetan] Amdo-Tibetan. Dialect: of Amdo-Tibetan NISHI 6.05.*  
spoken in Gannan Tibetan Nationality Autonomous prefecture, Gansu province.

**Amdo-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 *NISHI*] Amdo-Sherpa, Arig-Tibetan, Dawu-Tibetan, Dunhua-Tibetan, Gadê-Tibetan, Gangca-Tibetan, Gonghe-Tibetan, Guinan-Tibetan, Hualong-Tibetan, Huangzhong-Tibetan, Jainca-Tibetan, Jigzhi-Tibetan, Labrang-Tibetan, Ledu-Tibetan, Luqu-Tibetan, Maqu-Tibetan, Tianjun-Tibetan, Tianzhu-Tibetan, Tongde-Tibetan, Tongren-Tibetan, Zêkog-Tibetan, Zhaggo-Tibetan, Zoigê-Tibetan; Bla-brang-Tibetan *J. SUN* 1992.

**Amri** *Cf:* Mikir. *Dialect:* of the 'Western group of standard Mikir' GRÜSSNER 1978.

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

An-tzu *see* Anzitou-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Anagana *see* Yakkha

**Anal** *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, Kolhreg; [dialects of Anal *ETHNOLOGUE*] Laizo, Mulsom, Moyon-Monshang; [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** *other names:* Undro [allo] (seen in MCCULLOCH 1859; SEE BERNOT 1966, P. 72). *Cf:* Sengmai, Kadu, Sak, Phayeng, Chakpa, Sekmai, Luish *also:* grp. [Shafer: Bmc-Lu Benedict: Kc-Lu]. Luish [grp] *STEDT data:* (JN) GHL-PPB.A <14>; STC.ANDRO <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 MAR:386, 398). Monr [exo] (Ao exonym for Angami); Tsoghami [exo] is a variant spelling of Tsungümi, Tsugumi (Simi exonyms for Angami MAR:399). Tsangho [paleo] (paleonym for Angami MAR:398; misspelled?) Tsanglo in SREEDHAR, P. 13). *Cf:* East-Kukish; Kukish *also:* grp; [(sub-units) of Angami *IST*] Tengima, Chokri; [other dialects of Angami MARRISON] Chakroma; [other (units) of East-Kukish *IST*] Simi, Rengma; [other branches of Kukish [grp] *IST*, see cross-references for Kukish [grp]; [various Angami locations] Kohima, Khonoma. Tengima-x is related to Tengima. Memi = Mao; Kezama = Khezha; Chakrima, Chekrama = Chokri. Bor-ling = Mao. [Shafer: Kuk-E Benedict: Ng-S]. *STEDT data:* (NAGA) AW-TBT.ANG <111>; JAM-ETY.ANGAMI <1>;

JAM-GSTC.ANGAMI NAGA <3>; JAM-MLBM.ANG NAG <1>; JAM-VSTB.ANGAMI NAGA <2>; PC.ANGAMI NAGA <1>; RJL-DPTB.ANGAMI NAGA <4>; STC.ANGAMI NAGA <3>

**Angami (Khonoma)** *STEDT data:* (NAGA) GEM-CNLA.ANGAMI (KHON) <846>

**Angami (Kohima)** *STEDT data:* (NAGA) GEM-CNLA.ANGAMI (KOH) <971>; VN-ANGQ.ANGAMI (KOHIMA) <186>

Angdin *see* Chhatthare-Limbu

Angka *see* Akha [auto]  
Haka-1  
Haka-1 [loc]  
Tenae

**Angphang** *Cf:* Konyak *also:* grp; [other 'dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. *Dialect:* of Konyak MAR:379.

Angsa [allo] *see* Intha

Angwangku [allo] *see* Angwanku [auto]

**Angwanku [auto]** *other names:* Angwangku [allo]; Tableng-x [allo] (seen in *IST* as an alternate for Angwanku); Gelekidoria [allo] is a variant spelling of Elekidoria, Geleki-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 Angwanku *IST*] Mulung; [other branches of Nagish [grp] *IST*] Nocte, Phom, Wancho, Angwanku, Chang-1; [other sections of Baric [grp] *IST*] Barish [grp]; [other 'dialects' of Konyak [grp]] Konyak [grp]; [locations of Angwanku] Tablung, Wakching, Wanching; [other Konyak locations] Changnyu, Sima, Mon-1. Tableng-x is related to Tablung = Tablung. *Dialect:* the standard dialect of Konyak MAR:399; [as Angwanku, Tablung] a branch of Nagish [grp], a section of Baric [grp] *IST*. [Shafer: Brc-Ng Benedict: Kyk].

Angwanku [grp] *see* Tablung [loc]  
Wakching [loc]  
Wanching [loc]

Anka [exo] *see* Apatani

Ankhibuin *see* Yakkha

Ankhisalla *see* Chhintang

Anning *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 (NUNGSH) <1>; SHK-ANONG.ANONG <67>; WSC-SH.ANONG <1>; ZMYC.ANONG44 <1004>

Anoong *see* Nungish [grp]

Anshuenkuan-Tibetan *see* Anshunguan-Tibetan [loc] [pi]

Anshun *see* Eastern-Yi

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

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

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

**Anung** *see* Nungish [grp]

**Anyo [aut]** *Group:* East Rengma of Meluri *MAR:379*; 'they are reckoned as Eastern Rengma, but they speak a distinct language' *MAR:390*. *other names:* Meluri [loc] is a variant spelling of Muluory; Naked-Rengma [paleoexo] *MAR:358*, *SREEDHAR*, P. 16. *Cf:* Rengma. [Shafer: (Kuk-E) Benedict: KN:Ng-S].  
autonym for the East Rengma of Meluri *MAR:379*. *SREEDHAR* locates Meluri village in Pochury country. See also *BST* P. 133.

**Anzitou** *see* Wasi-Qiang [loc] [pi]

**Anzitou-Qiang [loc] [pi]** *other names:* An-tzu-t'ou-Ch'iang [allo] [wg]. *Cf:* Wasi-Qiang; *also:* other varieties of Wasi-Qiang Liping-Qiang, Gaodongshan-Qiang, Heping-Qiang. *Dialect:* variety of Wasi-Qiang *WEN 1941*, 1943A.

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]. 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 Hatigorría ('old Assamese name for the Ao who approached Jorhat via Hatigarh' *MAR:383*). *Cf:* *also:* (sub-units) of Ao *IST* Chungli, Mongsén, 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>

**Ao (Chungli)** *STEDT data:* (NN) GEM-CNL.AO (CHUNG) <982>; WTF-PNN.AO CHONGLI <5>

**Ao (Mongsén)** *STEDT data:* (NN) GEM-CNL.AO (MONG) <914>; WTF-PNN.AO MONGSEN <2>

**Aopao** *Cf:* Konyak *also:* grp; [other 'dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. ≠Ao. *Dialect:* of Konyak *MAR:379*.

**Aoshed [exo], Aoshedd** *see* Khiamngan

**Ao-Mongsén** *see* Simi

**Apatani** *other names:* Tanu [auto]; Apa-Tani [allo] is a variant spelling of Apa-Tanang [exo] (Bengni exonym); Tanae [exo]; Anka [exo] *J. SUN 1993*. *Cf:* Adi, Dafla, Apa-Tanang. *Dialect:* language related to Dafla and Adi, spoken in the South Central part of Subansiri District, Arunachal *SIMON 1972*.

Apatani is a distinct Tani language related to Western-Tani but unintelligible 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 Hari village), and the Hang dialect (spoken in the Hang village); all three dialects are mutually comprehensible.  
*STEDT data:* (TANI) AW-TBT.AP <63>; JS-TANI.APATANI A <2492>; JS-TANI.APATANI S <2426>; JS-HCST.APATANI S <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; Rakhaing [auto] *HALL 388*, is a variant spelling of Rakhain, Yakhain *ETHNOLOGUE*. *Cf:* *also:* other members of South-Burman *IST* Burmese, Tavoy, Marma, Taungyo, Yaw, Danu, Intha, Maghi. [Shafer: Bm-S Benedict: BL-Bm]. Tipura  
*STEDT data:* (BM) JO-PB.AR <90>

**Areng [allo]** *see* Khumi  
≠Mikir  
≠Zeme

**Arig-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names:* Alike-Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of A-li-k'o-Tibetan [wg], a-rig [wt]. *Cf:* Tibetan *also:* grp; [other dialects of Amdo-Tibetan] Amdo-Tibetan. *Dialect:* of Amdo-Tibetan *NISHI 6.06*, *NISHIDA 1970*, P. 165.  
spoken in Arig (Alike) village in Qilian county, Haibei Tibetan Nationality Autonomous prefecture, Qinghai province, China.

**Arleng** *see* ≠Khumi  
Mikir

**Arthare, Arthare-Khesang** *see* Athpariya

**Arun** *see* Chhintang  
Lhomi  
Newang  
Yamphe  
Yamphu

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

**Arung [paleo]** *see* ≠Khumi  
Zeme

- Asak [allo] *see* Kadu
- Ashau *see* Sho
- Ashing** *a subtribe and dialect of* Adi RES. 4.2., P. 1.
- Ashö, Asho [allo] *see* Sho  
STEDT data: (CHIN) AW-TBT.AS <26>
- Ashö (Sandoway)** STEDT data: (CHIN) GHL-PPB.ASHO (SANDOWAY) <54>
- Asi *see* Axi [auto] [pi/cet]  
Zaiwa [auto] [pi]
- Asong** Cf. Lolo *also*: grp. [Shafer: Lo-5].
- Assam *see individual language entrie such as:* Abor-  
Miri-Dafla [grp], Dafla [paleoexo], Jinghpaw, Mishmi  
[grp], Nishang [grp], Padam, Tablung [loc], Tipura,  
Tsasen, Kaman, Taraon-Idu, Sulung, Hrusso-Dhammai,  
Bugun-Sherdukpen-Lishpa
- Assamese *see* Angwanku [auto]  
Ao  
Chungli  
Dafla [paleoexo]  
Lotha  
Naga [grp]  
Nocte  
Tablung [loc]
- Assiringia [allo], Asuring *see* Asuring-Phom [loc]
- Asuring-Phom [loc]** *other names:* Assiringia [allo];  
Merinokpo [exo] (Ao exonym MAR:390). Cf. Phom.  
Asuring is an isolated Phom village in Ao country MAR:390.
- Athpahare, Athpare [allo], Athpare-Rai [allo]  
*see* Athpariya  
Belhariya  
STEDT data: (MK) AW-TBT.ATH <12>
- Athpariya** *a member of* Southern-East-Kiranti, a  
subgroup of East-Kiranti [grp] HANSSON 1989. *other names:*  
Athpare [allo] is a variant spelling of Athpahare, Arthare,  
Arthare-Khesang ETHNOLOGUE. Cf.  
Southern-East-Kiranti; East-Kiranti *also*: grp; Rai; [other  
members of Southern-East-Kiranti HANSSON 1989]  
Belhariya, Chhulung, Chhintang, Mugali, Phangduwali,  
Lumba-Yakkha, Yakkha.  
spoken by the Athpariya-Rai (Athpare-Rai [allo]) in Khankuta bajar,  
Nepal; Lengswa-Athpariya is a separate variety spoken in Bhagaon  
panchayat east of Dhankuta HANSSON 1989. Called the most 'Limbu-  
like' of the Rai languages (reflecting marginal Chhilling and Yakkha  
influence), but Athpariya is clearly distinguished from Limbu and  
Chhatthare-Limbu on grammatical grounds HANSSON 1989. SIL 100-  
word list exists; see also MICHAILOVSKY 1975.
- Athpariya-Yakkha, Athpariya-Rai *see* Belhariya
- Ating [allo] *see* Atong
- Atong** *a member of the* South-Central-Barish, a  
branch of Barish [grp] IST. *other names:* Ating [allo]; Kuchu  
[allo]. Cf. South-Central-Barish; Barish *also*: grp; [other  
members of South-Central-Barish IST] Rabha, Ruga,  
Koch, Tintekiya, Cooch-Behar, Konch; [consult cross-  
references under entries for:] Pochury. [Shafer: Br-SC Benedict:  
BG-Garo A].  
STEDT data: (BG) JAM-ETY.ATO <20>
- Atsang *see* Achang [pi]
- Atshi *see* Zaiwa [auto] [pi]
- Atsi, Atsi-Maru *see* ≠Axi [auto] [pi/cet]  
Kachin  
Lechi [auto]  
=Zaiwa [auto] [pi]
- Atzhi *see* =Zaiwa [auto] [pi]
- Awa *see* ≠Awe  
Rengmitca
- Awa Khumi** STEDT data: (CHIN) GHL-PPB.AWA KHUMI  
<60>
- Awa-1 *see* ≠Khami
- Awa-2 *see* ≠Awe  
Khami
- Awe** *other names:* A·we [allo] (spelling  
suggested by GRÜSSNER 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-  
GaroB].
- Axi [auto] [pi/cet]** *other names:* Axi [#allo] [tpi] is a variant  
spelling of A-hsi [wg], [a<sup>21</sup>.ci<sup>55</sup>] [IPA], Ahi; 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 ≠Atsi, Asi = Zaiwa. [Shafer:  
Lo-C Benedict: Lo-N].  
The term Axi is from the autoethnonym; language spoken in Mile,  
Huaning, Luxi, 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:* Ažhá [#allo] [tpi] is a  
variant spelling of A-cha [wg], [a<sup>33</sup>.tʂa<sup>21</sup>] [IPA]; Wenxi·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, Funing, Guangnan, and Qiubei counties. There are  
substantial subdialectal differences within Azha.
- Azhe [auto] [pi/cet]** *other names:* Ažhé [#allo] [tpi] is a  
variant spelling of A-che [wg], [a<sup>11</sup>.dzɛ<sup>21</sup>] [IPA]; Huami·Yi  
[allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Hua-mi-I [wg] (i.e.  
'Huami dialect', from 'Huaning' + '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 Huaning, Mile, and Jianshui  
counties, Yunnan province, China.
- Azonyu** Cf. Tseminyu; *also*: other dialects of  
Tseminyu Keteneneyu. *Dialect:* of Tseminyu SREEDHAR, P.  
16.

## A·li

Dialect: of Tibetan QÚ AND TÁN 1983

## B

Ba-thang·Tibetan *see* Batang·Tibetan [loc] [pi]Babang *see* Babang·Kham [loc]

**Babang·Kham [loc]** *other names:* Babang GLOVER 1974, P. 12 [allo] is a variant spelling of Bhujel·Kham HALE P.C. 1980. Cf. Maikot, Taka-shera, Kham-1. Dialect: of Kham GLOVER 1974, P. 12.

'√ dialect of Kham spoken in the Bhujel-Khola, Nepal' HALE P.C. 1980.

Badao *see* Zhongsanku·Qiang [pi]Baḍare *see* South-LorungBadhagaon *see* GurungBadupui [exo] *see* MatuBaglung *see* KhamBagmati *see* Helambu-Sherpa  
Kyerung

**Bahing** *other names:* Baing [allo] (seen in GLOVER 1974, P. 10); Rumdāli [auto] MICHAILOVSKY 1975 Cf. Bahing-Vayu *also:* grp, Kiranti, [dialects 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>; RJL-DPTB.BAHING <24>; STC.BAHING <56>; WSC-SH.BAHING <6>; BM-PK7.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.

Bahrobise *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 XU AND ZHAO 1984 Jianchuan·Bai, Dali·Bai, Bijiang·Bai; Eryuan, Heqing. ≠Bailang; ≠Baing = Bahing; ≠Po-i [Tai] is a variant spelling of Po-i, Pai-yi, Pa-i, Pa-yi, 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. Nujiang Lisu NA prefecture, Dehong Dai/Jingpo NA prefecture, Wenshan Zhuang/Miao NA prefecture, and such places as Kunming, Zhaotong, Qujing, Yuxi, Simao, Baoshan, Lijiang, Lincang, etc. STEDT data: (BAI) PC.BAI <1>

**Bai (Bijiang)** STEDT data: (BAI) JZ-BAI.BAIBJ <135>; ZMYYC.BAI.BIJANG37 <1004>

**Bai (Dali)** STEDT data: (BAI) ZMYYC.BAI.DALI35 <1004>

**Bai (Dali)** STEDT data: (BAI) FD-BAI.BAI <126>; JZ-BAI.BAIDL <132>

**Bai (Jianchuan)** STEDT data: (BAI) JZ-BAI.BAIBJ <149>; ZMYYC.BAI.JIANCHUAN36 <1004>

Baihong *see* Baihong·Hani [pi]

**Baihong·Hani [pi]** *other names:* Pai-hung·Ha-ni [allo] [wg]; Baihong [auto] [pi] is a variant spelling of Pai-hung [wg], [py<sup>31</sup>·x3<sup>31</sup>] [IPA]. Cf. Haobai·Hani; *also:* other subdialects of Haobai·Hani·Haoni·Hani. Dialect: of Haobai·Hani LI ET AL. 1986.

name from Baihong, an ethnic subgroup of Hani. LI 1979 provides brief comparative notes on phonology of the variety of Baihong·Hani from Bali in Mojiang Hani NA county, Yunnan province; LI ET AL. 1986 provide a few lexical items and a brief comparative phonological discussion of the Baihong·Hani of Lianzhu in Mojiang county.

Baikongsi *see* Hou'erku·Qiang [loc] [pi]

**Bailang [\*] [pi]** *other names:* Pai-lang [allo] [wg]. Cf. ≠Bai. [Benedict: Lo\*]. the earliest recorded Tibeto-Burman language, now extinct; short texts of this language, appear in the Hou Han Shu (3rd Cent. A.D.).

**Baima** Cf. Bodic *also:* grp listed by SUN under Bodic STEDT data: (TBC) SHK-BAIMA.BAIMA <184>

Baing *see* Bahing  
≠Bai [pi]Baing [allo] *see* BahingBaishajie *see* Dayanzhen·Naxi [loc] [pi]**Baite** Dialect: Thado.Baitukan *see* Wasi·Qiang [loc] [pi]Baixi *see* Heihu·Qiang [pi/loc]Baiyanjing *see* Naxi [pi]Bajiadao *see* Zhongsanku·Qiang [pi]Bajiaozhai *see* Jiuziying·Qiang-a [pi]

**Bajishan [pi]** *other names:* Pakishan [allo] (seen in STL) is a variant spelling of Pa-chi-shan [wg]. Cf. Lolo *also:* grp. [Shafer: Lo-N]. place name in Sichuan province, China STL XII.2, P. 374; poorly and scantily recorded.

Baktapu *see* Newari

**Baktapur** Cf. Newari Dialect: listed by ETHNOLOGUE as a dialect of Newari can mostly understand Kathmandu.

Balali [allo] *see* Lohorong STEDT data: (KIR) STC.BALALI <5>

Bali *see* Baihong·Hani [pi]  
Meitei



**Balti** *other names:* sbal-ti [allo] [wt] is a variant spelling of Sbaliti *IST*, Baltistani, Bhotia-of-Baltistan *ETHNOLOGUE*. Cf: Tibetan; West-Bodish, Western-Archaic-Tibetan *also:* other West-Bodish and Western-Archaic-Tibetan languages *IST* Ladakhi, 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] (seen in *HALE* 1980). Cf: Tibetan *also:* grp, Panag. ≠Panakha. *Dialect:* of Tibetan. [Shafer: Bd-W Benedict: TK-Bd]. probably = 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. Cf: Nishi *also:* grp, Nishang [grp], Bangru, Nishi. [Shafer: Bdc-Bmc? Benedict: AMD]. Dafla [paleoexo] Nishi [grp][auto]

**Bangru** *Group:* a tribe of the Nishi [grp] group. 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  
 Banmanus [paleo] *see* Raute  
 Banpara *see* Abhaypurya  
 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 [lɔ-wa]), a village in Lixian county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China.

**Bansang** *other names:* Banchang [allo]. Cf: Namsang = Nocte. 'Bansang] perhaps same as Namsang?' *GAIT* P. 99, 152 cited in *MAR*:380.

**Bantawa** *other names:* Bontawa [allo] *IST*, is a variant spelling of Bantawa-Rai *ETHNOLOGUE*. Cf: Eastern-East-Himalayish; East-Himalayish *also:* grp; Rai [grp]; [other units of Eastern-East-Himalayish *IST*] Khambu; [sub-units of Bantawa *IST*] Mugali, Lohorong, Waling, Rodong. Waling is related to Waling-a. *Dialect:* [as Bontawa] a unit of Eastern-East-Himalayish, a branch of East-Himalayish [grp] *IST*. [Shafer: EH-E]. *STEDT data:* (E) AW-TBT.BANT <23>; BM-PK7.BAN <128>; BM-PK7.BANR <50>; JAM-ETY.BT <32>; JAM-VSTB.BANTAWA <3>; NKR-BANT.BANTAWA <139>; WW-BANT.BANTAWA <250>

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

Banzogi *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]. Cf: Western-Naxi; *also:* other subdialects of Western-Naxi Dayanzhen-Naxi, Lijiangba-Naxi. *Dialect:* subdialect of Western-Naxi *HE ET AL.* 1985. 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

Baragaunle *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 autoloconym 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].

**Barish [grp]** *a section of Baric [grp], a division of Tibeto-Burman IST. Cf. Baric also: grp; Bodo-Garo [grp]; [other sections of Baric [grp] IST] Nagish [grp]; [branches of Barish [grp] IST] North-Central-Barish, Jalpaiguri, South-Central-Barish, West-Barish, East-Barish. [Shafer: Brc-Br].*

Barkam *see* Zhuokeji-Jiarong [pi]

Barmithunia [paleo] *see* Wancho

Barnard *see* Rawang

Barpak *see* Ghale

**Barpak-Ghale [loc]** *Dialect: of Ghale SEAWARD 1972. village in Nepal HALE P.C. 1980.*

**Batang-Tibetan [loc] [pi]** *other names: Pa-t'ang-Tibetan [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of Ba-thang-Tibetan IST, fibafi-thang [wt]; Aba-Tibetan-x [allo] IST. Cf. Khams-Tibetan, Central-Bodish. Aba-Tibetan-x ≠ Aba = Ngawa. Dialect: of Khams-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 fibah (as in fibafi-thang), where the initial 'a-chung' [fi] 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 toponym referring to an area in Sichuan far to the northeast of Batang.

*STEDT data:* (TIB) DQ-BATANG.BATANG <249>

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

Bawlahkè *see* Yintale [exo]

**Bawm** *Group: 'a Northern group of Central Chin' BAREIGTS; 'the Bawm regard themselves (correctly) as a subgroup of the Lai-zou' LÖFFLER P.C. 1974. other names: Bawng [allo] is a variant spelling of bom, Bawn ETHNOLOGUE; Banjogi [exo] (seen in IST) is a variant spelling of Banzogi, Bunjogi, Banjogyi (Bengali exonym LÖFFLER 1979); Bunzoo-b [exo] (old English exonym for Paang and/or Bawm LÖFFLER 1979). Cf. Haka, Laizo also: grp, Chin [grp]; [other members of Haka IST] Haka, Taungtha, Shonshe; [other units of Central-Kukish IST] Lushai, Poeron. ≠ Bom = Paang. Bunzoo-b ≠ Bunzoo-a = Paang. Dialect: [as Banjogi] a member of Haka, a unit of Central-Kukish IST. [Shafer: Kuk-C].*

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

Bawn, Bawng [allo] *see* Bawm

Be-lu-ba *see* Taru [exo]

Beiquba *see* Beiquba-Naxi [loc] [pi]

**Beiquba-Naxi [loc] [pi]** *other names: Pei-ch'ü-pa-Na-xi [allo] [wg]; Naheng [auto] [pi] is a variant spelling of Na-heng [wg], [nɑ<sup>33</sup>-xɪ<sup>33</sup>][IPA]. Cf. Eastern-Naxi; also: other subdialects of Eastern-Naxi Yongningba-Naxi, Guabie-Naxi. Dialect: subdialect of Eastern-Naxi HE ET AL. 1985.*

name from Beiquba in Ninglang county, Yunnan province, China; spoken in the above location as well as in Shaoping and Zhangzidan in Yongsheng county, Yunnan province HE ET AL. 1985.

Bela *see* Apatani

**Belhariya** *other names: Athpare [allo] is a variant spelling of Athpahare. Cf. Athpariya-Yakkha; Rai; also: other languages of the Athpariya-Yakkha subgroup Athpariya, Chhulung, Chhintang, Mugali, Phangduwali, Lumba-Yakkha, Yakkha. Dialect: belongs to Athpariya-Yakkha, a subgroup of Eastern-Kiranti HANSSON; also falls under the cover-term 'Rai'.*

spoken by the Athpariya-Rai (Athpare-Rai [allo]) in Khankuta bajar, Nepal; Lengswa-Athpariya is a separate variety spoken in Bhagaon 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 MICHAILOVSKY 1975. Southern-East-Kiranti

Bengali *see* Bawm  
Chittagong-Sho [exoloc]

Bengni *see* Abor-Miri-Dafla [grp]  
Apatani  
Dafla [paleoexo]  
Nishi [grp][auto]  
Tagen [exo]

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

Beni *see* Dafla [paleoexo]

Bernot *see* Andro

Bete [allo] *see* Biäte  
*STEDT data:* (KUK) STC.BETE <1>

Bghai, Bghe, Bghwe [allo] *see* Bre  
Bwe-a [exo]

Bhadgaon *see* Newari  
Pahari

Bhagaon *see* Athpariya  
Belhariya

Bhaktapur *see* Dolakha [loc]

**Bhamo** *Cf. Jinghpaw, Duleng, Katha, Mogaung, Myitkyina, Kachin, Htingnai, Hukong, Hka-hku, Hkauri, Nhkum, Shidan. Dialect: the most prestigious Jinghpaw dialect MARAN. Hka-hku [ptm]*  
Hkauri [auto]  
Hukong [loc]  
Tsasen

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* Bhutanese  
Sikkimese  
Tamang-1

- Bhotia [grp] [paleo]** *other names:* Bhutia [allo] is a variant spelling of Bhoti. *Cf.* Lhoke, Sikkimese, Sherpa, Spiti, Tamang-1. Bhotia-of-Bhutan = Bhutanese; Bhotia-of-Sikkim = Sikkimese. old-fashioned cover-term for various Himalayish languages like Lhoke, Sikkimese, Sherpa, Spiti, Tamang-1, etc.
- Bhotia-of-Bhutan *see* Bhotia [grp] [paleo]
- Bhotia-of-Dukpa *see* Bhutanese
- Bhotia-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>
- Bhuda** *Group:* a Kham-speaking subtribe of 'Magars' *WATTERS* 1975. *Cf.* Kham, Magar *also:* grp, Pun [grp], Pun, Gharti, Rokha.
- Bhujel-Kham *see* Babang-Kham [loc]
- Bhuji** *Cf.* Kham *also:* grp *Dialect:* of Kham *WATTERS P.C.* 1989
- Bhuji-Khola *see* Babang-Kham [loc]
- Bhumtam *see* Bumthang Gungdekha
- Bhumtang *see* Bumthang
- Bhutan *see* Bhutanese Panakha
- Bhutanese** *other names:* drug-pa [wt] [allo] is a variant spelling of Drukpa [mt], Dukpa [mt], Drukha, Drukke; hlo-skad [wt] [allo] is a variant spelling of Lhoskad [wt], Lhoka [mt], Lhoke [mt], Hloka [mt], Lho [mt]; Dzongkha [allo] is a variant spelling of Jonkha, Zongkhar, Zonkar; Bhotia-of-Bhutan [allo] is a variant spelling of Bhotia-of-Dukpa *ETHNOLOGUE*. *Cf.* Bhotia *also:* grp. Lhoka, Hloka, Kebumtamp, Lhoke, Lho ≠ Lho-pa = Luoba. *Dialect:* of Southern-Tibetan *NISHI* 4.03; Central-Bodish IST. [Shafer: Bd-C Benedict: Tk-Bd]. national language of Bhutan; partially intelligible with Sikkimese *ETHNOLOGUE*.
- see also*
- Bumthang  
Luoba [pi]  
Tashigang  
Mangdikha  
Gungdekha  
Khenkha  
Tsamangkha  
Kurtopakha  
Salabekha
- Bhutia [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] Rangkhoh; [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
- Bijiang-Bai [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Pi-chiang-Pai [allo] [wg]. *Cf.* Bai; *also:* other dialects of Bai *XU AND ZHAO* 1984 Jianchuan-Bai, Dali-Bai. Eryuan, Heqing. *Dialect:* of Bai *XU AND ZHAO* 1984.
- 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 Jinsha counties, both in Guizhou; also, Zhenxiong county in Yunnan (those parts nearest to Bijie county)
- Bika-Hani [pi]** *other names:* Pi-k'a-Ha-ni [allo] [wg]. *Cf.* Hani-a; *also:* other dialects of Hani Haoni-Hani, Ha'ai-Hani; [subdialects of Bika-Hani] Biyue, Kaduo, Enu, Ake. *Dialect:* of Hani *LI ET AL.* 1986. name from Biyue and Kaduo, ethnic subgroups of Hani. Spoken by 270,000 people, living primarily in Mojiang Hani NA county, Jiangcheng Hani/Yi/Dai NA county, Zhenyuan county, and Jingdong county, Yunnan province, China *LI ET AL.* 1986.
- Biksi** *a little-known, somewhat divergent dialect of North-Lorung, a member of Northern-East-Kiranti HANSSON* 1989. *other names:* Biksit [allo] *HANSSON* 1989. *Cf.* North-Lorung; *also:* other members of Northern-East-Kiranti *HANSSON* 1989 Yamphu, South-Lorung, Yamphe. '√ spoken in the east of the Northern-Lorung area, [possibly] in the panchayats of Dhupu and Bahrobise [in Nepal]' *HANSSON* 1989.
- Bilichi** *Cf.* Mogpha, Karen *also:* grp. *Dialect:* listed in *ETHNOLOGUE* as a dialect of Mogpha. [Shafer: Karenic Benedict: Karenic]. Karen [grp]
- Binchuan *see* Central-Yi Western-Yi
- Biseka *see* Tujia [exo] [pi]
- Bisu** *other names:* Misu [allo] *SRINUAN* 1976, P. X is a variant spelling of Mbisu. *Cf.* Lolo *also:* grp, Phunoi, Pyen, Mpi, Hwethom; [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 <1>; JAM-GSTC.BU <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 [pi<sup>31</sup>.jɔ<sup>31</sup>] [IPA]. *Cf.* Bika-Hani; *also:* other dialects of Bika-Hani Enu, Kaduo, Ake. *Dialect:* subdialect of Bika-Hani *LI ET AL. 1986* name from Biyue, an ethnic subgroup of Hani. *LI ET AL. 1986* provide a detailed word-list and comparative phonological discussion of the variety of Biyue spoken in Caiyuan, Mojiang Hani NA county, Yunnan province, China; brief comparative discussion also in *LI 1979*.

Bizeka *see* Tujia [exo] [pi]

**Bla-brang-Tibetan** *Cf.* Amdo-Tibetan *J. SUN 1992* perhaps same as Labrang.

Black-Lahu [allo] *see* Lahu-Na  
Lahu-Shi  
≠Lolo-(Black)

Black-Lisu *see* Taku-Lisu

Black-Lolo *see* Lolo-(Black)

Blimaw [allo] *see* Bwe-a [exo]

Bodhe *see* Yakkha

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]. *SUN* lists Baima, Tamangic, Tibetan, Takpa (Cuona-Monpa), and Tsangla (Motuo-Monpa) under Bodic.

**Bodish [grp]** *a section of* Bodic [grp], a division of Tibeto-Burman [grp] *IST*. *Cf.* Bodic *also:* grp; [other sections of Bodic [grp] *IST*] West-Himalayish [grp], East-Himalayish [grp], West-Central-Himalayish [grp]; [branches of Bodish [grp] *IST*] Bodish-x, Jiarong, Tsangla, Gurung. [Shafer: Bdc-Bd].

Bodish-Bahing *see* Magar

**Bodish-x** *a branch of* Bodish [grp], a section of Bodic [grp] *IST*; includes Tibetan proper. *Cf.* Bodish *also:* grp, Bodic [grp], Tibetan; [other sections of Bodic [grp] *IST*] West-Himalayish [grp], East-Himalayish [grp], West-Central-Himalayish [grp]; [other branches of Bodish [grp] *IST*] Tsangla, Jiarong, Gurung; [units of Bodish-x *IST*] West-Bodish, East-Bodish, Central-Bodish, South-Bodish. [Shafer: Bd-Bd].

**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 *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, Moran, Tipura; [dialects of Bodo] Mech, Goalpara; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Kachari, Bodo-Garo [grp], Baric [grp]. Barish = Bodo-Garo [grp]. Plains-Kachari is related to Hills-Kachari = Dimasa. Boro is related to Bor; is related to Bori; is related to Bor-Abor; is related to Bor-duor = Nocte. [Shafer: Br-W

Benedict: BG-Bodo].

the allonym Bara is the source for the terms Baric (used in *IST*) and Barish (used in *STC*).

*STEDT data:* (BG) ACST.BODO <5>; AW-TBT.BORO <122>; JAM-ETY.BO <123>; JAM-GSTC.BO <50>; JAM-VSTB.BORO <2>; RJL-DPTB.BODO <10>; STC.BODO <29>; WSC-SH.BODO <2>

**Bodo-Garo [grp]** *other names:* Barish [allo] (Benedict's own allonym *STC*; abbreviated 'Bar'). *Cf.* Baric *also:* grp, Garo, Bodo. *Dialect:* one of the principal nuclei of Tibeto-Burman *STC*. [Benedict: BG]. similar to *IST*'s Baric [grp].

Bodo-Naga-Kachin *see* Krangkru  
Norra  
Tangsarr [exo?]  
Zitung

**Bokar** *Cf.* Adi *also:* grp; [other Adi subtribes, groups, dialects]: Adi [grp]. *Dialect:* subtribe and dialect of Adi. Bokar is part of the Tani group given in *J. SUN 1993*. There are two dialects of Bokar, Upper and Lower *MEGU 1990*. Bokar shares both eastern and western Tani linguistic traits, but leans more toward the latter subgroup; the Bokar Adis live mainly in the northern West Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh *J. SUN 1993 P. 468*. *STEDT data:* (TANI) JS-HCST.BOKAR OY <377>; JS-HCST.BOKAR S <9>; JZ-LUOBA.BOKAR <1>

**Bokar Lhoba** *STEDT data:* (TANI) SLZO-MLD.LBML <175>; RJL-DPTB.LUOBA <19>; ZMYYC.BOKAR51 <1004>

**Bola [auto]** *other names:* Pola [allo] *DAI ET AL 1985, P. 56-71* *Cf. also:* other members of Bm-N *IST* Achang, Phun, Taren, Tudza, Zaiwa, Maru, Lechi; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Jinghpaw, Maran, Kachin. *STEDT data:* (BM) DQ-BOLA.BOLA <271>; JAM-TSR.BOLA <1>

Bom [allo] *see* ≠Bawm  
Paang

Bontawa [allo] *see* Bantawa

**Bor** *Group:* 'among the Wancho, *BROWN 1851* includes Bor-Muthun, Horu-Muthun, and Khulung-Muthun' *MAR:392*. *Cf.* Muthun, Wancho, Khulung, Horu. is related to Bori; is related to Bor-Abor; is related to Boro = Bodo; is related to Bor-duor = Nocte.

Bor-duor *see* Nocte

Bor-ling *see* Angami

Bordur, Borduria *see* Nocte

**Bori** *Cf.* Adi *also:* grp, Bor-Abor; [other Adi subtribes, groups, dialects]: Adi [grp]. is related to Bor; is related to Boro = Bodo; is related to Bor-duor = Nocte. *Dialect:* subtribe and dialect of Adi. probably = Bor-Abor. 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 Minyong. 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

**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]	<i>see</i>	Wancho
Bor-Muthun	<i>see</i>	Horu Khulung
Bowa	<i>see</i>	Guabie-Naxi [loc] [pi]
Brô	<i>see</i>	Manö
Braginyaw	<i>see</i>	Karen [grp]
Brahmaputra	<i>see</i>	Naga [grp]
Brahmi-Monpa [allo]	<i>see</i>	Northern-Monpa
Bramu [allo]	<i>see</i>	Bhramu
<b>Bre</b>	<i>other names:</i> Pray [allo] is a variant spelling of Brec, Brek (variants of Burmese name); Pramanö [exo] (Kayah term); Pre [auto]; Lakü [auto] <i>EMMONS 1966</i> Cf: Karen <i>also:</i> grp It is important not to confuse the Sgaw term Bwe, or Bghai, with Bre.' <i>EMMONS 1966 P. 9</i>	
Brè, Brec [allo], Brek	<i>see</i>	Bwe-a [exo]
Brokpa	<i>see</i>	Sagtengpa
<b>bTsan-lha</b>	Cf: Jiarong. <i>Dialect:</i> Jiarong <i>NAGANO</i> .	
Budhi [allo]	<i>see</i>	Ladakhi
Bugun [exo]	<i>see</i>	Khoa
<b>Bugun-Sherdukpen-Lishpa</b>	Cf: Abor-Miri-Dafla <i>also:</i> grp listed by <i>SUN</i> under North Assam areal grouping	
<b>Bujeli</b>	Cf: Himalayish? <i>WATTERS P.C. 1989</i>	
Bum	<i>see</i>	Leinsi
Bumtangkha	<i>see</i>	Bumthang
<b>Bumthang</b>	<i>a central dialect of Bhutanese WEIDERT 1980. other names:</i> Bumthangkha [allo] is a variant spelling of Bhumtang, Bhumtam, Bumtangkha <i>ETHNOLOGUE</i> Cf: Bhutanese, Kebumtamp, Tashigang. <i>STEDT data:</i> (TBC) AW-TBT.BUM <21>	
<b>Bunan</b>	<i>a unit of</i> North-Northwestern-West-Himalayish, a branch of West-Himalayish [grp] <i>IST. other names:</i> Gahri [allo], Lahuli-of-Bunan <i>ETHNOLOGUE</i> Cf: West-Himalayish <i>also:</i> grp; North-Northwestern-West-Himalayish; [other branches of West-Himalayish [grp] <i>IST</i> ] Eastern-West-Himalayish, Northwestern-West-Himalayish; Almora, Janggali; [other units of North-Northwestern-West-Himalayish <i>IST</i> ] Thebor. [Shafer: WH-NNW Benedict: Him-Knr]. said to be related to Thebor, Sumchu, Sungam, Kanauri, Chitkhuli, Tukpa, Kanashi <i>ETHNOLOGUE</i> . <i>STEDT data:</i> (WH) JAM-GSTC.BUNAN <1>; RJL-DPTB.BUNAN <5>; SBN-BUNQ.BUN <20>; STC.BUNAN <13>; WSC-SH.BUNAN <4>	
Bunancun	<i>see</i>	Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]
Bunjogi	<i>see</i>	Bawm
Bunzoo	<i>see</i>	Bawm Paang
Bunzoo-a	<i>see</i>	≠Bawm Paang
Bunzoo-b	<i>see</i>	Bawm ≠Paang

Burang	<i>see</i>	Burang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
<b>Burang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]</b>	<i>other names:</i> Pulan-Tibetan [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of P'u-lan-Tibetan [wg], spu-hreng [wt]. Cf: Tibetan <i>also:</i> grp; Central-Tibetan; [other dialects of Central-Tibetan, see cross-references field for] Central-Tibetan. <i>Dialect:</i> Central-Tibetan <i>NISHI 3.03</i> . spoken in Burang (Pulan) county, Ngari district, Tibetan NA region, China. Extensive description in <i>QU AND TAN</i> of variety from the county seat, in the southwestern part of the county.	
Buri	<i>see</i>	Kutang-Bhotia
Burig	<i>see</i>	Purik
<b>Burman</b>	<i>a branch of the Burmish section of Burmic IST. other names:</i> Burma-Branch [allo] <i>IST. Cf:</i> Burmic; Burmish; <i>also:</i> other branches of Burmish <i>IST</i> Lolo, Hor, Xixia; [units of Burman] South-Burman, North-Burman. For ease of reference, <i>IST</i> 's Burma-Branch is called 'Burman' in the present directory.	
<b>Burmese</b>	<i>a member of South-Burman IST. Cf: also:</i> other members of South-Burman <i>IST</i> Arakanese, Tavoy, Marma, Taungyo, Yaw, Danu, Intha, Maghi. [Shafer: Bm-S Benedict: Bl-Bm]. the Tibeto-Burman language with the largest number of speakers. <i>see also</i>	
	<i>see also</i>	Bwe-a [exo] Chaungtha Gekho Inle Jinghpaw Khiamngan Lolo [grp] Mandalay Manö Mogpha Mru Nungish [grp] Pa-o [auto] Sgaw Tanchingya [?] Taru [exo] Taungyi [exo?] Yabein Yanbye Yejein [exo] Yinbaw Yintale [exo]
<b>Burmese (Inscriptional)</b>	<i>STEDT data:</i> (BM) JAM-TIL.OB <3>; JO-PB.OB <87>	
<b>Burmese (Modern)</b>	<i>STEDT data:</i> (BM) GHL-PPB.BURMESE (MOD) <106>	
<b>Burmese (Spoken)</b>	<i>STEDT data:</i> (BM) GHL-PPB.BURMESE <46>; JO-PB.SB <145>	
<b>Burmese (Written)</b>	<i>STEDT data:</i> (BM) ACST.WB <41>; AW-TBT.BS <224>; AW-TBT.WB <1>; GEM-CNL.BURMESE (WR) <985>; GHL-PPB.BURMESE (OLD) <174>; ILH-PL.WB <195>; JAM-DL.WB <1>; JAM-ETY.WB <291>; JAM-GSTC.WB <146>; JAM-II.WB <2>; JAM-MLBM.WB <69>; JAM-TIL.WB <90>; JAM-TJLB.WB <402>; JAM-TSR.WB <1>; JAM-VSTB.WB <11>; JO-PB.WB <143>; PKB-WBRD.WB <4080>; RJL-DPTB.B <164>; RJL-DPTB.WB <1>; STC.B <396>; WSC-SH.B <63>; ZMYC.WB39 <1004>	

**Burmish [grp]** *a section of the Burmic division of Tibeto-Burman. Cf. Burmic; also: other sections of Burmic IST Mruish [grp], Nungish [grp], Chiarelsh [grp], Luish [grp], Kukish [grp]; [branches of Burmish] Burman, Lolo, Hor, Xixia. [Shafer: Bmc-Nung].*

Burmish groups<sup>1</sup> *see* Chairelish [grp]  
Dzorgaish [grp]  
Kachinish [grp]  
Lolo [grp]  
Luish [grp]  
Mru  
Taman [sup]

Burmish [grp] *see* Baric [grp]  
Central-Kukish  
East-Kukish  
Kukish [grp]  
Lakher  
Luhupa  
Meitei  
Mikir  
North-Kukish  
North-Naga  
Old-Kuki  
South-Kukish  
West-Kukish

**Bus** *other names: Bushi [allo]. Cf. Lolo also: grp. ≠Dbus. Dialect: Lolo SHIROKOGOROFF 1930.*

**But-pa** *a language of Arunachal, very close to Lish-pa and rather close to Khoa SIMON 1976. Cf. Khoa, Khamba, Memba, Monpa-1, Northern-Monpa, Southern-Monpa, Central-Monpa, Sherdukpen, Miji, Lish-pa, Lish.*

**Butuo-Yi [loc] [pi]** *other names: Bō-Yí [≠allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Pu-t'o-I [wg]; East-Lower-Northern-Yi [allo] YHJMCD. 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 Puge, 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, Shishuangbanna Tai NA prefecture, Yunnan province, China. This is the least widely-spoken dialect; briefly described in GAI 1986.*

Buza *see* Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]

Bwe *see* Bre  
Bwe-a [exo]

STEDT data: (KAR) AW-TBT.BW <41>; EJA-HBKD.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, Bghe; Brek [allo] is a variant spelling of Bre, Bre', Brec; Blimaw [allo] (designation used by LUCE 1959 for Western Bwe) is used by the northern Bwes to refer to the southwestern Bwes HENDERSON P.C. 1980; Prja [exo] (Kyebugyi Kayah name for the southern Bre Karen LEHMAN 1967, p. 67) Mehbyu [loco] is a Burmese borrowing used for a group of villages of southwestern Bwe HENDERSON P.C. 1980; 'the (Southern) Bwe now must be called kəjə [IPA]' LEHMAN P.C. 1989. Cf. Gekho, Kayah, Yintale, Geba, Karen also: grp. is related to Bwe-b = Gekho. Blimaw (Western Bwe) is related to Geba (Eastern Bwe). Kekhu = Gekho; Yangtalai = Yintale. ≠Bwel. Dialect: 'Sgaw name of most "central Karen" (Bre, Kayah, Yangtalai, Geba)' 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, Gekho, Tsawko, and Hashu' MCMAHON 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 Rangkas. [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-Yí *see* Butuo-Yi [loc] [pi]

## C

Công *see* Phunoi

Caiyuan *see* Biyue [auto] [pi]

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

Cak *see* Sak

**Canglo** *Cf. Tsangla.*

Cangyuan *see* Western-Yi

Central-Angami *see* Tengima

<sup>1</sup>The 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.

**Central·Bodish** Cf: Tibetan *also*: grp [Shafer: Bd-C].Jad  
Kagate·Tibetan  
Lahul  
Lhasa·Tibetan [ctt] [loc]  
Mnyam [wt]  
Sherpa·Tibetan  
Spiti  
Western·Innovative·Tibetan

**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

Puma  
Southern·East·Kiranti

Central·Kiranti [grp] *see* East·Kiranti [grp]

**Central·Kukish** *a branch of* Kukish [grp], a section of  
Burmish [grp] *IST*. Cf: Kukish *also*: grp; Burmish [grp]; [units  
of Central·Kukish *IST*] Lushai, Poeron, Haka; [other  
branches of Kukish [grp] and sections of Burmish [grp]  
*IST*, see cross-referencess for] Kukish [grp], Burmish [grp].  
[Shafer: Kuk-C].

**Central·Luhupa** *a dialect of* Kupome, a unit of Luhupa  
*IST*. Cf: Kupome, Luhupa, Northern·Luhupa,  
Southern·Luhupa; *also*: other languages of the Kupome  
unit *IST* Kupome, Khunggoi; [other units of Luhupa *IST*]  
Tangkul, Maring. [Shafer: Kuk-Luh].

**Central·Monpa** Cf: Memba, Khamba, 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*  
*GUPTA*.Sharchop [auto]

**Central·Nusu [pi]** *other names*: Zhizhiluo·Laomudeng·Nusu  
[allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Chih-chih-luo·Lao-mu-  
teng·Nu-su (from locations where Central·Nusu is  
spoken). Cf: Nusu; *also*: other dialects of Nusu *SUN ET AL.*  
1986, Northern·Nusu, Southern·Nusu. *Dialect*: of Nusu  
*SUN ET AL.* 1986.  
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  
Kolhreng  
Kom  
Kyau  
Langgang  
Langrong  
Purum  
Southern·Luhupa  
Tarao

Central·Sangtam *see* Phelongre  
Pochuri  
Thukumi [exo]

**Central·Tibetan** *other names*: Weizang·Tibetan [allo/loc]  
[pi] is a variant spelling of Wei-tsang·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,  
Gyirong·Tibetan, Jirel·Tibetan, Kagate·Tibetan,  
Lhasa·Tibetan, Lhünzê·Tibetan, Mustang·Tibetan,  
Poindo·Tibetan, Qüxü·Tibetan, Rutog·Tibetan,  
Sherpa·Tibetan, Shingsapa·Tibetan, Tingri·Tibetan,  
Xikazê·Tibetan, Zêtang·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*: [lɔ<sup>31</sup>·lo<sup>33</sup>·pho<sup>31</sup>] [ethno] [IPA];  
[lɔ<sup>31</sup>·lɿ<sup>33</sup>] [ethno] [IPA]. Cf: Yi; *also*: other subgroups of Yi  
Western·Yi, Northern·Yi, Eastern·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 AT 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 Binchuan 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, Nanhua, Yongren, Mouding, Shuangbo, and Lufeng  
counties, and parts of Yuanmou county (all within the Chuxiong Yi  
NA prefecture); (b) (secondary locations) Midu 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* Zêtang·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
Ch'ing-hua·Pu *see* Qinghua·Pumi [pi]  
Ch'ing-t'u *see* Qingtuping·Qiang [loc] [pi]  
Ch'opa [exo] *see* Rawang  
Ch'ü *see* Qüxü·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
Cha *see* Zanda·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
Chainpur *see* Yakkha

**Chairel [\*]** Cf: Daignet, Chairelish *also*: grp. [Shafer:  
Bmc-Chr Benedict: BG?].  
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].Kachinish [grp] Kukish [grp]*

**Chakhesang [acro]** *Cf: Khezha, Chokri, Sangtam, Pochuri. Chakrima = Chokri. 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.*

**Chakpa** *a Luish language of Manipur THOUDAM P.C. 1979. Cf: Sengmai, Kadu, Sak, Phayeng, Andro, Sekmai, Luish also: grp. may be same as Sak.*

Chakrima [exo] *see* Angami  
Chakhesang [acro]  
Chokri

**Chakroma** *Group: Western Angami MAR:380. Cf: Angami. is related to Chakrima, Chekrama = Chokri.*

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

Chamba *see* Kanauri [grp]

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

Chamdo-Tibetan *see* Qamdo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

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

Chamling [allo] *see* Rodong

**Champhung** *Cf: Tangkhul; also: other dialects of Tangkhul IST Ukhrul; [other units of Luhupa IST] Maring, 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 [allo]. Mojung [exo] is a variant spelling of Mozungr, Mochungr (Ao exonym MAR:391); Mojung [exo] (Konyak exonym MILLS); Machongri [exo] is a variant spelling of Machongrr (Sangtam exonym MAR:389; Majung [exo] is a variant spelling of Manjung (seen in SREEDHAR P. 27-8); Mochumi [exo] (Simi exonym MAR:391, MILLS). Cf: Nagish also: grp; Baric [grp]; [other branches of Nagish [grp] IST] Nocte, Wancho, Moshang, Angwanku, Chang-1; [other sections of Baric [grp] IST] Barish [grp]. ≠Achang; ≠Chang-2 = Limbu; Mochumi ≠Mozhumi = Rengma. [Shafer: Brc-Ng Benedict: Kyk].  
*STEDT data: (NN) ACST.CH NAGA <2>; AW-TBT.CHANG <107>; GEM-CNL.CHANG <936>; JAM-GSTC.CHANG <16>; RJI-DPTB.CHANG <1>; RJI-DPTB.CHANG(KONYAK) <1>; STC.CHANG <2>; WTF-PNN.CH <174>**

Chang-2 *see* ≠Chang-1  
Limbu

**Changaya** *Cf: Konyak also: grp; [other 'dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. Dialect: Konyak SREEDHAR, P. 10.*

Changdu-Tibetan *see* Qamdo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

**Changi** *Cf: Limbu, Yakha. is related to Chang-2 = Limbu. ≠Chang-1; ≠Changki; ≠Chang-Naga = Chang-1. Dialect: part of the Limbu subfamily of East Himalayish 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 [allo]. Cf: Ao; Mongsen; also: other dialects of Mongsen Khari; [other sub-units of Ao IST] Longla, Chungli, Tengsa. ≠Changi. 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]

**Changnoi** *Group: a Wancho group MAR:381. Cf: Wancho.*

Changnu *see* Changjan

**Changnyu [loc]** *Cf: Konyak also: grp; ['dialects' of Konyak] Konyak [grp]; [other Konyak locations] Mulung, Wakching, Wanching, Sima, Tablung. 'the mother village of the Konyaks' HUTTON, P. 383, MAR:381.*

**Changpa** *a dialect of West Central Tibet NISHIDA 1970, FOLD-OUT MAP AFTER P. 338. Cf: Tibetan also: grp.*

**Changsen** *Cf: Thado. Dialect: Thado.*

**Changyanguh** *Group: a Western Chang group MAR:381. Cf: Chang-1.*

Chang-Naga [allo] *see* ≠Changi  
Chang-1

Chantel Magar [allo] *see* Chantyal

**Chantyal** *Group: Gurung group of West Nepal WATERS 1975, P. 72. Chantel Magar [allo] Cf: Gurung also: grp, Magar [grp].*

*'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 Chantyal 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: (TGTM) NPB-CHANQ.CHANQ <321>*

Chaokik [exo] *see* Konyak [grp]

Chashan *see* Lechi [auto]



**Chaudangsi** *a (unit) of Almora, a branch of West-Himalayish IST. other names: Tsaudangsi [allo] ETHNOLOGUE. Cf. also: sub-units of Chaudangsi IST Byangsi; [other (units) of Almora IST] Rangkas. [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>

**Chaungtha** *Cf. Burmese. Dialect: Burmese VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977.*  
name means 'people of the valley' or 'people of the stream'  
*ETHNOLOGUE*

**Chaurasia** *see* Chaurasya

**Chaurasya** *a (unit) of Western-East-Himalayish, a branch of East-Himalayish [grp] IST. other names: Chourasya [allo] is a variant spelling of Chaurasia, Tsaurasya ETHNOLOGUE. Cf. Western-East-Himalayish; East-Himalayish also: grp; [other (units) of Western-East-Himalayish [IST] Thulung, Bahing, Dumi, Sunwar; [other branches of East-Himalayish [grp] IST] Eastern-East-Himalayish. [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>*

**Chaya-Tibetan** *see* Zhag'yab-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

**Chedi** *see* Lisu [grp]

**Chekrama** *see* Angami  
Chakroma  
Chokri  
Khezha

**Cheli** *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.*

**Chengduo-Tibetan [allo] [pi]** *see* Chindu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

**Chengjiang** *see* Southern-Yi

**Chebang** *a branch of West-Central-Himalayish [grp], a section of Bodic [grp] IST; close to the Kiranti nucleus STC. other names: Praja [auto] CAUGHLEY ET AL, N.D.; Tsepang [allo] ETHNOLOGUE. Cf. West-Central-Himalayish also: grp; Bodic [grp]; [other sections of Bodic [grp] IST] West-Himalayish [grp], East-Himalayish [grp], Bodish [grp]; [other branches of West-Central-Himalayish [grp] IST] Magar-1, Hayu; [other complex pronominalizing languages] Khambu [grp], Thakali, Kusunda, Bhramu; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Raji. [Shafer: WCH Benedict: BV].Kusunda [\*]*  
*STEDT data:* (KMCS) ACST.CH <1>; ACST.CHEPANG <2>; AH-CSDPN.CH <805>; AW-TBT.CHEP <165>; BM-PK7.CHE <41>; JAM-ETY.CP <100>; JAM-GSTC.CHEPANG <1>; JAM-VSTB.CHEPANG <7>; RJL-DPTB.CHEPANG <4>; SIL-CHEP.CHEP <2044>; STC.CHEPANG <8>; STC.CHPANG <1>; WSC-SH.CHEPANG <2>

**Chebang (Eastern)** *STEDT data: (KMCS) RC-CHEPQ.CHEP <315>*

**Chhapang, Chhathar [allo]** *see* Chhatthare-Limbu

**Chhatthare-Limbu** *other names: Chhathar [allo] ETHNOLOGUE. Cf. Eastern-Kiranti; [other Eastern-Kiranti languages HANSSON 1989 Limbu. Chhapang ≠ Chebang. Dialect: Eastern-Kiranti HANSSON 1989.*  
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, Tangkhuwa, and Teliya (all the above in Dhankuta district).

**Chhilling** *see* Athpariya  
Belhariya  
Southern-East-Kiranti

**Chhintang, Chhintage** *see* Chhintang

**Chhintang** *a nearly-extinct member of Southern-East-Kiranti, a subgroup of East-Kiranti [grp] HANSSON 1989. other names: Chingtang [allo] is a variant spelling of Chhintang IST P. 3, N. 8, Chhintage HANSSON 1989; Teli [allo] HANSSON 1989; Chintang-rung [autogloss] HANSSON 1989. Cf. Southern-East-Kiranti; East-Kiranti also: grp; Rai; [other members of Southern-East-Kiranti HANSSON 1989] Belhariya, Chhulung, Athpariya, Mugali, Phangduwali, Lumba-Yakkha, Yakkha. Lambichong = Mugali. '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 Chhintang, near the confluence of the Arun and Tamorkosi rivers, including Dandagaon in Ankhisalla panchayat. The Chhintang-Rai usually claim to be a Bantawa subgroup; indeed, all but the elder generation now speak Bantawa HANSSON 1989.*

**Chhulung** *see* Athpariya  
Belhariya  
Chhintang  
Mugali  
Phangduwali  
Southern-East-Kiranti  
Yakkha  
Lumba-Yakkha

Chi	<i>see</i>	Gyirong·Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Jinuo [auto] [pi]
Chia	<i>see</i>	Jiarong [pi]
Chiang	<i>see</i>	Gyangzê·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Chiarelsh [grp]	<i>see</i>	Burmish [grp] Nungish [grp]
Chibusi	<i>see</i>	Northern·Qiang [pi]
Chibusu	<i>see</i>	Yadu·Qiang [loc] [pi]
Chidang·Tibetan	<i>see</i>	Zêtang·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Chieh-gu	<i>see</i>	Jiegu·Tibetan [loc] [pi]
Chien	<i>see</i>	Jainca·Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Jianchuan·Bai [loc] [pi]
Chiengrai	<i>see</i>	Saku
Chih	<i>see</i>	Zhidoi·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Chih-chih-luo-Lao-mu-teng·Nu-su [pi]	<i>see</i>	Central·Nusu [pi]
Chima [allo]	<i>see</i>	Sima [loc]
Chimr	<i>see</i>	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' *LEHMAN*) 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 Khang (Jinghpaw exonym; '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, Chinme, Chinpung, Chiru, Chittagong·Sho [exoloc], Chorei, Dai, Dim, Falam, Fanai, Gangte, Haka [grp], Hallam, Hawthai, Hkangchu, Hngi-yong, Hrangkhoh, Hsemtung, Hualngau, Hyau, Jinghpaw, Kamhau, Khami, Khami·Khumu [grp], Khimi, Khualringklang, Khualshim, Khuangli, Khumi [grp], Khyeng, Kolhreng, Kom, Kuki-Naga [grp], Kukish [grp], Kuku, Kun, Kyau, Lai [grp], Lailenpi·Mara, Laizo [grp], Lamgang, Langrong, Lawtu, Lawtve, Ledu, Lente, Lomban, Lothi, Luhupa [grp] (possibly units and dialects as well), Lushai, M'kang, Mara, Matu, Meitei, Minbu, Mindat-1, Mru, Ng'ga, Ng'meng, Ngawn, Nguite, Nitu, Northern·Khami, Paang, Pallaing, Pankhu, Purum, Qin, Rangkhoh, Sabeu·Mara, Saingbaung, Sakajaib, Sandoway, Senthang, Shandu, Shiyang, Shoa, Sittu, Southern·Khami, Taisun, Tamang-2, Tapung, Tarao, Tashon, Taungtha, Tawr, Teizang, Thado, Tlantlang, Tlongsai, Vaipai, Welaung, Yawdwinn, Yokwa, Zahao, Zanniat, Zeuhngang, Zo, Zokhaoh, Zophei, Zotung; [*consult cross-references under entries for:*] Chin·Special·Divis [Shafer: (Kuk-N) Benedict: (Kuk-N)]. 'Chin' is a loose exonymic designation for many Northern Kukish languages and peoples; see *BAREIGTS 1969*.

China<sup>2</sup> *see specific entries such as:* Aini·Hani [auto] [pi], Ake [auto] [pi], Akha [auto], Anshunguan·Tibetan [loc] [pi], Anzitou·Qiang [loc] [pi], Axi [auto] [pi/cet], Azha [auto] [pi/cet], Bai [pi], Bajishan [pi], Batang·Tibetan [loc] [pi], Beiquba·Naxi [loc] [pi], Bika·Hani [pi], Biyue [auto] [pi], Burang·Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Buyuan·Jinuo [loc] [pi], Central·Tibetan, Central·Yi, Chomo·Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Cimulin·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], Ha'ai·Hani [pi], Hani-a [pi], Hani-b [auto] [pi], Heihu·Qiang [pi/loc], Heishui·Qiang [loc] [pi], Heping·Qiang [loc] [pi], Hkauri [auto], Hniksu·Qiang [loc], Hou'erku·Qiang [loc] [pi], Houshan [pi], Hualong·Tibetan [loc] [pi], Huangzhong·Tibetan [loc] [pi], Jeu-g'oe [auto], Jiashan·Qiang [loc] [pi], Jinuo [auto] [pi], Jiuziying·Qiang-b [loc] [pi], Khams·Tibetan [wt], Ledu·Tibetan [loc] [pi], Lhasa·Tibetan [ctt] [loc], Liphu [auto] [cet], 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], Ngawa [ctt] [adm], Nhkum [auto], Ni [auto] [pi/wg], Niushan·Qiang [loc] [pi], Noesu [cet], Northern·Yi, Nu [pi] [exo], Nujiang·Lisu [loc] [pi], Nujiang·Trung [pi] [loc], Nusu [pi] [auto], Phunoi, Poindo·Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Pumi [exo] [pi], Puxi·Qiang [pi], Qingtuping·Qiang [loc] [pi], Qinghua·Pumi [pi], Rutog·Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Shidan [auto] [pi], Shuikui·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], Tongren·Tibetan [pi], Tongshanzhai·Qiang [loc] [pi], Tujia [exo] [pi], Wasi·Jiarong [pi], Wasi·Qiang [loc] [pi], Weigu·Qiang [pi], Weining [pi], Western·Naxi [pi], Western·Yi, Xiabaishui·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], Yayisai·Enu [loc] [pi], Yi [grp] [exo], Yongsheng·Lisu [loc] [pi], Youle·Jinuo [loc] [pi], Zêtang·Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Zagunao·Jiarong [pi], Zanda·Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Zengtou·Xiazhai·Qiang [loc] [pi], Zhuokeji·Jiarong [pi], Zida [pi], Lama, Lisu [grp]

<sup>2</sup>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. ≠Chinbon. *Dialect*: 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 *LEHMAN; 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*: (KUK) 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*: Utb, 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. ≠Chinbok. [Shafer: Kuk-S]. Chittagong-Sho [exoloc]
- Chindu** *see* Chindu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- Chindu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names*: Chengduo-Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Ch'eng-to-Tibetan [wg], khri-fidu [wt]. Cf. Khams-Tibetan; other Khams-Tibetan dialects, see cross-references field of Khams-Tibetan.  
*Dialect*: Khams-Tibetan *NISHI* 5.04.  
spoken in Chindu (Chengduo) county, Yushu Tibetan AN prefecture, Qinghai province, China.
- Chindwin** *see* Chinbon  
Hukong [loc]  
Naga [grp]  
Nau'aw  
Pyengu  
Tangsa-1
- 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] [ctt], Ha'ai-Hani [pi], Heishui-Qiang [loc] [pi], Hou'erku-Qiang [loc] [pi], Jiuziyang-Qiang-a [pi], Karen [grp], Khams-Tibetan [wt], Lahu, Lipo [auto] [cet], Muya [pi], Naxi [pi], Nu [pi] [exo], Nungish [grp], Pumi [exo] [pi], Puxi-Qiang [pi], Pyu [\*], Rawang, Tena, Tosu [\*], Tujia [exo] [pi], Wasi-Qiang [loc] [pi], Woni [grp] [exo], Wuding-Yi [pi/loc], 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 <48>; JAM-ETY.MC <2>; JAM-TIL.MC <1>; RJL-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.CHINESE <405>; GSR.OC/MC <1000>; RJL-DPTB.AC <26>
- Ching** *see* Jinghpaw
- Chingkao** Cf. Konyak *also*: grp; [other 'dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. *Dialect*: Konyak MAR:381.
- Chinglang** Cf. Konyak *also*: grp; [other 'dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. *Dialect*: Konyak MAR:381.
- Chinglanggou** *see* Cimulin-Qiang [pi]
- Chingmengnu** *see* Phom
- Chingpaw** *see* Jinghpaw
- Chintang [allo]** *see* Chhintang  
*STEDT data*: (KIR) ACST.CHINTANG <1>; STC.CHINTANG <1>
- Chinkao** *see* Konyak [grp]
- Chinme** Cf. Chin *also*: grp. *Dialect*: Southern Chin *LSI*. Not in *IST* or *BAREIGTS*.
- Chinpong** *Group*: a Southern Chin group *BAREIGTS*. *other names*: Chin-pong [allo] (seen in *JORDAN* 1971).
- Chintang-rung** *see* Chhintang
- Chipalongan** *see* Kawlum
- Chiplag** *see* Gurung
- Chirkuwa** *see* Tamachhang
- Chirr** *a southern form of Yimchungru* MAR:381.  
Cf. Yimchungru; *also*: other dialects of Yimchungru Tikhir, Tirkhir, Minir, Pherrongre, Wui. ≠Chiru.
- 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, Aimol; Old-Kuki; [other units of Old-Kuki *IST*] Western-Old-Kuki, Lamgang, Kyau, Kolhreg; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Chin [grp]. ≠Chirr. [Shafer: Kuk-O].  
'The Chiru stand entirely alone ✓ in Manipur in the hills west of the Logtak lake ✓ they are few and scattered' *MILLS*.  
*STEDT data*: (KCN) AW-TBT.CHIRU <10>
- Chisholimi-Simi [loc]** Cf. Simi. Sema = Simi. *Dialect*: Sema *SREEDHAR*, P. 19.
- Chisopani** *see* Puma
- Chitkhuli** *a language of the Kanauri (unit) of Northwestern-West-Himalayish IST. Cf. also*: 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 BERNO 1958; Khyang [allo] is a variant spelling of Khyeng (identified as Chittagong by BERNOT AND BERNO 1958). Cf: Sho; South-Kukish; Chin also: grp; [other units of South-Kukish IST] Khami, Yawdwin; [other members of Sho IST] Chinbon, Minbu, Saingbaung, Thayetmo, Lemyo. [Shafer: Kuk-S]. Chittagong is the Bengali name of a city in Bangladesh; thus, an 'exoloconym'.*

Chiu *see* Jigzhi-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
Nu [pi] [exo]  
Nungish [grp]  
Chiu-tzu *see* Jiuziying-Qiang-a [pi]  
Chiu-tzu-ying-Ch'iang *see* Jiuziying-Qiang-b [loc] [pi]  
Chiu-tzu-ying-Ch'iang-a *see* Jiuziying-Qiang-a [pi]  
Chiutse *see* Rawang  
Chizemi *see* Chizemi-Simi [loc]

**Chizemi-Simi [loc]** *Cf: Simi, Khezha, Angami. Sema = Simi. ≠Chizima = Lotha. Dialect: 'the Eastern Sema spoken in Chizemi village within the Khezha area' SREEDHAR, P. 19; shows Khezha and Angami influence.*

Chizima [exo] *see* ≠Chizemi-Simi [loc]  
Lotha  
Cho [allo] *see* Chinbok  
Jonê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
≠Kyau  
Ng'men

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

**Choha** *other names: Choka [allo] SREEDHAR, P. 20. Cf: Konyak also: grp; [other 'dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. Dialect: Konyak MAR:381.*

Choimi [exo] *see* ≠Ao  
Lotha

Choka [allo] *see* Choha

**Chöko** *other names: Chökö [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: Chakrü [allo]; Chakrima [exo] IST(Angami exonym MAR:381, SREEDHAR P. 16) is a variant spelling of Chekrama. Cf: Angami; East-Kukish; also: other sub-units of Angami IST Tengima; [other (units) of East-Kukish IST] Simi, Rengma; [dialects of Chokri IST] Dzuna, Kehena, Mima; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Chakhesang. Chakrima, Chekrama is related to Chakroma. Dialect: [as Chakrima] a sub-unit of Angami, a (unit) of East-Kukish IST. [Shafer: Kuk-E Benedict: Ng-S]. STEDT data: (NAGA) GEM-CNL.CHOKRI <516>; VN-CHKQ.CHOKRI <235>*

Cholimi [exo] *see* Ao  
≠Lotha

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

**Chomo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names: gro-mo [allo] [wt]; To-mo [allo] RÖRICH 1931; Zhuomu-Tibetan [allo/loc] is a variant spelling of Chuo-mu-Tibetan [wg]; Groma [allo] IST; Tromowa [allo] WALSH 1905; Chumbi-Tibetan [allo/loc] RÖRICH 1931. Dialect: Southern-Tibetan NISHI 4.01; Southern-Bodish IST, RÖRICH 1931. [Shafer: Bd-S]. spoken in Chomo (Yadong) county, Xigazê district, Tibetan NA region, China, near the border with (old) Sikkim; also in Chumbi valley, Nepal WALSH 1905.*

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

**Chorei** *a West Kuki-Chin language of Tripura MAR:408, 409; ETHNOLOGUE lists it as a dialect of Falam. Cf: Kuki-Naga also: grp. Kuki-Chin = Kuki-Naga. Falam [grp].*

Chos-kia *see* Zhuokeji-Jiarong [pi]

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

Choubise *see* Yakkha

Chourasya [allo] *see* Chaurasya

**Chowte** *Cf: Chawte. language of Manipur studied by SHREE KRISHAN P.C.; probably = Chawte.*

Choyang *see* Timta

Chug *see* Lish-pa

**Chukwa** *STEDT 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, Tengsa; [other (units) of North-Naga IST] Lotha, Yimchungru, Thukumi. Dialect: 'largest group of the Ao and the dominant dialect; east of the Mongsens' 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, Jalpaiguri, 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] [cet]  
Lolopho-Yi [cet]  
Luquan [pi]  
Second-Lolopho-Yi [cet]  
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 Xiaoheishui district; specifically, the villages of Ermulin, 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, Tintekiya, 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/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Ts'uo-ch'in-Tibetan [wg], mtsho-chen [wt]. *Cf:* Tibetan *also:* grp; Central-Tibetan; [other dialects of Central-Tibetan, see cross-references field for] Central-Tibetan. *Dialect:* Central-Tibetan *NISHI 3.06*. spoken in Coqên (Cuoqin) county, Ngari district, Tibetan NA region, China. Extensive description in *QU AND TAN* of variety from Dawaxung, in the northern part of the county.
- Coxung [exo], Co-Sung *see* Lahu
- Cuan [paleo] *see* Lolo [grp]
- Cuona-Monpa *see* Bodic [grp]
- Cuoqin-Tibetan *see* Coqên-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

## D

- Da'aiming *see* Wasi-Qiang [loc] [pi]
- Da-chien *see* Dardo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- Dacang *see* Dongshan-Yi [pi/loc]  
First-Dongshan-Yi [pi/loc]
- Dacca *see* Awe  
Dacca-Garo [exoloc]

- 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 [loco]** *Cf:* Gurung *also:* grp. *Dialect:* Eastern dialect of Gurung *HALE P.C. 1980*. 'Daduwa town seems central linguistically' *ETHNOLOGUE P. 565*

- Daeng *see* Lahu-Nyi

- Dafang-Yi [pi/loc]** *other names:* Dāng-Yí [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  
Adi [grp]  
Apatani  
Dafla [paleoexo]  
Luoba [pi]  
Miri [exo]  
Mishmi [grp]  
Tani  
Kaman  
Taraon-Idu  
Sulung  
Hrusso-Dhammai  
Bugun-Sherdukpen-Lishpa

- Dafla [paleoexo]** *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 Dophla; Nyising [allo]; Bengni [auto] is a variant spelling of Bangni, Beni *J. SUN 1993*. *Cf:* Abor-Miri-Dafla *also:* grp, Nishang [grp], Nishi [grp]. ≠ Dafla-x = Nishang [grp], Nishi [grp]. [Shafer: Bdc-Bmc? Benedict: AMD]. the term 'Dafla' was formerly used as a supergroup name for certain languages of the Northeast Frontier Agency (now Arunachal Pradesh); this usage is indicated as Dafla-x under the Nishang [grp] and Nishi [grp]: OtherNyms (Nishang and Nishi being the newer, supplanting terms); 'Dophla' is 'an Anglicized spelling of Assamese "daphalā", pronounced [dɒfla] [IPA]' *GRÜSSNER 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 of Maru *ETHNOLOGUE*

- Dagpakha** *Cf:* Bhutanese *Dialect:* Tibetan dialect of the northeast border of Bhutan *ETHNOLOGUE*

- Daheba *see* Jiuziying-Qiang-a [pi]

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

- Dahuodi *see* Puxi-Qiang [pi]

**Dai** Group: 'a Southern Chin group' BAREIGTS 1969, JORDAN 1971. Cf: Chin also: grp, Nitu. ≠Dai (Tai-Kadai).

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

**Daignet** Cf: Chairel.  
language grouped with Chairel in VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977, CITED IN HALE 1980.

Daing-de see Tanchingya [?]

Daing-na see Tanchingya [?]

Dajiaban see Dongshan-Yi [pi/loc]

Dajianlu-Tibetan see Dardo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Däjonkä see Sikkimese

Dakpa see Sagtengpa

Daliuxing see Jiuziying-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 'Minchia dialect'. county in the Dali Bai NA prefecture, Yunnan province, China.

**Dalong** other names: Darlong [allo] (seen in MAR:408-9). Cf: Tipura, Tripura; also: other dialects of Tipura Tipura. Tripuri = Tipura. Dialect: Tripuri KARAPURKAR 1972; 'a Central Kuki-Chin language of Tripura' MAR:408-9.

Dam see Lahu-Na

Damalo [allo] see Tamalu

Dambug [allo] see Dambung

**Dambung** other names: Dambug [allo] Cf: Mising. Dialect: Mising.

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

**Damu [loco]** 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-Dafla, Adi also: grp more akin to eastern Tani, Damu is not a tone language J. SUN 1993 P. 472.

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

**Danaw (Mon-Khmer)** see Danau  
STEDT data: (Z) GHL-PPB.DANAW <1>

Dandabajar see Yakkha

Dandagaon see Chhintang

Dāng-Yí see Dafang-Yi [pi/loc]

Dangali see Humla-Bhotia

Dangbami-Khapung, Dangbami-Lorong [allo] see South-Lorong

Danhg see Raji

Danjongka, Danjonk-ka see Sikkimese

**Danu** a member of South-Burman IST. Cf: also: other members of South-Burman IST Arakanese, Burmese, Tavoy, Marma, Taungyo, Yaw, Intha, Maghi. ≠Danau; ≠Danuwar. [Shafer: Bm-S].  
STEDT data: (BM) GHL-PPB.DANU <46>

**Danuwar** other names: Danuwar-Rai [allo]. Cf: Rai also: grp. ≠Danu.  
a language of East Central Nepal spoken in Hatidhunga (south of Kathmandu), worked on by KLAUS AND DORIS KUGLER OF THE SIL.

Daofu-Tibetan [allo] [pi] see Dawu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Daogutuo, Daoxin see Dayanzhen-Naxi [loc] [pi]

Daozui see Western-Naxi [pi]

Daphla [allo] see Dafla [paleoexo]

Dapuxi see Dapuxi-Qiang [pi]

**Dapuxi-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 WEN 1941.  
name from Dapuxi (IPA [pæ·lju]), 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, Jiuziying-Qiang-a. Dialect: of Southern-Qiang SUN 1981; corresponds more or less to the Puxi-Qiang and Jiuziying-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, Xiameng, Xinglong, Lieli, Jiuzi, Putou, 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 Jiarong-speaking.

Darang see ≠Darung  
Taraon

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

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

**Dardo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** other names: Dartsemdo-Tibetan [allo/loc] is a variant spelling of dar-tse-mdo [wt]; Muya-Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Muya-Tibetan [wg] NISHI; Tatsienlu-Tibetan IST [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Dajianlu-Tibetan [pi], Da-chien-lu-Tibetan [wg]; Kangding-Tibetan [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of K'ang-ting-Tibetan [wg] HALE 1980. Cf: Dialect: [as Muya-Tibetan] Khams-Tibetan NISHI 5.15; Central-Bodish IST. [Shafer: Bd-C].  
spoken in Dardo (Kangding) county, Garzê Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Concerning the allonyms: the spelling 'Da-rtse-mdo' reflects the morphemic segmentation of the Written Tibetan loconym, which now refers to the town which is the seat of Dardo county; the name itself derives from WT dar ('ice, glacier') +

rtse ('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, 'Kangding' is Chinese name of the county of which Dartsemdo is the seat; it is the toponym most frequently shown on maps.

Darimiya [allo] *see* Darmiya

Darjeeling *see* Kagate-Tibetan

Darlong [allo] *see* Dalong

**Darmiya** *other names:* Darimiya [allo] *ETHNOLOGUE*.  
Cf: Rangkas; *also:* other WH-Alm IST Rangkas. *Dialect:* Rangkas. [Shafer: WH-Alm Benedict: Him-Alm].  
spoken in far western Nepal, Mahakali zone, and also in India  
*ETHNOLOGUE* P. 565.

Darrang *see* Miji  
Sherdukpen

Dartsemdo-Tibetan *see* Dardo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

**Daru** Cf: Nungish *also:* grp. ≠Darung; ≠Dru.  
*Dialect:* a 'probably divergent' Nungish language *STC*.  
*see also* NISHIDA 1970, P. 168.

**Darung** *Group:* a Singpho group long under Shan domination, whose dialect underwent heavy Shan influence. Cf: Jinghpaw. ≠Daru; ≠Darang = Taraon.  
Singpho = Jinghpaw. *Dialect:* 'their dialect is largely a Shan patois' *HANSON* 1913, P. 12.

Dawai *see* Taungyo

Dawansa [allo] *see* Angami

Dawaxung *see* Coqên-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Dawe *see* Taungyo

Dawe [allo] *see* Tavoy

**Dawu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names:* Daofu-Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Tao-fu-Tibetan [wg], rta-fiu [wt]. Cf: Tibetan *also:* grp; [other dialects of Amdo-Tibetan] Amdo-Tibetan; [other Khams dialects] Khams-Tibetan. Hs'i-k'ang-Tibetan, Southeast-Tibetan = Khams-Tibetan. *Dialect:* Amdo-Tibetan *NISHI* 6.23; 'a dialect of the East (Hsi-K'ang) branch of Northeast Tibetan' *MILLER* 1969; 'a Southeast-Tibetan dialect' *NISHIDA* 1970.

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 *NISHIDA* 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]

**Dayanzhen-Naxi [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Ta-yen-chen-Naxi [allo] [wg]. Cf: Western-Naxi; *also:* other subdialects of Western-Naxi Lijiangba-Naxi, Baoshanzhou-Naxi. *Dialect:* subdialect of Western-Naxi *HE ET AL.* 1985.

name from Dayanzhen village in Lijiang county. Speaking population of about 30,000; living primarily in Dayanzhen, Central District, Lijiang county, Yunnan province; also, in Baishajie, Suhejie, Axi, Daoxin, and Daogutuo villages in Lijiang county *HE ET AL.* 1985.

Dayao *see* Central-Yi  
Lipho [auto] [cet]  
Li-a [pi]

Dayong *see* Lazemi-Simi [loc]

Dazhai *see* Hani-b [auto] [pi]  
Lyuchun-Hani [loc] [pi]  
*STEDT data:* (LO-S) ZMYYC.HANI.DAZHAI31 <1004>

Dazhaizi *see* Yanmen-Qiang [loc] [pi]

**Dazhai-Hani** from ZMYYC - dialect of Hani

Da-rtse-mdo *see* Dardo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Dbus *see* Central-Tibetan  
Lhasa-Tibetan [ctt] [loc]

De *see* Dêgê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

**Debbarma** *other names:* Debkarma [allo] *SREEDHAR*  
P.C. 1981 Cf: Tipura; *also:* other dialects of Tipura Tripura.  
Tripuri = Tipura. *Dialect:* Tripuri *KARAPURKAR* 1972.

Debkarma [allo] *see* Debbarma

Dechang *see* Northern-Yi  
Shengzha [pi]  
Suodi [auto] [pi]

**Dêgê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names:* Dege-Tibetan [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of De-ko-Tibetan [wg], Derge-Tibetan, sde-dge [wt]. *Dialect:* Khams-Tibetan *NISHI* 5.11  
spoken in Dêgê (Dege) county, Garzê Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China.

Dehong *see* Bai [pi]  
Hkauri [auto]  
Nhkum [auto]  
Nuijiang-Lisu [loc] [pi]  
Shidan [auto] [pi]

**Deka** *other names:* Deka-Haimong [allo]. Cf: Ao,  
Haimong.

Delu *see* Mising [auto]

**Deng** *STEDT data:* (DENG) RJL-DPTB.DENG <2>

Denjong-skad, Denjonka, Denjonke *see* Sikkimese

Deon-Lorung *see* South-Lorung

Deori-Chutiya *see* Dewri

**Dêqên-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names:* Deqin-Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Te-ch'in-Tibetan [wg], bde-chen [wt]; fïjul [allo] [wt]. Cf: Khams-Tibetan; other Khams-Tibetan dialects, see cross-references field of Khams-Tibetan. *Dialect:* Khams-Tibetan *NISHI* 5.18.  
spoken in Dêqên (Deqin) county, Dêqên Tibetan NA prefecture, Yunnan province, China.

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

Derge-Tibetan *see* Dêgê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

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

Derong-Tibetan [allo] [pi] *see* Dêrong-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

**Dêrong·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names:* Derong·Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Te-jung·Tibetan [wg]. *Cf:* Khams·Tibetan; other Khams·Tibetan dialects. *Dialect:* Khams·Tibetan *NISHI* 5.17.

spoken in Dêrong (derong) county, Garzê Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Tibetan autoloconym unknown.

Deukuri *see* Raji

**Deuri** *see* Dewri

Dewan [allo] *see* South·Lorong

Dewan-sala *see* Yakkha

**Dewri** *Group:* 'a non-Arunachal tribe' some of whose members live in Arunachal *RES.* 4.2 P. 1]. *Cf:* Chutiya. Deori·Chutiya = Chutiya. Dewri is perhaps merely an allonym for Chutiya, cf. Deori·Chutiya. *STEDT data:* (BG) DEURI.DEURI <69>

Dhakuta *see* South·Lorong

Dhankuta *see* Athpariya  
Belhariya  
Chhatthare·Limbu  
Yakkha  
Lumba·Yakkha

Dhaulagiri *see* Kham

**Dhimal** *Cf:* Dhimalish *also:* grp, Toto. *Dialect:* Dhimalish [grp] *IST.* [Shafer: ?Bdc-Bmc Benedict: AMD (div)]. *STEDT data:* (HIM) ACST.DHIMAL <1>; JAM-ETY.DHIMAL <1>; JK-DH.DHIMAL <53>; RJI-DPTB.DHIMAL <6>; STC.DHIMAL <16>; WSC-SH.DHIMAL <1>

**Dhimalish [grp]** *Cf:* Dhimal, Toto. *Dialect:* 'A small group of Himalayish-Tibetic languages comprising only Dhimal and Toto' *STL, VOL. 10.* [Shafer: ?Bdc-Bmc].

**Dhoba [loc]** *other names:* Dhoba·Miri [allo]. *Cf:* Miri. *Dialect:* Miri. apparently a loconym for a Miri dialect *RES.* 3.3, P.2

Dhoba·Miri [allo] *see* Dhoba [loc]

Dhupu *see* Biksi

Diandongbei *see* Diandongbei·Yi

**Diandongbei·Yi** *other names:* Tien-tung·pei-I [allo] [wg]. *Cf:* Eastern·Yi; *also:* other subgroups of Eastern·Yi Panxian·Yi, Dianqian·Yi; [subdialects of Diandongbei·Yi] Kun'an·Yi, Wulu·Yi, Qiaowu·Yi, Wuding·Yi, Xundian·Yi. *Dialect:* subgroup of Eastern·Yi. 'Diandongbei' is a concise toponym for northeastern Yunnan.

**Dianqian·Yi [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Diānqián·Yí [#allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Tien-ch'ien-I [wg]; Qianxibei·Yi [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Ch'ien-hsi-pei-I [wg] ('Qianxibei' is a concise toponym for northwestern Guizhou province). *Cf:* Eastern·Yi; *also:* other subgroups of Eastern·Yi Panxian·Yi, Diandongbei·Yi; [subdialects of Dianqian·Yi] Mangbu·Yi, Shuixi·Yi, Wumeng·Yi, Wusa·Yi; [cross-categorizations] Noesu. *Dialect:* subgroup of Eastern·Yi. Dianqian is a concise toponym for the two provinces of Yunnan and Guizhou taken together.

Dibang *see* Mindri  
Mithun·Mishmi

**Digaro** *STEDT data:* (BG) ACST.DIGARO <1>; JAM-ETY.DIGARO <4>; JAM-GSTC.DIGARO <1>; RJI-DPTB.DIGARO <13>; STC.DIGARO <25>; WSC-SH.DIGARO <2>

Digaro [allo] *see* Taraon

Digaru·Mishmi *see* Mishmi [grp]

Dili *see* Zhongsanku·Qiang [pi]

**Dim** *Group:* 'A Northern Chin group' *BAREIGTS.* *Cf:* Chin *also:* grp.

**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, Lalung, 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].

*STEDT data:* (BG) ACST.DIMASA <10>; GEM-CNLD.DIMASA <918>; JAM-GSTC.DIMASA <21>; RJI-DPTB.DIMASA <38>; STC.DIMASA <143>; WSC-SH.DIMASA <8>

Dingla *see* Tamachhang  
Sampang

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  
Southern·Monpa

Diso *see* Maru [exo]

Diānqián·Yí *see* Dianqian·Yi [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.

Dolkha *see* Jirel·Tibetan

**Dolpa [loco]** *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 [loco]

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

Dongmenwai *see* Zhongsanku·Qiang [pi]

**Dongshan·Yi [pi/loc]** *other names:* Dōngshān·Yí [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Tung-shan-I [wg]. *Cf:* Western·Yi; *also:* other dialects of Western·Yi Xishan·Yi; [subdialects of Dongshan 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, Dajiabao and Xiaojiabao 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]  
Tsontsü [auto]
- dpal-ri [wt]** *other names:* dPa-rus [allo] is a variant spelling of Dpa-ri. *Cf:* Tibetan *also:* grp, Amdo. *Dialect:* 'a dialect of the North (Amdo) branch of Northeast Tibetan' MILLER 1969; 'a Northeast Tibetan dialect' URAY 1955 (both cited in HALE 1980).
- Dri *see* Mindri
- Dru** *Cf:* Tibetan. ≠Daru. *Dialect:* Tibetan [grp]. [Shafer: Bd-C].
- Drukha, Drukke, Drukpa *see* Bhutanese
- Drung** Bradley p.c. 1980.
- Dsān·Luóluópō·Yí *see* Third·Lolopho·Yi [cet]
- Dsān·Xīshān·Yí *see* Third·Xishan·Yi [pi/loc]
- Duampou** *other names:* Peu-of-Seutati (Zidadi) OLLONE 1912, NO. 38 *Cf:* Guiqiong
- Duampu** *Cf:* Lolo *also:* grp. [Shafer: Lo-?].
- Dukpa *see* Bhutanese
- Duleng** *Cf:* Jinghpaw; *also:* other dialects of Jinghpaw Bhamo, Tsasen, Hka-hku, Hkauri, Htingnai, Nhkum, Shidan. ≠Dulong = Trung. *Dialect:* of Jinghpaw spoken to the north of the Mali-kha and Shang-kha rivers NISHIDA 1970, P, 168. Hka-hku [ptm]  
Hkauri [auto]
- 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]. Hualngau
- Dulong *see* ≠Duleng  
Dulonghe·Trung [pi] [loc]  
*STEDT data:* (NG) ZMYYC.DULONG46 <1004>
- Dulong [allo] [pi] *see* Trung  
*STEDT data:* (NG) JAM-ETY.DULONG <1>
- Dulong Dulonghe** *STEDT data:* (NG) JZ-DULONG.DLDH <207>; RJL-DPTB.DLA <213>
- Dulong Nujiang** *STEDT data:* (NG) JZ-DULONG.DLNJ <147>; RJL-DPTB.DLB <194>
- Dulong/Nu *see* Dulonghe·Trung [pi] [loc]  
Nu [pi] [exo]  
Nujiang·Trung [pi] [loc]
- 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  
Nujiang·Trung. *Dialect:* of Trung SUN 1982. [Shafer: Nung Benedict: Nung].  
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.
- Dumi** *a unit of Western-East-Himalayish, a branch of East-Himalayish [grp] IST. Cf:* Western-East-Himalayish; East-Himalayish *also:* grp; [members of Dumi IST] Dumi, Khaling, Rai; [other (units) of Western-East-Himalayish IST] Bahing, Chaurasya, Thulung; [other branches of East-Himalayish [grp] IST] Eastern-East-Himalayish. [Shafer: EH-W Benedict: Kir-Bh]. *STEDT data:* (KIR) AW-TBT.DUMI <2>; BM-PK7.DUM <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, Rungchenbung, Kiranti; [other sub-units of Bantawa IST] Mugali, Lohorong, Rodong. [Shafer: EH-E]. *STEDT data:* (KIR) AW-TBT.DUNG <5>; STC.DUNGMAI <1>
- Dungsam *see* Sharchop [auto]
- Dunhua *see* Dunhua·Tibetan [loc] [pi]
- Dunhua·Tibetan [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Tun-hua·Tibetan [allo] [wg]. *Cf:* Tibetan *also:* grp; [other dialects of Amdo·Tibetan] Amdo·Tibetan. *Dialect:* Amdo·Tibetan NISHI 6.12.  
spoken in Dunhua Salar Nationality Autonomous county in the District of Haidong, Qinghai province, China. Tibetan autoloconym unknown.
- Dunmali [allo] *see* Dungmali
- Duta *see* Apatani
- Dwags [allo] *see* Takpa
- Dy·Dōngshān·Yí *see* First·Dongshan·Yi [pi/loc]
- Dy·Luóluópō·Yí *see* First·Lolopho·Yi [cet]
- Dy·Xīshān·Yí *see* First·Xishan·Yi [pi/loc]
- Dzanggli *see* Janggali
- Dzong *see* Sagtengpa
- Dzongka *see* ≠Sikkimese
- Dzongkha *see* Adap  
Tapadamteng  
*STEDT data:* (TIB) AW-TBT.DZONG <20>
- Dzongkha [allo] *see* Bhutanese
- Dzorgai [loc]** *other names:* Man-tse [allo] is a variant spelling of Man-tze, Outer·Man-tze, Outside·Man-tze. *Cf:* Dzorgaish *also:* grp, Qiang. ≠Zoig·Tibetan. *Dialect:* Dzorgaish [grp] IST; not to be confused with the Zoig·Tibetan dialect, spoken in the same area. [Shafer: ?Bdc-Bmc].  
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 LACOUPERIE 1887.

**Dzorgaish [grp]** Cf: Dzorgai, Kortse, Pingfang, Sotati-po, Thotcu. *Dialect:* 'a new group of Tibeto-Burman languages forming one of the connecting links between Tibetan and Burmic ✓ the Dzorgaish peoples occupy at least a portion of the Sifan [= Xifan] plateau, and probably form the northeasternmost outpost of the Tibeto-Burman languages' *STL, VOL. 8. Qiang [pi]*  
Thóchú

**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,  
Mima; [other sub-units of Angami *IST*] Tengima. [Shafer:  
Kuk-E].  
similar to the Angami of Kohima *MAR:382.Mima [loc]*

## E

Eastern-Bwe [allo] *see* Geba

**Eastern-East-Himalayish** *a branch of East-Himalayish [grp],*  
a section of Bodic [grp] *IST*. 16:42 3/20/90 Cf:  
East-Himalayish *also:* grp; Bodic [grp]; [other branches of  
East-Himalayish [grp]] Western-East-Himalayish; [units  
of Eastern-East-Himalayish] Bantawa, Khambu. [Shafer:  
EH-E].

**Eastern-East-Kiranti** *a sub-group of East-Kiranti*  
*HANSSON 1989. East-Kiranti [grp]*  
South-Lorong  
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]** *other names:* Eastern-Na-hsi [allo] [wg]. Cf:  
Naxi; *also:* other dialects of Naxi Western-Naxi;  
[subdialects of Eastern-Naxi] Yongningba-Naxi,  
Beiquba-Naxi, Guabie-Naxi. *Dialect:* of Naxi *HE ET AL.*  
1985.  
speaking population of about 40,000 live primarily in Ninglang  
county, Yunnan province, and Yanyuan, Muli, and Yanbian counties,  
Sichuan province; secondarily in Zhangzidan in Yongsheng county,  
Qizong in Weixi county, Hailong and Fengke in Lijiang county, all in  
Yunnan province *HE ET AL. 1985.*

Eastern-Sangtam [allo] *see* Pochuri

**Eastern-West-Himalayish** *a branch of West-Himalayish [grp],*  
a section of Bodic [grp] *IST*. Cf: West-Himalayish *also:* grp;  
Bodic [grp]; [other branches of West-Himalayish [grp]  
*IST*] Northwestern-West-Himalayish, Almora, Janggali,  
North-Northwestern-West-Himalayish; [other sections of  
Bodic [grp] *IST*] [dialects of Eastern-West-Himalayish  
*IST*] Bhramu, Thami. [Shafer: WH-E Benedict: Him-Knr].

**Eastern-Yi** *other names:* no<sup>55</sup>.su<sup>55</sup> [ethno] is a variant  
spelling of n<sup>55</sup>.su<sup>13</sup>; na<sup>33</sup>.su<sup>33</sup>.pho<sup>55</sup> [ethno] is a variant  
spelling of na<sup>33</sup>.so<sup>33</sup>.pho<sup>55</sup>, n<sup>55</sup>.su<sup>33</sup>.phu<sup>55</sup>, ni<sup>55</sup>.su<sup>33</sup>.phu<sup>55</sup>;  
no<sup>55</sup>.pho<sup>55</sup> [ethno]; ko<sup>33</sup>.pho<sup>55</sup> [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, Panxian-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 Region, 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 Yuanmou counties in Yunnan (bordering the  
Southern and Central Yi subgroups); and on the north by Yongshan,  
Qiaojia, 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: Bijie, 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, Qinglong, Qingzhen, Pu'an, and  
Guanling counties (all within the district of Anshun); (b) Yunnan  
province

**East-Barish** *a branch of Barish [grp], a section of Baric*  
[grp] *IST*. Cf: Barish *also:* grp; [other branches of Barish  
[grp] *IST*] North-Central-Barish, Jalpaiguri,  
South-Central-Barish, West-Barish; [other sections of Baric  
[grp] *IST*] Nagish [grp]; [units of East-Barish *IST*] Chutiya.  
[Shafer: Br-E].

**East-Bodish** Cf: Tibetan *also:* grp. [Shafer: Bd-E].

**East-Himalayish [grp]** *a section of Bodic [grp], a division*  
of Tibeto-Burman *IST*. Cf: Bodic *also:* grp; [branches of  
East-Himalayish [grp]] Eastern-East-Himalayish,  
Western-East-Himalayish; [other sections of Bodic [grp]  
*IST*] West-Himalayish [grp], West-Central-Himalayish  
[grp], Bodish [grp]. [Shafer: Bdc-EH].

**East-Kiranti [grp]** *other names:* Eastern-Kiranti [allo]  
*HANSSON 1989; Limbu-Lorong [allo] (the 'nucleus' of*  
Eastern-Kiranti languages *HANSSON 1989)*. Cf: Kiranti *also:*  
grp; [other major Kiranti [grp] groups *HANSSON 1989*]  
West-Kiranti [grp], Central-Kiranti [grp]; [sub-groups of  
East-Kiranti [grp] *HANSSON 1989*] Eastern-East-Kiranti,  
Southern-East-Kiranti, Northern-East-Kiranti. *Dialect:* [as  
Eastern-Kiranti] one of the three major Kiranti [grp]  
groups *HANSSON 1989.*

**East-Kukish** *a branch of Kukish [grp], a section of*  
Burmic [grp] *IST*. Cf: Kukish *also:* grp; Burmic [grp]; [units  
of East-Kukish *IST*] Simi, Rengma, Angami; [other  
branches of Kukish [grp] and sections of Burmic [grp]  
*IST*, see cross-referencess for] Kukish [grp], Burmic [grp].  
[Shafer: Kuk-E].

East-Southern-Yi [allo] *see* Shijian-Yi [pi/loc]

East-Tibetan	see	Tongren-Tibetan [pi]
Ebian	see	Tianba [pi] Yinuo [pi]
Ekaw	see	Akha [auto]
Elekidoria	see	Angwanku [auto]
Embo [paleo]	see	Zeme
<b>Empeo (=Zemei)</b>	see	Zeme
STEDT data: (NAGA) RJL-DPTB.EMPEO <1>; STC.EMPEO <5>		
Empui	see	Zeme
Enkun [allo] [pi]	see	Nhkum [auto]
<b>Enu [auto] [pi]</b>	other names: O-nu [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of [ɲɔ <sup>31</sup> ·ɲu <sup>31</sup> ] [IPA]. Cf: Bika·Hani; also: other dialects of Bika·Hani Biyue, Kaduo, Ake; [varieties of Enu] Yayisai-Enu. <i>Dialect</i> : subdialect of Bika·Hani <i>LI ET AL.</i> 1986. name from Enu, an ethnic subgroup of Hani; at least one variety recorded <i>LI ET AL.</i> 1986.	
Enu-Hani	see	Yayisai-Enu [loc] [pi]
<b>Ergong (Danba)</b>	STEDT data: (Q) SHK-ERGDQ.ERGONGD <160>	
<b>Ergong (Daofu)</b>	STEDT data: (Q) DQ-DAOFU.DAOFU <219>	
<b>Ergong (Northern)</b>	STEDT data: (Q) SHK-ERGNQ.ERGONG <350>	
<b>Ergong [grp]</b>	from ZMYYC	
Ergulu	see	Luhua-Qiang-a [pi]
Erh	see	Ershuizhai-Qiang [loc] [pi] Ersu [grp] [auto] [pi] Erwa-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Erh-yü	see	Eryuan [pi]
Ermulin	see	Cimulin-Qiang [pi]
<b>Ershuizhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]</b>	other names: Erh-shui-Chai-Ch'iang [allo] [wg]. Cf: Heishui-Qiang. <i>Dialect</i> : variety of Heishui-Qiang <i>WEN</i> 1941. name from place where spoken, i.e. Ershuizhai village (IPA [tsor-ɲi-zɪ]) located on the lower course of the Heishui River, in Heishui county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China.	
<b>Ersu (Central)</b>	STEDT data: (Q) SHK-ERSCQ.ERSU <158>	
<b>Ersu [grp] [auto] [pi]</b>	other names: Erh-su [allo] [wg]. Cf: Qiang; also: dialects of Lüzü, Menia	
Erwa	see	Erwa-Qiang [loc] [pi]
<b>Erwa-Qiang [loc] [pi]</b>	other names: Erh-wa-Ch'iang [allo] [wg]; [ɛe-ua] [autoloc] [IPA] <i>WEN</i> 1941. Cf: Jiuziying-Qiang-a (see the preceding also for locales named but not recorded by <i>WEN</i> 1941); also: other recorded varieties Jiuziying-Qiang-b. <i>Dialect</i> : variety of Jiuziying-Qiang-a <i>WEN</i> 1941. name from Erwa village, Lixian county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Brief comparative morphology and a few lexical items provided by <i>WEN</i> 1941.	
<b>Eryuan [pi]</b>	other names: Erh-yüan [allo] [wg]. Cf: Bai; also: other dialects of Bai Dali-Bai, Jianchuan-Bai, Bijiang-Bai, Heqing. Minchia = Bai. <i>Dialect</i> : Bai; listed as Minchia in <i>VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN</i> 1977. county in the Dali Bai NA district, Yunnan province, China.	

<b>Eshan [pi]</b>	other names: O-shan [wg]. Cf: Woni also: grp; [other languages called 'Woni'] Woni, Mahei. <i>Dialect</i> : Woni <i>YUAN</i> 1947. refers to Eshan Yi NA county in Yunnan province, China.	
Eshan-Yi	see	Exin-Yi [pi]
Esi	see	Mawo-Qiang [pi]
<b>Exin-Yi [pi]</b>	other names: Eñin-Yí [#allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of O-hsin-I [wg]; Northwest-Southern-Yi [allo] ; Eshan-Yi [allo/loc] is a variant spelling of O-shan-I [wg] (i.e. 'Eshan dialect', from county in Yunnan <i>YH/MCD</i> P. ). 9:02 PM 3/25/90 Cf: Southern-Yi; also: other dialects of Southern-Yi Yuanjin-Yi, Shijian-Yi. <i>Dialect</i> : of Southern-Yi. Name from 'Eshan' + 'Xinping' counties, Yunnan province <i>CHEN AT AL.</i> 1985 P. . Spoken in Xinping, Jiangchuan, Yuxi, and Yimen counties, Eshan Yi NA county, and Kunming municipality (all in Yunnan province, China). Brief phonological notes are given in <i>CHEN AT AL.</i> 1985 P. 190-91.	
Eya	see	Western-Naxi [pi]
<b>Fagurai</b>	a member of the Limbu branch of the East Nepal subgroup of the Gyarung-Mishmi family <i>VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN</i> 1964-5, <i>CITED IN CSDPN IV</i> , P. 8. Cf: Fedopia, Bantawa, Tamarkholea, Limbu also: grp, Yakha. Limbu-x	
		Phedappe
Fahlam	see	≠Hallam
<b>Falam</b>	other names: Fallam [allo] is a variant spelling of Halam, Hallam-Chin <i>ETHNOLOGUE</i> Cf: Chin also: grp; [dialects of Chin] Zanniat, Tashon, Laizo, Zahao, Khualshim, Lente, Chorei.	
Fallam [allo]	see	Falam
<b>Fanaï</b>	Group: 'a Northern group of Central Chin' <i>BAREIGTS</i> . Cf: Chin also: grp.	
Fangmapping	see	Yanmen-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Fanrong	see	Heihu-Qiang [pi/loc]
Fedopia	see	Fagurai Limbu-x Tamarkholea
Fedopia [allo]	see	Phedappe
Fengke	see	Eastern-Naxi [pi]
Fengqing	see	First-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc] Lipho [auto] [cet] Western-Yi
Fengyi	see	First-Dongshan-Yi [pi/loc] Heihu-Qiang [pi/loc]

**First-Dongshan-Yi [pi/loc]** other names: Dy·Dōngshān-Yí [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Ti-i-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 (Weibao, Dacang districts), Yangbi, and Midu counties (all in Yunnan).

**First·Lolopho·Yi [cet]** *other names:* Dy·Luólúópō·Yí [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:Othernym). Spoken in parts of Nanhua, Xiangyun, Weishan, and Jingdong counties (all in Yunnan province, China).

**First·Xishan·Yi [pi/loc]** *other names:* Dy·Xīshān·Yí [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]  
**Gadê·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names:* Gande·Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Kan-te·Tibetan [wg], bskal·ldan [wt]. Cf: Tibetan *also:* grp; [other dialects of Amdo·Tibetan] Amdo·Tibetan. *Dialect:* Amdo·Tibetan NISHI 6.19.  
spoken in Gadê (Gande) county, Golog/Tibetan Nationalities Autonomous prefecture, Qinghai province, China.

Gahri *see* Hayu  
Gahri [allo] *see* Bunan  
Gaikho *see* Gekho  
Gaize·Tibetan [allo] [pi] *see* Gêrzê·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

**Galawn** *Group:* 'a clan of the Haimi tribe' MAR:382. Cf: Haimi; *also:* other Haimi groups Haimi. ≠Galong = Galo.

Galle·Gurung *see* Ghale  
Gallong *see* Abor·Miri·Dafla [grp] Adi [grp] Galo

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

**Galo** *a subtribe and dialect of Adi spoken in the area of Along, 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' 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].

Galong *see* ≠Galawn

**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

Gam·Khola *see* Gamale

Ganaan [allo] *see* Ganan

**Ganan** *other names:* Ganaan [allo] ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Mawteik, Kadu, Sak. *Dialect:* 'a Kadu dialect' BERNOT 1966, CITING BROWN 1920; 'a language grouped by LUCE with his "Sak group" ' HENDERSON P.C. 1974. STEDT data: (JN) GHL-PPB.GANAN <99>

Ganbao *see* Daqishan·Qiang [loc] [pi] Puxi·Qiang [pi]

Gandaki, Gandalei *see* Kutang·Bhotia

Gande·Tibetan [allo] [pi] *see* Gadê·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

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

**Gangca·Tibetan [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Kang-ts'a·Tibetan [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of rkang-tsha [wt]. Cf: Tibetan *also:* grp; [other dialects of Amdo·Tibetan] Amdo·Tibetan. *Dialect:* Amdo·Tibetan NISHI 6.07.  
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 NBP and a Gangte Bible translation exist; related to Thado ETHNOLOGUE.

Ganluo *see* Northern·Yi Shengzha [pi] Tianba [pi] Yinuo [pi]

Gannan *see* Amdo·Sherpa Jonê·Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Labrang·Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Luqu·Tibetan [loc] [pi] Maqu·Tibetan [loc] [pi] Zhugqu·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Gansu	<i>see</i>	Amdo-Sherpa Jonê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Khams-Tibetan [wt] Labrang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Luqu-Tibetan [loc] [pi] Maqu-Tibetan [loc] [pi] Thóchú Tianzhu-Tibetan [loc] [pi] Zhugqu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Gante [allo]	<i>see</i>	Gangte
Ganung	<i>see</i>	Rawang
Ganxi	<i>see</i>	Hou'erku-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Ganxiangxing	<i>see</i>	Xide-Yi [loc] [pi]
Ganze-Tibetan [allo] [pi]	<i>see</i>	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, Anzitou-Qiang. *Dialect:* variety of Wasi-Qiang WEN 1941, 1943A.  
name from place where spoken, i.e. Gaodongshan village (IPA [ka·sa]) 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	<i>see</i>	Trung
Gaori [allo] [pi]	<i>see</i>	≠Garo Hkauri [auto]
Gar	<i>see</i>	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. ≠Lahuli; ≠Lahu. *Dialect:*  
Western-Innovative-Tibetan NISHI 2.03; Central-Bodish IST [Shafer: Bd-C].  
spoken in northwestern India. Mnyam [wt]

**Garo** *other names:* Garrow [allo] (seen in CHUCKERBUTTY 1867); Mande ETHNOLOGUE. *Cf.* North-Central-Barish; Barish *also:* grp; Bodo-Garo [grp]; [members of Garo IST] Achik, Abeng, Dacca-Garo, Kamrup; [other Garo dialects] Awe; [other branches of Barish [grp] IST] Jalpaiguri, East-Barish, South-Central-Barish, West-Barish. ≠Gaori = Hkauri.  
*Dialect:* the unique unit of North-Central-Barish, a branch of Barish [grp] IST. [Shafer: Br-NC Benedict: BG-Garo].  
**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-GB.GARO-BANG <277>

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

Garo [grp]	<i>see</i>	Baric [grp] Bodo Wanang
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Garrow [allo]	<i>see</i>	Garo
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Garz	<i>see</i>	Ngawa [ctt] [adm]
Garzê	<i>see</i>	Batang-Tibetan [loc] [pi] Dêgê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Dêrong-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Dardo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Dawu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Garzê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

**Garzê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names:* Ganze-Tibetan [allo]  
[pi] is a variant spelling of Kan-tse-Tibetan [wg], Kantze-Tibetan MILLER 1969, Kantzu-Tibetan MILLER 1969, dkar-mdzes [wt]. *Cf.* Khams-Tibetan; other Khams-Tibetan dialects, see cross-references field of Khams-Tibetan. ≠G<sup>rz</sup>-Tibetan; ≠Gar-Tibetan. *Dialect:* Khams-Tibetan NISHI 5.12; [as Kantze, Kantzu] 'a dialect of the East (Hsi-K'ang) branch of Northeast Tibetan' MILLER 1969, CITED IN HALE 1980.

spoken in Garzê (Ganze) county, Garzê Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China.

**Gar-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names:* Ga'er-Tibetan [allo/loc]  
[pi] is a variant spelling of Ka-erh-Tibetan [wg], sgar [wt]. *Cf.* Tibetan *also:* grp; Central-Tibetan; [other dialects of Central-Tibetan, see cross-references field for] Central-Tibetan. ≠Garz<sup>c</sup>-Tibetan. *Dialect:* Central-Tibetan NISHI 3.01.

spoken in Gar (Ga'er) county, Ngari district, Tibetan NA region, China. Extensive description in QU AND TAN of variety from Kunsha, in the north-central part of the county.

Gashai	<i>see</i>	Muda [auto] [pi]
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**Gashan** *Group:* a clan of the Rangpan MAR:382.  
*Cf. also:* other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. Lakai

Gasheng	<i>see</i>	Bori
Gatte	<i>see</i>	Bori
Gaung	<i>see</i>	Taru [exo]
Gaungtou	<i>see</i>	Zayein
Gawan-Naw	<i>see</i>	Maru [exo]

**Gawan-Naw'** *Cf.* Maru dialect of Maru ETHNOLOGUE

**Gazhuo [pi]** **STEDT data:** (LO-N) DQ-GAZHUO.GAZHUO <176>; DLF-GAZHUO.GAZHUO <72>; DHFRL.GAZHUO <93>

**Geba** *other names:* Karenbyu [allo] is a variant spelling of Kayinbyu, Kaba ETHNOLOGUE, White-Karen; Eastern-Bwe [allo] (seen in LUCE). *Cf.* Karen *also:* grp, Kayah, Bwe-a. Eastern-Bwe is related to Western-Bwe = Bwe-a. *Dialect:* 'very close to Kayah' LEHMAN 1967, p. 68. [Shafer: Karenic Benedict: Karenic]. Karen [grp]

Pakü-b

**STEDT data:** (KAR) AW-TBT.GEBA <1>; GHL-PPB.GEBA <119>

Gê'gyai	<i>see</i>	Gê'gyai-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
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**Gê'gyai-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names:* Geji-Tibetan [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Ko-chi-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 district, Tibetan 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]

**Gejiu-Yi [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Gèjiù-Yí [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Ko-chiu-Yi [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. Name from Gejiu municipality. Spoken in Gejiu municipality and Kaiyuan, Mengzi, and Pingbian counties, Yunnan province, China.

Geji-Tibetan *see* Gê'gyai-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Gek'o *see* Gekho

**Gekho** *other names:* Geko [allo] is a variant spelling of Gek'o, Gaikho, Gheko, Ghekol, Ghekhu, Keku, Kekhu, Kekhuw (last two spellings seen in LEHMAN 1967), Kekhong, Kekaungdu ETHNOLOGUE; Bwe-b [exo] ('the Pakü Sgaw name for the Kekhu' LEHMAN 1967, p. 66, 68); Kayin [exo] (Burmese term) EMMONS 1966. Cf. Karen *also:* grp, Yinbaw, Padaung. Bwe-b is related to Bwe-a. Bwe-b ≠ Bwel. *Dialect:* LUCE 1959 puts Padaung, Yinbaw, and Gekho into a single subgroup of Karen.

Gekho < key 'level' + khaw 'upon', i.e. 'plains-dwellers' LEHMAN 1967, p. 65-6.

Geko [allo] *see* Gekho

**Gelanghe-Aini [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Ko-lang-ho-Ai-ni [allo] [wg]. Cf. Aini-Hani; *also:* other varieties of Aini-Hani Akha, Muda. *Dialect:* variety of Aini-Hani LI ET AL. 1986. spoken in Menghai county, Yunnan province, China. For detailed word list and comparative phonological discussion see LI ET AL. 1986.

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.GEMAN48 <1004>

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

**Gêrzê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names:* Gaize-Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Kai-tse-Tibetan [wg], rger-tse [wt]. Cf. Khams-Tibetan; other Khams-Tibetan dialects, see cross-references field of Khams-Tibetan. ≠ Garzê-Tibetan. *Dialect:* Khams-Tibetan NISHI 5.08, QU AND TAN.

spoken in Gêrzê (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.

**Gešits'a** identified as a Ergong language by J. SUN 1992 based on data in ZMYYC; previously described by LAUFER 1916.

Geśśa *see* South-Lorong

**Ghachok** *other names:* Kaski-Gurung [loco]

ETHNOLOGUE Cf. Gurung. *Dialect:* Gurung.

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

**Ghale** *a Bodish language of Nepal GLOVER 1974, p. 9. other names:* Ghale-Gurung [allo] (but not a dialect of Gurung; see GLOVER 1974, p. 9) is a variant spelling of Galle-Gurung ETHNOLOGUE. Cf. *also:* dialects of Ghale Barpak-Ghale. Ghale-Gurung ≠ Gurung.

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

**Gharti** *Group:* a Kham-speaking subtribe of 'Magars' WATERS 1975. Cf. Magar *also:* grp, Bhuda, Kham, Pun [grp], Pun, Rokha.

Ghekhu *see* Gekho

Gheko *see* Gekho

Ghekol *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

**Golog** *other names:* mgo-log [allo] [wt] is a variant spelling of Ngolok [mt], Golok [mt]. Cf. Tibetan *also:* grp, Kong-po. *Dialect:* 'a dialect of the north branch of Northeast Tibetan' MILLER 1969; 'an archaic nomad dialect of Tibetan' RÖRICH 1931; 'a northeast dialect of Tibetan' NISHIDA 1970.

unintelligible to most Tibetans ETHNOLOGUE.Po-yul

Golog/Tibetan *see* Gadê-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

**Gonghe-Tibetan [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Kung-ho-Tibetan [allo] [wg]. Cf. Tibetan *also:* grp; [other dialects of Amdo-Tibetan] Amdo-Tibetan. *Dialect:* Amdo-Tibetan NISHI 6.13.

spoken in Gonghe county, Hainan Tibetan Nationality Autonomous prefecture, Qinghai province, China. Tibetan autoloconym 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], [nɑ<sup>33</sup>·zu<sup>33</sup>] [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/cet] Southeastern·Yi
- Guangtong *see* Second·Lolopho·Yi [cet]
- Guangxi *see* Eastern·Yi
- Guanling *see* Eastern·Yi
- Guinan·Tibetan [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Kuei·nan·Tibetan [allo] [wg]. *Cf.* Tibetan *also:* grp; [other dialects of Amdo·Tibetan] Amdo·Tibetan. *Dialect:* Amdo·Tibetan *NISHI* 6.14. spoken in Guinan county, Hainan Tibetan Nationality Autonomous prefecture, Qinghai province, China. Tibetan autoloconym unknown.
- Guiqiong** *Cf. also:* dialects of Guiqiong Duampou *J.* *SUN* 1992 from ZMYYC *STEDT data:* (Q) SHK-GUIQQ.GUIQ <146>; ZMYC.GUIQIONG17 <1004>
- Guizhai *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] Nasó [grp] Noesu [cet] 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, Kebumtamp *Dialect:* archaic dialect of Kebumtamp reluctantly joined politically to the Khen or Bhumtam group *ETHNOLOGUE P.* 435
- Gungü *see* Hill·Miri
- Guoke *see* Southern·Nusu [pi]
- Guoluo *see* Baoshanzhou·Naxi [loc] [pi]
- Gurjakhani *see* Chantel Magar
- Gurung** *a branch of* Bodish [grp], a section of Bodic [grp] *IST. other names:* all loconyms for dialects of Gurung: Bhangeri, Ghachok, Siklis, Yangjakot, Ghandruk, Sirubari, Chiplag, Daduwa, Nepani, Badhagaon, Ghanpokhara, Ribang, Torke, Ghurung Khang *HALE P.C.* 1980 *Cf.* Gurung, Tamang, Thakali, Chantel Magar; Bodish *also:* grp; Bodic [grp]; [other sections of Bodic [grp] *IST*] West·Himalayish [grp], East·Himalayish [grp], West·Central·Himalayish [grp]; [dialects of Gurung] Daduwa, Lamjung, Syangja, Ghachok; [other branches of Bodish [grp] *IST*] Bodish-x, Jiarong, Tsangla. [Shafer: Bd-Gur]. *STEDT data:* (TGTM) AH-CSDPN.G <1006>; AW-TBT.GUR <19>; JAM-GSTC.GURUNG <1>; JAM-VSTB.GURUNG <3>; MM-THESIS.GHA <472>; STC.GURUNG <1>; JAM-ETY.GU <98>; MM-K78.GHA <61>; SIL-GUR.GUR <2216>
- 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.GYARONG <4>; JAM-VSTB.JYARUNG <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-RGNWQ.RGYANW <336>
- Gyarung *see* Jiarong [pi]
- Gyarung-Mishmi *see* Fagurai Limbu-x Phedappe Taplejung [loc]
- Gyirong *see* Gyirong·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- Gyirong·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 Gyirong (Jilong) county, Xigazê district, Tibetan NA region, China.

## H

**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 '(a<sup>31</sup>)ja<sup>31</sup>' 'pig' in local dialects). *Cf.* Hani-a, Lyuchun-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<sup>31</sup>·ŋi<sup>31</sup>) and Aini (za<sup>31</sup>·ŋi<sup>31</sup>), ethnic subgroups of Hani. Speakers in China number about 630,000, living primarily in Honghe, Yuanyang, Lyuchun, 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*.

Hani *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] [ctt]  
Gangca-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
Haidong *see* Dunhua-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
Hualong-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
Ledu-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
Hailong *see* Eastern-Naxi [pi]

**Haimi** *Group:* 'a large (Naga) tribe in Burma, between the Sangpan-Bum and the Tanai-Hka' *MAR:383*. *Cf. also:* Haimi groups Galawn, Hkangchu, Kawlum, Kuku, Kumba, Lakai, Longkhai-2, Maihku, Pangaw, Punlum, Ranghku, Rangsa, Ranu, Rasa, Risa, Sanching, Wanga.

**Haimong** *Group:* an Ao group *BROWN 1851 CITED IN M:383*. *Cf.* Ao, Deka.

Haimual *see* Khualshim  
Hainan *see* Gonghe-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
Guinan-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
Tongde-Tibetan [loc] [pi]

**Haita** *Cf.* Gomba, Lhomi. *Dialect:* Lhomi (see Swadesh list of *HOLZHAUSEN AND VESALAINEN 1972*).

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, Poeron; [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]. ≠Aka, Angka = Tenae; ≠Akha; ≠Hakka (dialect subgroup of

Chinese) [Shafer: Kuk-C].

*other names:* Lai-x [allo]. *Cf.* Haka, Lai *also:* grp, Haka-2; Central-Kukish; [other members of Haka *IST*] Shonshe, Taungtha, Bawm; [other units of Central-Kukish *IST*] Lushai, Poeron. ≠Aka, Angka = Tenae; ≠Akha. *Dialect:* the 'official dialect' of Haka and Matupi subdivisions of Chin Special Division, Burma; [as Haka, Lai] a member of the Haka unit of Central-Kukish *IST*. [Shafer: Kuk-C Benedict: Kuk-C].Lai [grp]

Haka-a *see* Lakher

Hakka *A Chinese subgroup;*  
*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

**Hallam** *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]. ≠Fahlam, 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)** *STEDT data:* (LO-S) JZ-HANI.HNCY <140>

**Hani (Dazhai)** *STEDT data:* (LO-S) JZ-HANI.HNDZ <159>

**Hani (Gelanghe)** *STEDT data:* (LO-S) JZ-HANI.HNGL <141>

**Hani (Hu T'an)** *STEDT data:* (LO-S) JAM-TSR.HA [HT] <49>

**Hani (Kao Hua-Nien)** *STEDT data:* (LO-S) JAM-TSR.HA [K] <38>

**Hani (Lüchun)** *STEDT data:* (LO-S) ILH-PL.HAL <611>

**Hani (Shuikui)** *STEDT data:* (LO-S) JZ-HANI.HNSK <146>

**Hani (Wordlist)** *STEDT data:* (LO-S) ILH-PL.HAW <581>

Hani [grp] *see* Yangwu [pi]  
Yi [grp] [exo]



**Hani-a [pi]** *a sub-group of Southern-Lolo [grp]. other names:* Ha-ni-a [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of Hani-Lolo; Woni, Ouni, Uni, Ho, Haw *ETHNOLOGUE*. Cf. Lolo *also:* grp; [dialects of Hani, including autonyms] Haobai-Hani, Bika-Hani, Ha'ai-Hani, Sila; [commonly-cited dialects of Hani] Lyuchun-Hani, Akha. is related to Hani-b. ≠Hanu, Hanniu.

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 autonym. Many Hani speakers outside China (and some within China) call themselves 'Akha'. Hani ethnic groups: Kado, Mahei, Pudu (Putu), and Sansu *ETHNOLOGUE*.

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

**Hani-b [auto] [pi]** *other names:* Ha-ni-b [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of [xa<sup>31</sup>.ni<sup>31</sup>] [IPA]. Cf. Ha'ai-Hani; *also:* other subdialects of Ha'ai-Hani Aini-Hani; [commonly-cited varieties of Hani-b] Lyuchun-Hani. is related to Haoni = Haoni-Hani. Hani-b is related to Hani-a. ≠Hanu, Hanniu.

*Dialect:* subdialect of Ha'ai-Hani *LI ET AL. 1986*

name from the Hani subgroup of the Hani nationality, China. Extensive data is available on Lyuchun-Hani (q.v.) from Dazhai in Lyuchun county, Yunnan province. Brief comparative notes provided by *LI ET AL. 1986* on varieties in Malisai in Yuanyang county, Malutang in Jinping county, and Jiayin and Langza in Honghe county, Yunnan province.

Hani-x *see* Hanniu  
Hanu

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]

**Hanniu** Cf. Jiarong, Rgyarong *also:* grp, Pati, Wasi-Jiarong, Tibetan [grp]. ≠Hani, Hani-x, Hanu; ≠Haoni = Haoni-Hani. *Dialect:* 'The Hanniu of von Rosthorn ✓ is not a Rgyarong dialect' *IST P. 2, N. 3; NAGANO 1978* does consider it to be a form of Jiarong. [Shafer: Bd-C].

**Hanu** Cf. Tibetan *also:* grp. ≠Hanniu, Hani, Hani-x; ≠Haoni = Haoni-Hani. *Dialect:* West Tibetan *VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977, CITED IN HALE 1980*.

Hanyuan *see* Northern-Yi  
Tianba [pi]

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

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

**Haobai-Hani [pi]** *other names:* Hao-pai-Ha-ni [allo] [wg]. Cf. Hani-a; *also:* other dialects of Hani Bika-Hani, Ha'ai-Hani; [subdialects of Haobai-Hani] Haoni-Hani, Baihong-Hani.

*Dialect:* of Hani *LI ET AL. 1986*

name from Haoni and Baihong, ethnic subgroups of Hani. Spoken by a more than 150,000 people, living primarily in Mojiang Hani NA county, Yuanjiang Hani/Yi/Dai NA county, and Pu'er county, Yunnan province, China.

Haoni *see* ≠Hanniu  
≠Hanu  
Haobai-Hani [pi]  
Haoni-Hani [pi]

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

**Haoni-Hani [pi]** *other names:* Hao-ni-Ha-ni [allo] [wg]; Haoni [auto] [pi] is a variant spelling of [xo<sup>31</sup>.ni<sup>31</sup>] [IPA]. Cf. Haobai-Hani; *also:* other subdialects of Haobai-Hani, Baihong-Hani; [varieties of Haoni-Hani] Shuikui-Haoni.

*Dialect:* of Haobai-Hani *LI ET AL. 1986*

name from Haoni, an ethnic subgroup of Hani *LI ET AL. 1986*; also see *HANSSON 1989*.

Hari *see* Apatani

Harigaya *see* Koch

Haru-Banchang [paleo] *see* Wancho

Haru-Mithunia [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 Gekho *MCAHON*; 'they are likely N Bre' *LEHMAN (?)*. Cf. Karen *also:* grp; Gekho

Hashung *see* Panthai [loc]

Hashwie [exo] *see* Hashu [auto]

Hatidhunga *see* Danuwar

Hatigarh, Hatigoria, Hatigorrria *see* Ao

Hatiya *see* Yamphe

Hattikharke *see* Chhatthare-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]

**Hawajap** *other names:* Howajap [allo] *DAS GUPTA*. Cf. Kapajap, Tengjap, Japejap, Lazujap, Photungjap, Nocte *also:* grp. Namsang = Nocte. *Dialect:* the group of Nocte dialects to which Namsang dialect belongs *DAS GUPTA, RES. 3.2*. Tangjap

**Hawi** Group: 'a Tangsa subtribe of Tirap District, Arunachal' *DAS GUPTA, RES. 2.3 (1976)*; [as 'Have'] 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, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1.

**Hawkip** Cf. Thado. *Dialect:* Thado.

**Hawthai** *a member of Mara, the unique unit of Lakher IST. other names:* Hlawthai [allo] *ETHNOLOGUE Cf: Mara; Lakher; also: other members of the Mara unit IST Shandu, Zeuhnang, Lailenpi-Mara, Tlongsai, Lothi, Sabeu-Mara. Lakher = Mara. [Shafer: Kuk-Lak Benedict: Kuk-C].Lailenpi-Mara [loc]*

Sabeu-Mara [loc]

Haya-Hani [allo] [pi] *see* Ha'ai-Hani [pi]

**Hayu** *a branch of West-Central-Himalayish [grp], a section of Bodic [grp] IST. other names:* Vayu [allo] (seen in *IST, TSR*); Wayu [auto]. *Cf: West-Central-Himalayish also: grp; Bodic [grp]; Bahing-Vayu [grp]; [other sections of Bodic [grp] IST] West-Himalayish [grp], East-Himalayish [grp], Bodish [grp]; [other branches of West-Central-Himalayish [grp] IST] Magar-1, Chepang. [Shafer: WCH Benedict: BV]. spoken in Ramechhap, Sindhuli Gahri districts ETHNOLOGUE P. 570. STEDT data: (W) ACST.VAYU <1>; AW-TBT.HAYU <1>; BM-HAY.HAYU <1571>; BM-PK7.HAY <85>; JAM-ETY.HY <79>; JAM-GSTC.VAYU <2>; JAM-VSTB.HAYU <8>; RJL-DPTB.VAYU <18>; STC.VAYU <28>; WSC-SH.VAYU <1>*

fibah *see* Batang-Tibetan [loc] [pi]

fibafithang *see* Batang-Tibetan [loc] [pi]

fibrasljongs *see* Sikkimese

fibristod *see* Zhidoi-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

fibrugchu *see* Zhugqu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Hēihǔ-Qiāng, Heihu *see* Heihu-Qiang [pi/loc]

**Heihu-Qiang [pi/loc]** *other names:* Hēihǔ-Qiāng [allo] [tpi] *is a variant spelling of Hei-hu-Ch'iang [wg]. Cf: Southern-Qiang; also: other dialects of Southern-Qiang Daqishan-Qiang, Taoping-Qiang, Longxi-Qiang, Mianchi-Qiang. Dialect: of Southern-Qiang CHANG 1967, NISHIDA 1970, SUN 1981 P. 177.*

*name from village in Sichuan province, China. 30,000 speakers, primarily distributed in the districts of Fengyi, Tumen, Shaba, and Xiaochang in the Maowen Qiang NA county, Aba Tibetan NA Prefecture, Sichuan province, China; including the villages of Baixi, Sanlong, Huilong, Fanrong, Xingfu, Taiping, Weimen, Goukou, and Heihu, and the communes of Hongguang and Fengshou.*

**Heishui-Qiang [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Hei-shui [allo] [wg]. *Cf: Qiang; also: analogous subgroupings Weigu-Qiang, Yadu-Qiang; [other subgroups of Qiang WEN 1941] Hou'erku-Qiang, Luhua-Qiang, Zhongsanku-Qiang, Wasi-Qiang, Jiuziying-Qiang-a, Yanmen-Qiang, Puxi-Qiang; [recorded varieties of Heishui-Qiang] Ershuizhai-Qiang. Dialect: subgroup of Qiang WEN 1941; apparently corresponds to the southern part of Weigu-Qiang and northern part of Yadu-Qiang (both Qiang subgroups posited by SUN 1981). Weigu WEN = Weigu SUN, and [mo:ʂ] WEN probably = Musu SUN (above included in SUN's Weigu-Qiang); [tcio-kʰo] WEN probably = Qugu SUN, included in SUN's Yadu-Qiang (see remarks below); dialect map in SUN *IBID.* P. 179.*

*name from Heishui river and county in the Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Subgroup posited by WEN 1941, on the lower course of the Heishui river, comprising such recorded locales as Ershuizhai-Qiang (q.v.); autoloconyms of varieties named but not recorded by WEN *IBID.* are listed in IPA transcription with Chinese Pinyin equivalent (if available), as follows: [mo:ʂ], [rgue-ui],*

[tcio-kʰo], [pi-fio], [kua-zɿ], [dzo-ho], [sor-fio], [gə-gw] Weigu, [kōy-si] Yabazhai.

Hekou *see* Shijian-Yi [pi/loc]  
Southeastern-Yi

Helambu *see* ≠Kagate-Tibetan  
Helambu-Sherpa

**Helambu-Sherpa** *Cf: Sherpa-Tibetan; ≠Kagate.*

*spoken in the Melemchi village, east central Nepal; Helambu Sherpas are closely related to the Tamangs NAOMI BISHOP P.C. 1989; ETHNOLOGUE claims it is spoken in Nuwakot and Sindhupalchok districts, Bagmati Zone, Nakote, Ratmate, Helambu, and down to Kathmandu, with 5,000 to 15,000 speakers as of 1985 ETHNOLOGUE P. 565.*

Hen, Hendi *see* Henke-Yi [pi/loc]

**Henke-Yi [pi/loc]** *other names:* Henke-Yí [allo] [tpi] *is a variant spelling of Hen-k'o-I [wg]. Cf: Wusa-Yi; also: other subdialects of Wusa-Yi Hezhang-Yi, Weining-Yi. Dialect: subdialect of Wusa-Yi, itself a dialect of Dianqian-Yi. artificial loconym referring to the area where spoken, i.e. the regions of Hendi and Keluo in Hezhang county, Guizhou province.*

**Heping-Qiang [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Ho-p'ing-Ch'iang [allo] [wg]. *Cf: Wasi-Qiang; also: other varieties of Wasi-Qiang Liping-Qiang, Gaodongshan-Qiang, Anzitou-Qiang. Dialect: variety of Wasi-Qiang WEN 1941, 1943A. name from place where spoken, i.e. Heping village (IPA [ha-phie]), 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-Ch'iang comparative phonology in CHANG 1967. Not to be confused with the homonymous Heping village in Maowen Qiang NA county, included in the Yadu subdialect of Northern-Qiang by SUN 1981.*

Heqiang *see* Western-Naxi [pi]

**Heqing [pi]** *other names:* Ho-ch'ing [allo] [wg] *is a variant spelling of Hoking (seen in VOEGELIN ≠ VOEGELIN 1977). Cf: Bai; also: other dialects of Bai Dali, Eryuan. Minchia = Bai. Dialect: Bai; listed as Minchia in VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977. county in the Dali Bai NA prefecture, Yunnan province, China.*

Hewa *see* Hawi

Hexi *see* Qinghua-Pumi [pi]

**Hezhang-Yi [pi/loc]** *other names:* Hezhang-Yí [allo] [tpi] *is a variant spelling of Ho-chang-I [wg]. Cf: Wusa-Yi; also: other subdialects of Wusa-Yi Henke-Yi, Weining-Yi. Dialect: subdialect of Wusa-Yi, itself a dialect of Dianqian-Yi.*

*Hezhang is a county in Guizhou province. Spoken in parts of Shuicheng, Hezhang, Nayong counties and parts of Weining Yi/Moslem/Hmong NA county (all in Guizhou).*

He-Lisu *see* Taku-Lisu

Hills-Kachari [allo] *see* Dimasa

**Hill-Miri** *other names:* Sarak *Cf: Miri.*

*language recorded in an NBP Vocabulary by KUMAR AND HUI 1974; probably = Miri. The proper Hill-Miris refer to a group of people generally known as Gungü, which is subdivided into the following phratries: Pei (exonym: Sarak-Miri), Chimr, Komdu/Kange, Telu/Todum, and Tenu/Talom J. SUN 1993.*

Hill-Tipperia [exo] *see* Tipura

Himalayish <sup>3</sup>	see	Bhotia [grp] [paleo] Bujeli Changi Kanauri [grp] Khambu Limbu-x Maiwa River [ptm] Phidim Rai [grp] Terhatum Tumbari Zhang-zhung [*]	<b>Hlo' Lan</b>	Cf. Maru dialect of Maru <i>ETHNOLOGUE</i>
Hiou [allo]	see	Sho	Hloba [allo]	see Loba Bradley p.c. 1980
Hka	see	Hukong [loc] Kuwa Langshin Punlum	Hloka	see Bhutanese
<b>Hka-hku [ptm]</b>	Group: 'the Hkahku Kachins inhabit the hill-tract between Myitkyina and the Kampti valley' <i>HANSON 1913, p. 11. other names: Hkaku [allo] Cf. Jinghpaw, Duleng, Kachin, Htingnai, Hukong, Bhamo, Hka-hku, Hkauri, Nhkum, Shidan. Dialect: Jinghpaw; i.e. the Jinghpaw of the upper Irrawaddy valley, spoken between the Mali-hka (= Irrawaddy) and Nmai-hka rivers NISHIDA 1970. potomanym referring to 'upriver' Jinghpaw.</i>		Hlota	see Kyong [auto] Ntenyi
Hkahku	see	Hka-hku [ptm] Hukong [loc]	Hlota [allo]	see Lotha
Hkaku [allo]	see	Hka-hku [ptm]	Hma	see Qiang [pi]
<b>Hkalak</b>	Group: a Rangpan group <i>MAR:383. Cf. also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Ranpang, Rangpan, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. Lakai</i>		<b>Hmar</b>	a sub-unit of Lushai, a unit of Central-Kukish <i>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</i>
Hkang	see	Chin [grp] [exo] Jinghpaw		Ngente Paang Pang Pannai
Hkang-a	see	≠Hkangchu Jinghpaw	Hmong/Mien group.	see A non-Tibeto-Burman language Shijian-Yi [pi/loc] Southeastern-Yi
Hkang-b	see	≠Hkangchu	Hnaring	see Lawtu
<b>Hkangchu</b>	Group: a Haimi group related to the Risa <i>MAR:383. Cf. Haimi, Risa; also: other Haimi groups Haimi. ≠Hkang-a = Jinghpaw; ≠Hkang-b = Chin [grp].</i>		<b>Hngi-yong</b>	Group: a Southern Chin group of the Mindat subdivision <i>JORDAN 1969. other names: Hngizung [allo] BAREIGTS 1969. Cf. Chin also: grp, Mindat-1, Mindat-2.</i>
<b>Hkauri [auto]</b>	other names: Gaori [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Kao-jih [wg], [kau <sup>33</sup> -ʒi <sup>31</sup> ] [IPA], Khauri, Gauri. Cf. Jinghpaw, Kachin, Htingnai, Duleng, Hukong, Bhamo, Hka-hku, Tsasen, Nhkum, Shidan. Gaori ≠Garó. Dialect: of Jinghpaw. the spelling 'Hkauri' reflects Jinghpaw romanization. Spoken in Burma; also in Yingjiang county, Dehong Dai/Jingpo NA prefecture, Yunnan province, China <i>LIU 1984</i> (the speaking population in China numbers only a few dozen people).		Hngizung [allo]	see Hngi-yong
Hka-Nung [exo]	see	Rawang	finiksʹ]	see Hniksu-Qiang [loc]
Hlawthai [allo]	see	Hawthai	<b>Hniksu-Qiang [loc]</b>	Cf. Luhua-Qiang-b. <i>Dialect: variety of Luhua-Qiang-b WEN 1941. Hniksu 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 [finik-sʹ] for purposes of the present directory). A few lexical items and brief discussion of morphology provided in WEN 1941.</i>
Hlet	see	Ng'men	Ho	see Hani-a [pi] Heping-Qiang [loc] [pi] Heqing [pi] Hezhang-Yi [pi/loc]
			Hohongba	see Yakkha
			<b>Hojai</b>	Cf. West-Barish; Dimasa; also: other (units) of West-Barish <i>IST Bodo, Lalung, Moran, Tipura. Dialect: sub-unit of Dimasa, a (unit) of West-Barish IST. [Shafer: Br-W].</i>
			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]

<sup>3</sup>This list is of course quite incomplete. It is retained here so that it may be improved and expanded in subsequent editions.

Hongyuan *see* Wayen [loc?]

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

'a little-known branch of Burmish' *IST.* Hor-ke

Hou'erku·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Xifan [grp] [pi]

*other names:* Horpa [allo] is a

variant spelling of Hór-pa. *Cf.* Hor *also:* grp, Xifan [grp], Manyak, Menia, Meli, Muli, Lolo [grp]. ≠Horu. [Shafer: Hor Benedict: Lo-?].

*see also* *STC P. 8*; identified as a Ergong language by J. SUN 1992 based on data in *ZMYYC*; first described by *HODGSON 1874*

**Hor-ke** *Cf.* Tibetan *also:* grp. ≠Hor, Hor [grp], Hou'erku·Qiang. *Dialect:* 'an archaic nomad dialect of Tibetan' *RÖRICH 1931*.

Horpa *see* Xifan [grp] [pi]  
*STEDT data:* (Q) *STC.* HORPA <1>

**Horu** *Group:* 'among the Wanchu, *BROWN 1851* includes Bor·Muthun, Horu·Muthun, and Khulung·Muthun' *MAR:392*. *Cf.* Muthun, Bor, Khulung, Wanchu. ≠Hor, Hor *also:* grp, Hou'erku·Qiang.

Horu·Muthun *see* Bor  
Khulung

fioua *see* Jiuziying·Qiang-a [pi]

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

**Hou'erku·Qiang [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Hou-erh-k'u·Ch'iang [allo] [wg]. *Cf.* Qiang; *also:* analogous subgroupings Taoping·Qiang-a; [other subgroups of Qiang *WEN 1941*] Luhua·Qiang, Zhongsanku·Qiang, Wasi·Qiang, Jiuziying·Qiang-a, Yanmen·Qiang, Puxi·Qiang, Heishui·Qiang; [varieties of Hou'erku·Qiang recorded by *WEN 1941*] Jiashanzhai·Qiang, Niushanzhai·Qiang, [other recorded, Qiang-speaking locales classed by *WEN 1941* with Hou'erku] Taoping·Qiang-b, Ruodazhai·Qiang, Zengtou·Xiazhai·Qiang. ≠Hor, Hor [grp], Horu, Hor-ke. *Dialect:* subgroup of Qiang *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 Qiang-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.). Autoloconyms of varieties named but not recorded by *WEN IBID.* are given below in Chinese Pinyin spelling, followed by IPA transcription: Luoshanzhai [lɔʃ³·tə³³], Damenzhai [bā²¹·cɕiæ⁵⁵], Kongdiping [kʰo⁵⁵·tsɿ³³], Zengtou·Shangzhai [tʂə²¹·yue³³], Zengtou·Zhongzhai [mɔ²¹·tsɿ³³·yq³³], Xiaozhaizi [yo³³·zɿ²¹·ba²¹·tə⁵⁵], Taozipinggou [qʰuə⁵⁵·xe³³], Baikongsi [xpe⁵⁵·kʰu³³·qə⁵⁵], Laiwangzhai [lɔ³³·yue³³], Wabengzhai [yue²¹·yue³³], Limuji [lin³³·cɕi³³], Mabenzhai [mɔ³³·yue³³], Xiaozhaizi [ji²¹·lə

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

Howajap [allo] *see* Hawajap

Hpalone *see* Pwo [auto]

fiphanpo *see* Poindo·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Hpun *see* Phun  
*STEDT data:* (BM) *JAM-TSR.* HPUN <1>

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

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

**Hpungsi** *Cf.* Rawang, Nungish *also:* grp. *Dialect:* Rawang *ETHNOLOGUE*.

Hrangkhoh *see* Chin [grp] [exo]  
Rangkhoh

Hriang-pi *see* Lawtu

Hruso *see* Akha [auto]  
*STEDT data:* (TANI) *RJL-DPTB.* AKA <2>

Hruso [allo] *see* Tenae  
*STEDT data:* (TANI) *STC.* AKA <5>

**Hrusso·Dhammai** *Cf.* Abor·Miri·Dafla *also:* grp listed by *SUN* under North Assam areal grouping

Hs'i-k'ang·Tibetan *see* Dawu·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Hsemthang [allo] *see* Senthang

**Hsemtung** *Cf.* Chin *also:* grp. *Dialect:* 'a Central Chin dialect' *VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977*.

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]  
Tsuku

Hsi-te-l *see* Xide·Yi [loc] [pi]

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

Hsia-pai *see* Xiabaishui·Qiang [loc] [pi]

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

Hsün *see* Xundian·Yi [pi/loc]

**Htalaing** "Karen related" *P.C. LEHMAN 1990*

**Htangan** *Group:* a large Naga tribe east of the Konyak, in Burma *MAR:383*. *other names:* Ta-ngan [allo]. *Cf.* Htanghkaw, Macham, Pyengu. Htangan, Ta-ngan ≠Tangam.

**Htanghkaw** *Group:* a Htangan group *MAR:383*. *Cf.* Htangan, Macham.

**Htingnai** *a Jinghpaw dialect spoken in the plains west of the Irrawaddy and in the adjacent hills* *NISHIDA 1970, P. 168*. *Cf.* Jinghpaw, Kachin, Tsasen, Duleng, Hukong, Bhamo, Hka-hku, Hkauri, Nhkum, Shidan. Hukong [loc]

**Htiselwang** *Cf.* Rawang, Nungish *also:* grp. *Dialect:* Rawang *ETHNOLOGUE*.

Hua	see	Azhe [auto] [pi/cet] Hualong-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
Huaguoyuan	see	Yanmen-Qiang [loc] [pi]
<b>Huai-Chomphu</b>	Cf. Bisu also: grp, Phadaeng, Takɔ	<i>Dialect:</i> of Bisu <i>BRADLEY</i> (?) spoken in Thailand
<b>Hualngau</b>	<i>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: Hwalngau [allo] is a variant spelling of Hualngo, Whelngo. Cf: Lushai, Chin also: grp; [other dialects of Lushai IST] Dulien, Ngente; [other sub-units of Lushai IST] Zahao, Hmar, Pankhu. [Shafer: Kuk-C].</i> see also <i>IST</i> P. 8.	
Hualngo	see	Hualngau
Hualong	see	Hualong-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
<b>Hualong-Tibetan [loc] [pi]</b>	<i>other names: Hualung-Tibetan [allo] [wg]. Cf: Tibetan also: grp; [other dialects of Amdo-Tibetan] Amdo-Tibetan. Dialect: Amdo-Tibetan NISHI 6.11.</i> spoken in Hualong Moslem Nationality Autonomous county in the District of Haidong, Qinghai province, China. Tibetan autoloconym unknown.	
Huami-Yi	see	Azhe [auto] [pi/cet]
Huang	see	Huangzhong-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
Huangnan	see	Jainca-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Tongren-Tibetan [pi] Zékog-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
<b>Huangzhong-Tibetan [loc] [pi]</b>	<i>other names: Huangchung-Tibetan [allo] [wg]. Cf: Tibetan also: grp; [other dialects of Amdo-Tibetan] Amdo-Tibetan. Dialect: Amdo-Tibetan NISHI 6.09, NISHIDA 1970, P. 165.</i> spoken in Huangzhong county, Qinghai province, China. Tibetan autoloconym unknown.	
Huaning	see	Axi [auto] [pi/cet] Azhe [auto] [pi/cet] Southeastern-Yi Southern-Yi
Huaping	see	Lipho [auto] [cet] Shengzha [pi] Yongsheng-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] Yongsheng-Lisu [loc] [pi]
Huilong	see	Heihu-Qiang [pi/loc]
Huize	see	Weining-Yi [pi/loc] Wusa-Yi [pi] Xundian-Yi [pi/loc]

Hukawng	see	Tsasen
Hukawng [allo]	see	Hukong [loc]
<b>Hukong [loc]</b>	<i>Group: a Kachin group closely related to the Hkahku HANSON 1913, P. 23. other names: Hukawng [allo]. Cf: Jinghpaw, Kachin, Htingnai, Hkauri, Bhamo, Hka-hku, Tsasen. Sasan = Tsasen. Hkahku = Hka-hku. name of a valley drained by the Chindwin (= Tanai Hka), inhabited by Kachin groups like the Hkahku and Sasan.</i>	
<b>Humla-Bhotia</b>	<i>other names: Dangali, Phoke ETHNOLOGUE.</i> listed in <i>ETHNOLOGUE</i> as Bodic; spoken in Humla District, Nepal.	
Hunan	see	Tujia [exo] [pi]
Hung-I [wg]	see	Wuding-Yi [pi/loc]
Hurso	see	Tenae
<b>Hwalngau</b>	<i>STEDT data: (CHIN) GHL-PPB.HWALNGAU &lt;4&gt;</i>	
Hwalngau [allo]	see	Hualngau
<b>Hwethom</b>	<i>Cf: Lolo also: grp, Phunoi, Pyen, Bisu, Mpi. Dialect: a Lolo language probably belonging to the Phunoi-Pyen-Bisu group. [Shafer: Lo-S].</i>	
<b>Hyau</b>	<i>Group: 'a Northern Chin group' BAREIGTS. Cf: Chin also: grp, Kyau.</i>	
Hóng-Yí	see	Wuding-Yi [pi/loc]

## I

I	see	Mru Ni [auto] [pi/wg] Thanphum Yinuo [pi]
I [allo]	see	Yi [grp] [exo]
Idu [exo], Idu-Mishmi	see	Midu Mishmi [grp] <i>STEDT data: (DENG) JP-IDU.LBIDU &lt;495&gt;; NEFA-PBI.PBI &lt;638&gt;; SHK-IDU.IDU &lt;115&gt;; ZMYYC.IDU50 &lt;1004&gt;</i>
Ikaw [exo]	see	Akha [auto]
Ikor	see	Akha [auto]
Ilam	see	Panthare South-Lorung Yakkha
<b>Ilammu</b>	<i>Cf: Ao; Lepcha Dialect: of Lepcha ETHNOLOGUE</i>	
Imela	see	Mao [exo]
Imemai [allo]	see	Mao [exo]
Imemüi	see	Mao [exo]
Imphal	see	Mao [exo]
Impoi	see	Zeme
Impuiron	see	Poeron
Impurion	see	Poeron

- Indo-Aryan *see* Pahari (Hill languages of Northern India)
- Indo-Burma *see* Naga [grp]
- Injang *see* Rengma
- Inle** *Cf.* Burmese. *Dialect:* Burmese, spoken in southwest Shan state. reference?Intha
- Inntha [allo] *see* Intha
- Intha** *a member of South-Burman IST. other names:* Inntha [allo], Angsa [allo]. *Cf. also:* other members of South-Burman IST Arakanese, Burmese, Tavoy, Marma, Taungyo, Yaw, Danu, Maghi. [Shafer: Bm-S]. spoken near Inle Lake in the Southern Shan State; a variety of non-standard Burmese with profound pronunciation and vocabulary differences from Burmese *ETHNOLOGUE* P. 440 *STEDT data:* (BM) JO-PB.IT <128>
- Irautar *see* South-Lorong
- Irrawaddy *see* Hka-hku [ptm] Htingnai
- Isachanure *see* Pirr [auto] Pochuri
- Ishang [allo] *see* Tamang-1

## J

- Jad** *other names:* [jad] [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: Bd-C]. spoken in northwestern India. Mnyam [wt]
- Jainca-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names:* Chien-ch'a-Tibetan [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of gcen-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
- Jakawp** *Group:* a subgroup of the Sasan Kachins *HANSON* 1906, P. 613. *Cf.* Ningru, Pisa, Tsasen, Jinghpaw, Kachin. Sasan = Tsasen.
- Jakphang** *Cf.* Konyak *also:* grp; [other 'dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. *Dialect:* Konyak *MAR*:384. Takphang [?]
- Jaktung, Jaktungia *see* Angwanku [auto]
- Jalpaiguri** *a branch of Barish [grp], a section of Baric [grp] IST; BENEDICT* considers 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].
- Jamatia** *Cf.* Tipura; *also:* other dialects of Tipura Tripura. Tripuri = Tipura. *Dialect:* Tripuri *KARAPURKAR* 1972.
- Jang [exo] *see* Moso
- Jangali [paleo] *see* Raute
- Janggali** *a branch of West-Himalayish [grp], a section of Bodic [grp] IST. Jhangal [allo] is a variant spelling of Jhangar, Dzanggli ETHNOLOGUE. Cf.* West-Himalayish *also:* grp; Bodic [grp]; [other branches of West-Himalayish [grp] *IST*] Northwestern-West-Himalayish, North-Northwestern-West-Himalayish, Almora, Eastern-West-Himalayish. [Shafer: WH-J]. spoken in the far west of Nepal; may also be in Himachal Pradesh, India *ETHNOLOGUE* P. 565.
- see also* Manchari North-Northwestern-West-Himalayish Raji Raute
- Jangshen *see* Thado
- Jangyali *see* Raute
- Jao *see* Zauzou
- Japejap** *a group of Nocte dialects DAS GUPTA, RES. 3.2. Cf.* Hawajap, Photungjap, Lazujap, Kapajap, Tangjap, Nocte *also:* grp.
- Jeme *see* Zeme
- Jeu-g'oe [auto]** *other names:* [dʒə<sup>31</sup>·yɔ<sup>31</sup>] [allo] [IPA]; Puli [allo]. *Cf.* Akha. *Dialect:* the standard variety of Akha. name from the Akha Jeu-g'oe clan, with speakers in Central and East Central Kengtung State, Burma *LEWIS* 1968, in Northern Thailand *HANSSON*, and apparently in Southern Yunnan province, China *HANSSON* 1989.
- Jhangal [allo] *see* Janggali
- Jhangar *see* Janggali
- Jharsing-Ambote *see* South-Lorong
- Jiancheng *see* Mojiang-Yi [loc] [pi] Yuanjin-Yi [pi]
- Jianchuan *see* Northern-Yi Shengzha [pi] Western-Naxi [pi] Western-Yi
- Jianchuan-Bai [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Chien-ch'uan-Pai [allo] [wg]. *Cf.* Bai; *also:* other dialects of Bai *XU AND ZHAO* 1984 Dali-Bai, Bijiang-Bai. *Dialect:* of Bai *XU AND ZHAO* 1984.
- Jiangcheng *see* Bika-Hani [pi] Southern-Yi
- Jiangchuan *see* Exin-Yi [pi] Southern-Yi
- Jiangze-Tibetan *see* Gyangzê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- Jiansha *see* Shuixi-Yi [pi/loc]
- Jianshanzhai *see* Puxi-Qiang [pi]

- Jianshui *see* Azhe [auto] [pi/cet]  
Shijian-Yi [pi/loc]  
Shiping-Yi [loc] [pi]  
Southern-Yi
- Jiarong [pi]** *other names:* Rgyarong [allo] *IST* is a variant spelling of rGyarong, Gyarung, Jyarung, Chia-jung [wg], Gia-Rung *EDGAR 1933-34. Cf:* Bodish *also:* grp; Bodic [grp]; Bodish [grp]; Bodic [grp]; [other sections of Bodic [grp] *IST*] West-Himalayish [grp], East-Himalayish [grp], West-Central-Himalayish [grp]; [other branches of Bodish [grp] *IST*] Bodish-x, Tsangla, Gurung; [varieties of Jiarong] Suomo-Jiarong (Somang), Hanniu, Zhuokeji-Jiarong, Pati, Wasi-Jiarong, bTsan-lha. *Dialect:* [as Rgyarong] a branch of Bodish [grp], a section of Bodic [grp] *IST*. [Shafer: Bd-Rgy Benedict: TK-Bd]. *see also* NAGANO 1978.
- Jiashanzhai-Qiang *see* Hou'erku-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
Jiashan-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
Ruodazhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]
- Jiashan-Qiang [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Niu-shan-Ch'iang [allo] [wg]. *Cf:* Hou'erku-Qiang, Taoping-Qiang-a; *also:* other varieties of Hou'erku-Qiang recorded by WEN 1941 Niu-shan-Qiang, Zengtou-Xiazhai-Qiang, Taoping-Qiang-b, Ruodazhai-Qiang. *Dialect:* variety of Hou'erku-Ch'iang WEN 1941, 1945; included in the Taoping-Qiang-a subgroup by SUN 1981.  
name from place where spoken, i.e. Jiashanzhai village (IPA [gie<sup>21</sup>-tə<sup>33</sup>]), 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 WEN 1941.
- Jiayin *see* Hani-b [auto] [pi]
- Jieguduo-Tibetan *see* Jiegu-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
- Jiegu-Tibetan [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Chieh-gu-Tibetan [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of Jieguduo-Tibetan [pi], Chieh-gu-to-Tibetan [wg], skye-rgu [wt], skye-rgu-mdo [wt]. *Cf:* Khams-Tibetan; other Khams-Tibetan dialects, *see* cross-references field of Khams-Tibetan. *Dialect:* Khams-Tibetan NISHI 5.05.  
name probably a loconym; spoken in Yushu county, Yushu Tibetan AN prefecture, Qinghai province, China.
- Jigzhi-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names:* Jiuzhi-Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Chiu-chih-Tibetan [wg], gcig-sgril [wt]. *Cf:* Tibetan *also:* grp; [other dialects of Amdo-Tibetan] Amdo-Tibetan. *Dialect:* Amdo-Tibetan NISHI 6.20.  
spoken in Jigzhi (Jiuzhi) county, Golog/Tibetan Nationalities Autonomous prefecture, Qinghai province, China.
- Jih *see* Rutog-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- Jih-k'a *see* Xikazê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- Jili [\*]** *a dialect of Jingpaw ETHNOLOGUE; an extinct Kachinish language. other names:* Dzili *Cf:* Jinghpaw, Kachin.
- Jilong-Tibetan *see* Gyirong-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- Jimdar [allo], Jinda *see* Rai
- Jingdong *see* Bika-Hani [pi]  
Central-Yi  
First-Lolopho-Yi [cet]  
Second-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc]  
Third-Lolopho-Yi [cet]  
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]
- Jinghpaw** *other names:* Kachin [allo]; Jingpo [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Ching-p'o [wg], Jingpho, Chingpaw; Theinbaw [allo] (Burmese pronunciation of Jinghpaw). Singpho [exo] (name for the Jinghpaw who live in Arunachal Pradesh *DAS GUPTA 1979*; 'name for the Assam Kachins' *HANSON 1913, p. 12*). Kakhyen [exo] (Burmese reading of Kachin, i.e. Jinghpaw 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 Jinghpaw] Bhamo, Duleng, Tsasen, Hkauri, Hka-hku, Htingnai, Jili, Nhkum, Shidan; [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.  
*STEDT data:* (JG) ACST.JG <23>; AW-TBT.JG <200>; JCD.JINGPHO <21>; GEM-CNL.KACHIN <1026>; ILH-PL.JINGPHO <2>; JAM-ETY.JG <400>; JAM-GSTC.JG <142>; JAM-II.JG <9>; JAM-MLBM.JG <3>; JAM-TIL.JINGPHO <4>; JAM-TJLB.JG <612>; JAM-TSR.JG <1>; JAM-VSTB.JINGHPAW <17>; JZ-JINGPO.JPEK <149>; OH-DKL.JINGHPO <1>; PC.JINGHPO <7>; RJL-DPTB.JP <30>; RJL-DPTB.K <110>; RJL-DPTB.K (MARAN) <1>; STC.K <387>; STC.KACHIN <3>; WSC-SH.K <24>; WTF-PNN.CF. JG. <1>; WTF-PNN.JG <1>; ZMYYC.JINGPO47 <10>
- Jingpho *see* Jinghpaw
- Jingpho (Assam)** *STEDT data:* (JG) RJL-DPTB.K (ASSAM DIAL.) <1>
- Jingpho (Hkauri)** *STEDT data:* (JG) JAM-TJLB.HKAURI-LM <13>; JAM-ETY.JCHK <1>
- Jingpo [allo] [pi] *see* Jinghpaw
- 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] Qianxi-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.JNBY <38>	
Jinuo (Youle)	STEDT data: (YI) JZ-JINUO.JNYL <173>	
Jinuo [auto] [pi]	other names: Chi-no [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of [tɕy <sup>44</sup> .no <sup>44</sup> ] [IPA], Jino. Cf. Lolo also: grp; [dialects of Jinuo] Youle-Jinuo, Buyuan-Jinuo. <i>Dialect</i> : Lolo [grp]. considered a separate nationality in China; speaking population of 12,000 people live in Jinuoshan and Buyuanshan 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 <i>ETHNOLOGUE</i> . Cf. Tibetan also: grp; Central-Tibetan; [other dialects of Central-Tibetan, see cross-references field for] Central-Tibetan. ≠Chairel. <i>Dialect</i> : Central-Tibetan NISHI 3.20. spoken in Jiri, Dolkha District, Nepal; treated in CSDPN; Tibetan autoconym unknown; 'linguistically closer to Tibetan (Tichurong?) than to Sherpa' <i>ETHNOLOGUE</i> 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	Jigzhi-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Jiuzi [exo] [pi]	see	Daqishan-Qiang [loc] [pi] Nu [pi] [exo]
Jiuzitun-Qiang [allo]	see	Jiuziying-Qiang-a [pi]
Jiuziying-Qiang-a [pi]	other names: Chiu-tzu-ying-Ch'iang-a [#allo] [wg]; Jiuzitun-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. <i>Dialect</i> : subgroup 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	

Erwa-Qiang (qq.v.). Autoconyms of varieties named but not recorded by WEN *IBID.* are listed in IPA transcription with Chinese Pinyin equivalent, as follows: [tsua-pa-ta] Daheba, [ma-ts<sup>h</sup>ɛ] Muzezhai, [ni-pə] Lilizhai, [fiə-ua] Longwo, [p<sup>h</sup>a-ta] Bajiaozhai, [hoə-ts<sup>h</sup>ɛ] Daliuxing, [mo-ho-zɿ] Xiaoliuxing, [zə-ke] Shangshuitang, [k<sup>h</sup>o-wa] Xiashuitang, [zɿ-ta-pie-zɿ] Zhuanjinglou.

**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 (IPA [k<sup>h</sup>sɿ-zɔ]) 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	Wancho
Jogli	see	Yogli
Jokoba	see	Wancho
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. Kham-Tibetan; other Kham-Tibetan dialects, see cross-references field of Kham-Tibetan. *Dialect*: Kham-Tibetan NISHI 5.01. [Shafer: Bd-C].  
spoken in Jonê (Zhuoni) county, Gannan Tibetan NA prefecture, Gansu province, China.

Jonkha	see	Bhutanese
Jorhat	see	Ao
Jyarung	see	Jiarong [pi]

## K

K'a	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 loose term referring to some of the languages of *SHAFFER's Br-W*;  
more specifically, 'Hills-Kachari' = Dimasa, 'Plains-Kachari' = Bodo.

**Kachari (=Dimasa)** STEDT data: (BG) JAM-ETY.DIMASA <3>; JAM-ETY.KACHARI <17>; 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 Burmic IST*; one of the  
principal nuclei of Tibeto-Burman *STC*. *Cf.* Kachin,  
Jinghpaw; *also:* other sections of Burmic *IST* Mruish [grp],  
Nungish [grp], Chairelish [grp], Luish [grp], Kukish  
[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** *other names:* Kādu [allo] is a variant  
spelling of Kantū *HALE*, Katu, Kato, Kudo; Asak [allo]  
(‘alternate name for Kadu’ *HALE 1980 CITING VOEGELIN*  
*AND VOEGELIN 1977*, but cf. Sak). *Cf.* Luish *also:* grp,  
Sekmai, Sengmai, Andro, Sak, Phayeng, Chakpa, Ganan,  
Mawteik. ≠Kaduo. [Shafer: Lu Benedict: Kc-Lu].  
STEDT data: (JN) GHL-PPB.KADU <19>; JAM-ETY.KADU <18>; RJL-  
DPTB.KADU <4>; STC.KADU <11>

**Kadu (Kantu)** STEDT data: (JN) GHL-PPB.KADU (KANTU)  
<82>

Kadu-Andro *see* Luish [grp]

**Kaduo [auto] [pi]** *other names:* K'a-to [allo] [wg] is a variant  
spelling of [kha<sup>31</sup>.tu<sup>55</sup>] [IPA]. *Cf.* Bika-Hani; *also:* other  
dialects of Bika-Hani Biyue, Enu, Ake. Kaduo ≠Kadu.  
*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'.

**Kagate-Tibetan** *other names:* Syuuba [allo] is a variant  
spelling of Shuba, Shyuba; Kagate Bhote *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 3.19*; Central-Bodish *IST*. [Shafer: Bd-  
C].  
spoken in Darjeeling *BISHOP P.C. 1989*. Tibetan autoloconym  
unknown.

Kai *see* Gêrzê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

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

**Kaike** *Cf.* Tarali. = Tarali-Kham  
the language of a village in Dolpa  
District, Nepal, treated in *CSDPN*; 'has 1900 speakers' *DRIEM P.C.*  
*1986*; may be closer to Kham than to Gurung *ETHNOLOGUE*.  
STEDT data: (TBC) AH-CSDPN.KE <558>; AW-TBT.KAI <1>; BM-  
PK7.KAIKE <11>; JAM-ETY.KK <79>; JAM-VSTB.KAIKE <5>

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

Kakhyen [exo] *see* Jinghpaw

Kaladan *see* Khawhring

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-Dafila *also:* grp  
listed by *SUN* under North Assam areal grouping

Kaman [allo] *see* Miju

**Kamarupan** STEDT data: (KAM) JAM-GSTC.KMRP <12>

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 Kamhao; Tedim [allo] is a variant spelling of Tiddim·Chin, Tedim·Kham; Sokte [allo]. *Cf.* Chin *also:* grp, Tiddim. 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]  
Garzê·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- Kan-hsiang *see* Xide·Yi [loc] [pi]
- Kanam** *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* Bunan; [other dialects of Thebor] Sumchu, Lippa, Sungam, Zhangra. ≠Khanang; ≠Kaman = Miju. [Shafer: WH-NNW].
- Kanashi** *a language of the* Kanauri (unit) of Northwestern·West-Himalayish [*IST*]. *other names:* Malana [allo] is a variant spelling of Malauna, Malani. *Cf.* Kanauri; *also:* other languages of the WH-NW:Kanauri (unit) *IST* Chitkhuli, Tukpa, Kanauri; [other Northwestern·West-Himalayish [*IST*] Kanauri-2. [Shafer: WH-NW Benedict: Him-Knr].Kanauri [grp]
- Kanashi \*** STEDT data: (WH) STC.KANASHI <1>
- Kanauri [grp]** *Dialect:* 'a major subtype of Himalayish, typified by Kanauri [Him-Knr], including also Bunan, Chamba Lahuli, Chitkhuli, Kanashi, Manchati, Rangloi (= Tinan), Thebor' *STC*, p. 7. [Benedict: Him-Knr]. *a (unit) of* Northwestern·West-Himalayish *IST*. *Cf.* Kanauri *also:* grp; [other (units) of Northwestern·West-Himalayish *IST*] Manchati; [languages of the Northwestern·West-Himalayish Kanauri (unit) *IST*] Kanauri, Chitkhuli, Tukpa, Kanashi. is related to Kanauri, Kanauri-b. [Shafer: WH-NW]. STEDT data: (WH) ACST.KANAURI <1>; DS-KAN.KANAURI <96>; JAM-ETY.KNR <103>; JAM-GSTC.KNR <1>; JAM-VSTB.KANAURI <2>; RJL-DPTB.KANAURI <27>; STC.KANAURI <59>; WSC-SH.KANAURI <9>
- Kanawari [allo], Kanawi [allo] *see* Kanauri
- Kanburi·Lawa *see* Ugong [auto]
- Kanburi·Lawa [exo] *see* Ugong [auto]
- Kanchanaburi *see* Ugong [auto]
- Kang *see* Gangca·Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
Kham  
Khams·Tibetan [wt]  
Muya [pi]  
Xikang·Tibetan [loc] [pi]
- Kang- *see* Xide·Yi [loc] [pi]
- Kangding *see* Dardo·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
Khams·Tibetan [wt]  
Xikang·Tibetan [loc] [pi]
- Kangding·Tibetan *see* Dardo·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- Kangsiangying [allo] *see* Xide·Yi [loc] [pi]
- Kang·Tibetan [allo] [pi] *see* Khams·Tibetan [wt]
- Kanpetlet** *other names:* Chinbok [allo?] *IST*. *Cf.* Chinbok, Ng'men. *Dialect:* Kukish dialect spoken in Vawmtu village (21 miles north of Mindat) *IST* p. 8. Womtu [loc]
- Kantsii *see* Kyong [auto]
- Kantū *see* Kadu
- Kantze·Tibetan *see* Garzê·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- Kantzu·Tibetan *see* Garzê·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- Kanyaw *see* Sgaw
- Kao *see* Hkauri [auto]
- Kao-tung *see* Gaodongshan·Qiang [loc] [pi]
- Kaokeep** *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.
- Kapti *see* Kham
- Kapwi *see* Nruanghmei  
Poeron
- Kapwi [paleo] *see* Poeron
- Karbak *see* Mikir
- Karbi *see* Mikir
- Karbiarlong [allo] *see* Mikir
- Karen (A)** STEDT data: (KAR) DQ-KARENA.KARENA <204>
- Karen (B)** STEDT data: (KAR) DQ-KAREN.B.KAREN <292>
- Karen (Pho)** STEDT data: (KAR) JAM-VSTB.KAREN (P) <1>
- Karen (Sgaw)** STEDT data: (KAR) JAM-VSTB.KAREN (SGAW) <1>

**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, Geba, Gekho, Hashu, Kawnsawng, Kayah, Kyetbogyi, Manö, Mauniepaga, Mepu, Mogpha, Pa-o, Padaung, Padeng, Pakü-a, Pakü-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

**Karko** *Group:* an Adi tribe DAS GUPTA, RES. 4.1, P. 36. *Cf. Adi also:* grp; Minyong; [other Adi subtribes, groups, dialects]: Adi [grp]. *Dialect:* Minyong DAS GUPTA, RES. 4.1, P. 36. Padam  
 Shimong

**Karpong** *Cf:* Tipura; *also:* other dialects of Tipura  
 Tripura. Tripuri = Tipura. *Dialect:* Tripuri KARAPURKAR 1972.

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

**Kathmandu** [loc] *Cf:* Newari. *Dialect:* Newari.  
 capital of Nepal; 'Kathmandu is the prestige dialect [of Newari]'  
 ETHNOLOGUE P. 568.

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

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

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

**Kawnsawng** *Cf:* Karen *also:* grp. [Shafer: Karenic].

**Kayah** *Group:* the Karen people of Kayah State, Burma LEHMAN 1967; 'very close to Geba or White Karen'.  
*other names:* Kaya [allo] is a variant spelling of Kayay, Kayah-li; Karenni [allo] is a variant spelling of Red-Karen.  
*Cf:* Karen *also:* grp, Kyetbogyi, Geba, Manö, Sinhmaw·Mapauk, Bwe-a, Nuki.

Kayan *see* Padaung

Kayay *see* Kayah

Kayin [exo] *see* Gekho

Kayinbyu *see* Geba

**Kebumtamp** *Cf:* Bhutanese; *also:* dialects of  
 Kebumtamp Mangdikha, Gungdekha, Khenkha, Tsamangkha, Kurtopakha, Salabekha ETHNOLOGUE  
*Dialect:* central Bhutanese dialect, especially in Bumthang

**Kehena** *Cf:* Angami; Chokri; *also:* other dialects of  
 Chokri *IST* Dzuna, Mima; [other sub-units of Angami  
*IST*] Tengima. *Dialect:* 'a dialect of East Angami'  
 SREEDHAR P. 26; a dialect of Chokri, a sub-unit of Angami  
*IST*. [Shafer: Kuk-E Benedict: Ng-S].  
 similar to the Angami of Kohima MAR:385.Mima [loc]

Kekaungdu *see* Gekho

Kekhong *see* Gekho

Kekhong·duw *see* Padaung

Kekhu, Keku *see* Bwe-a [exo]  
 Gekho

Kekhuw *see* Gekho

Keku [exo] *see* Yinbaw

Keluo *see* Henke·Yi [pi/loc]

Kemungan *see* Khiamngan

Keng *see* Khenkha

Kengtung *see* Jeu-g'oe [auto]

Kesopho [allo] *see* Kosopho

**Keteneneyu** *Cf:* Tseminyu; *also:* other dialects of  
 Tseminyu Azonyu. *Dialect:* Tseminyu SREEDHAR, P. 16.  
 Tseminyu [loc]

Ketra-Rai [ethno] *see* Yamphe

Kezama *see* Angami  
 Khezha

Kezhama [allo] *see* Mao [exo]  
 Khezha

**Kezhama \*** *STEDT data:* (NAGA) GEM-CNL.KEZHAMA  
 <148>

Kha *see* Pyen

**Kha Li \*** *STEDT data:* (LO-S) STC.KHA LI <1>

Kha-hta *see* Taru [exo]

Khae *see* Lisu [grp]

Khako *see* Akha [auto]

**Khaling** Cf: Dumi; *also*: dialects of Khaling  
CSDPN Khastap; [other dialects of Dumi *IST*] Dumi, Rai;  
[other (units) of Western-East-Himalayish *IST*] Bahing,  
Thulung, Chaurasya. *Dialect*: of the Dumi unit of  
Western-East-Himalayish *IST*. [Shafer: EH-W Benedict: Kir-  
Bh].  
STEDT data: (W) AH-CSDPN.KG <919>; AW-TBT.KHAL <7>; BM-  
PK7.KG <130>; JAM-ETY.KG <105>; JAM-VSTB.KHALING <6>;  
STC.KHALING <3>

**Kham** Cf: Magar *also*: grp-2; [dialects of Kham]  
Babang, Bhuiji, Gamale, Kol, Kot-Gaon, Mahat, Maikot,  
Nisi, Ramja, Shera, Sheshi, Takale, Taka-shera, Wali (?) .  
≠Khams, ≠Khams-a = Kang; ≠Khami, Khami; ≠Kham-to.  
language spoken in Dhaulagiri and Kapiti zones of West Central  
Nepal by 'Magars' of the Bhuda Gharti, Pun, and Rokha subtribes;  
Kham-speaking villages include Taka (Baglung district) and Sera  
(Rukum district) WATTERS 1975 and Watters in CSDPN.  
STEDT data: (KMCS) AH-CSDPN.KH <997>; AW-TBT.KHAM <4>;  
BM-PK7.KHAM <12>; SIL-KHAM.KHAM1 <196>; JAM-ETY.KM  
<106>; JAM-GSTC.KM <2>; JAM-VSTB.KHAM <2>; DNW-  
KHAM.KHAM <194>

Kham-1 *see* Magar [grp]-2

Kham-Magars *see* Pun [grp]

**Kham-to** *a dialect of Jiarong WOLFENDEN 1936*  
*CITED IN NAGANO 1978. Cf: Jiarong. ≠Kham.*

**Khamba** *Group*: a Mahayana Buddhist tribe of  
Siang District, Arunachal; other Buddhist Tibeto-Burman  
groups include the Monpa and Sherdukpen (Kameng  
District). Cf: Khoa, Memba, Monpa-1, Northern-Monpa,  
Southern-Monpa, Central-Monpa, Sherdukpen, Miji.  
≠Khambu, Khambu. Lish, Lish-pa.  
STEDT data: (WH) AW-TBT.KHAMBA <1>

**Khambu** Cf: *also*: complex pronominalized  
languages Chepang, Bhramu, Kusunda, Thakali; [other  
units of Eastern-East-Himalayish *IST*] Bantawa; [dialects  
of Khambu *IST*] Khambu, Nachereng; [consult cross-  
references under entries for: STC] Kiranti, Bahing, Khambu.  
≠Khamba. *Dialect*: cover term for a group of 'complex  
pronominalized languages' in *LSI*; *IST* uses it both for a  
specific language and for a subgroup of the East Branch  
of East Himalayish; *STC* uses it for a subgroup of the  
Kiranti branch of Bahing-Vayu. [Shafer: EH-E Benedict: BV-  
Kir].  
STEDT data: (KIR) STC.KHAMBU <2>; WSC-SH.KHAMBU <1>

**Khami** *a (unit) of South-Kukish, a branch of*  
*Kukish [grp] IST; a branch of Khami-Khumi [grp]*  
*Löffler 1960. Group*: 'a Southern Chin group' BAREIGTS.  
*other names*: Awa-2 [allo] (cover-term used by Löffler 1960  
to designate the Khami branch of Khami-Khumi). Cf:  
South-Kukish; Kukish *also*: grp; Khami-Khumi [grp]; Chin  
[grp]; [dialects of Khami Löffler] Khami, Khimi,  
Rengmitca; [other branches of Kukish [grp] *IST*, see cross-  
referencess for] Kukish [grp]; [other units of  
South-Kukish *IST*] Sho, Yawdwin; [sub-units of Khami  
*IST*] South-Khami, North-Khami. ≠Kham. Awa-2 ≠Awa-1  
= Ngawa; ≠Awe. [Shafer: Kuk-S Benedict: Kuk-S].  
STEDT data: (CHIN) JAM-MLBM.KHAMI <1>; RJL-DPTB.KHAMI  
<1>; STC.KHAMI <7>; WSC-SH.KHAMI <1>

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

**Khami (Southern)** STEDT data: (CHIN) JAM-MLBM.S. KHAMI  
<1>; RJL-DPTB.S. KHAMI <1>; STC.S. KHAMI <2>

**Khami-Khumi [grp]** Cf: Chin *also*: grp; [branches of  
Khami-Khumi Löffler 1960] Khami, Khumi. *Dialect*:  
Southern Chin group set up in Löffler 1960.

Khams *see* Khams-Tibetan [wt]

Khams' *see* Khams-Tibetan [wt]

Khams-Tibetan dialects Nishi 5.00 *see*  
Khams-Tibetan [wt]

**Khams-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;  
[Khams-Tibetan dialects *NISHI* 5.00] Batang-Tibetan,  
Chindu-Tibetan, Dêgê-Tibetan, Dêqên-Tibetan,  
Dêrong-Tibetan, Dardo-Tibetan, Gêrzê-Tibetan,  
Garzê-Tibetan, Jiegu-Tibetan, Jonê-Tibetan,  
Khams-Tibetan, Nagqu-Tibetan, Nangqên-Tibetan,  
Niausa, Nyagquka-Tibetan, Nyingchi-Tibetan,  
Qagchêng-Tibetan, Qamdo-Tibetan, Tanhai,  
Zhag'yab-Tibetan, Zhidoi-Tibetan, Zhongdian-Tibetan,  
Zhugqu-Tibetan; Sde-dge-Tibetan J. SUN 1992; [analogous  
groupings] Xikang-Tibetan. ≠Kham, 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 Khams-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 Khams dialects further to the west, in central and western Tibet,  
as well as further to the northeast, in southwestern Gansu province.  
The term 'Khams' 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 'Khams' 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

**Khanang** Cf: Nungish *also*: grp. *Dialect*: a Nungish  
language.  
references?Nungish [grp]

Trung

Khang *see* Chin [grp] [exo]  
Gurung  
Jinghpaw

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.

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

Khasi *see* Bhoi

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

**Khastap [loc]** Cf: Khaling. *Dialect*: Khaling CSDPN.

**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; Otheronyms. *Dialect*: 'a Lushei dialect along the upper Kaladan, across from Haka' *LEHMAN*. *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* Khezha

Khelma [allo] *see* Hallam

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

Khemungam [allo], Khemungan *see* Khiamngan

Khen *see* Gungdekha

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* Khezha

**Khezha** *Group*: 'an Angami group between the Chekrama, Kezama and Memi' *MILLS*. *other names*: Kheja [allo] is a variant spelling of Kheza; Kezhama [allo] (seen in *IST*) is a variant spelling of Kezama ('former name for Khezha' *SREEDHAR*, p. 17; the morpheme -ma means 'people'). Cf: Simi; *also*: members of the Khezha sub-unit Mao; [other sub-units of Simi *IST*] Zumomi; [other (units) of East-Kukish *IST*] Rengma, Angami; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Chakhesang, Zunheboto-1. Memi = Mao. Chekrama = Chokri. *Dialect*: [as Kezhama] 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* 1980; *SREEDHAR* 1974 estimates 130 villages in Burma and 27 in India; [as Kalyokengnyu] 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; Kalyokengnyu [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 Aoshedd (seen 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; ≠ Tukomi = Pochuri; ≠ Tukaimi, Tukai-mee = Khoirao.

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

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

Khieng *see* Saingbaung

Khienmungan *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].

**Khmer** A modern Mon-Khmer language.

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

**Khoa** *other names:* Khowa [allo] Khawa. Bugun [exo] *SIMON 1976. Cf:* Memba, Khamba, Monpa-1, Northern-Monpa, Central-Monpa, Southern-Monpa, Sherdukpen, Miji, But-pa, Lish-pa, Lish. Khoa, Khawa, Khowa ≠ Kuwa. *Dialect:* language spoken in a few scattered villages in the Nafra-Buragaon Circle of Kameng District, Arunachal *SIMON, RES. 2.3, P. 8-10 (1976);* rather closely related to But-pa and Lish-pa.

**Khoanh [exo]** *other names:* Khoany [allo]. *Cf:* Mung, Lolo·(White), Lolo·(Black), Lolo *also:* grp. *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, Khoanh]. [Shafer: Lo-Ton Benedict: Lo-S].  
Khoanh is undoubtedly a Vietnamese spelling, and thus probably a Vietnamese exonym; autonym is not known.

Khoany [allo] *see* Khoanh [exo]

**Khoibu·Maring [loc]** *Cf:* Maring; *also:* other dialects of Maring 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>

**Khoirao** *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; *also:* other (units) of West-Kukish *IST* Maram, Zeme; [dialects of Khoirao] Thangal; [Khoirao locations] Ngari; [concerning the names Tukaimi, etc.] Pochuri. Kabui = Nruanghmei. Tukaimi, Tukai-mee ≠ Thukumi; ≠ Tukomi = Pochuri; ≠ Tukhemmi = Khiamngan. [Shafer: Kuk-W Benedict: Kuk-W].  
*STEDT data:* (KCN) GEM-CN.L.KHOIRAO <406>; STC.KHOIRAO <2>

Khokda *see* Yamphe

Khong *see* Phunoi

**Khongjai** *other names:* Khongzai [allo]. *Cf:* Thado. *Dialect:* Thado.

Khongzai [allo] *see* Khongjai

**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>

Khu-hta *see* Taru [exo]

Khuahreng *see* Lawtu

**Khualringklang** *Cf:* Khawhring, Chin *also:* grp. *Dialect:* 'a Central Chin dialect' *VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977*. probably = Khawhring.

**Khualshim, Khualsim** *other names:* Kwelshin [allo] *ETHNOLOGUE Cf:* Chin *also:* grp, Falam *Dialect:* *ETHNOLOGUE* lists it as a dialect of Falam

**Khuangli** *Group:* 'a northern group of Central Chin' *BAREIGTS. other names:* Kwangli [allo]. *Cf:* Chin *also:* grp.

**Khulung** *Group:* 'among the Wancho, *BROWN 1851* includes Bor·Muthun, Horu·Muthun, and Khulung·Muthun' *MAR:392. other names:* Kulung [allo] is a variant spelling of Khulunge Rai [eth]. *Cf:* Muthun, Bor, Horu, Wancho; *also:* dialects of Khulung Pelmung, Namlung, Sotang.

Khulung·Muthun *see* Bor  
Horu

**Khumi** *a branch of* Khami-Khumi *Löffler 1960. Group:* 'a Southern Chin group' *BAREIGTS. other names:* Areng [allo] (cover-term used by *Löffler 1960* to designate the Khumi branch of Khami-Khumi). *Cf:* Khumi, Khami-Khumi *also:* grp. [dialects of Khumi] Khimi, Khami, Yindu, Matu, Ngala. is related to Komi, Kumi = Khumi. Areng ≠ Arleng = Mikir; ≠ Arung = Zeme. *STEDT data:* (CHIN) JAM-ETY.KHUMI <17>

Khumi [grp] *see* Chin [grp] [exo]  
Khumi

**Khunggoi** *other names:* Khangoi [allo]. *Cf:* Kupome; *also:* other dialects of Kupome Kupome, Central-Luhupa, Northern-Luhupa; [other units of Luhupa *IST*] Tangkhul, Maring. *Dialect:* of Kupome, a unit of Luhupa *IST*. [Shafer: Kuk-Luh].  
'a Tangkhul dialect, spoken east of Ukhrul' *LDTB (info < ?)*

Khupleng *see* Khualshim

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

Khuwaphok *see* Yakkha

Khyang [allo] *see* Chittagong-Sho [exoloc]

Khyeng *see* Chin [grp] [exo]  
Chittagong-Sho [exoloc]

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.

**Kipgen** *Dialect:* Thado.

- Kiranti [grp]** Cf: Bahing-Vayu *also: grp*, Bahing, Khambu. *Dialect: STC* uses this name for the nuclear subdivision of Bahing-Vayu; the Kiranti branch of BV is further divided into the Bahing and Khambu groups. [Benedict: BV-Kir; Shafer: EH-E]. STEDT data: (KIR) JAM-GSTC.KIRANTI <1>; RJI-DPTB.KIRANTI <5>; STC.KIRANTI <10>
- 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
- Kizare** *Group: a Sangtam group north of Meluri MAR:386. Cf: Sangtam. Dialect: 'a professional dialect used by the Sangtams who are engaged in specialized wood-work' SREEDHAR, P. 21.*
- 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: Nasö also: grp, Ulu, Weining, Lolo [grp]. Dialect: one of the three main divisions of Nasö STL XII.2, APPENDIX I. [Shafer: Lo-N]. Nasö [grp]*  
Weining [pi]
- Koc [allo], Kocch, Koce *see* Koch
- Koch** *a member of the South-Central-Barish, a branch of Barish [grp] IST. other names: Koc [allo] is a variant spelling of Kocch, Koce, Kochboli ETHNOLOGUE Cf: South-Central-Barish; Barish also: grp; [other members of South-Central-Barish IST] Rabha, Ruga, Konch, Tintekiya, Cooch-Bihar, Atong; [dialects of Koch] Banai, Harigaya, Satpariya, Wanang. [Shafer: Br-SC Benedict: BG-Garo A]. STEDT data: (BG) STC.KOCH <1> perhaps the same as Konch, although IST shows them as distinct languages.*
- Kohima-1 [loc]** Cf: Angami, Khonoma, Tengima, Dzuna, Kehena. is related to Kohima-2. *Dialect: the standard dialect of Angami MAR:386; apparently falls under what IST and MILLS refer to as Tengima.*  
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.
- Koi** *a Kiranti language of East Nepal MICHAILOVSKY 1975. Cf: Kiranti.*  
spoken in South Kotang District; approximately 1000 speakers as of 1985 *ETHNOLOGUE*.
- Kokborok (=Tripuri)** Cf: Agartala [loc], Tipura. STEDT data: (BG) JAM-GSTC.KOKBOROK <1>; PT-KOK.KOK <749>
- Koksar** *a subdialect of the Lahul dialect of Tibetan NISHIDA 1970, p. 165. Cf: Lahul, Tibetan also: grp, Kolong.*
- Kol** Cf: Kham *also: grp Dialect: Kham WATERS P.C. 1989*
- Kolbung *see* South-Lorong
- Kolhreng** *a unit of Kuk-O IST; Shafer refers to it alternatively as the 'Central Peripheral' unit. Cf: also: dialects of Kolhreng Tarao, Kom, Kolhreng; [other (units) of Kuk-O] Lamgang, Kyau, Kuk-O (Central), Kuk-O (Western).*
- Koloi** Cf: Tipura; *also: other dialects of Tipura Tripura. Tripuri = Tipura. Dialect: Tripuri KARAPURKAR 1972.*
- Kolong** *a subdialect of the Lahul dialect of Tibetan NISHIDA 1970, p. 165. Cf: Koksar, Lahul, Tibetan also: grp.*
- Kolya [paleo] *see* Khoirao
- Kom** *a member of Kolhreng, a unit of Old-Kuki IST. other names: Kom-Rem [allo]. Cf: Kolhreng; also: other members of Kolhreng Tarao, Kolhreng; [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=Komrem** STEDT data: (KCN) AW-TBT.KOM <41>; T-KOMRQ.KOMREM <384>
- Komdu/Kange *see* Hill-Miri
- Komi *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-Bihar, Atong. [Shafer: Br-SC].*  
probably the same as Koch, although *IST* shows them as distinct languages.
- Kong-po** Cf: Golog.  
Reference?
- Kongdiping *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]
- Konoma [allo] *see* Mima [loc] Khonoma [loc]
- Konyak (Tamlu)** STEDT data: (NN) AW-TBT.TAM-KON <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 Konyaks bordering them to the north' MILLS); Thendu [exo] (Southwest Konyak name for the 'central Konyaks' living south of the Moklum MILLS); Kongon [paleo]. Cf: Nagish also: grp; Barish [grp]; [branches of Nagish [grp] IST] Nocte, Phom, Moshang, Angwanku, Chang-1, Wancho; [standard dialects of*

Konyak] Angwanku; [locations of Konyak] Tablung, Mulung, Changnyu, Wakching, Wanching, Sima; ['dialects' of Konyak] Angphang, Aopao, Changaya, Chen, Chinglang, Chinkao, Choha, Jakphang, Longching, Longkhai-1, Longmein, Longwa, Mohung, Mon-1, Ngangching, Sang, Shanlangshunyu, Shengha, Sowa, Tolamleinyuo, Tanhai, Takphang, Tamkhungnyuo, Tang, Tobunyuo, Totok. is related to Konyak-x; is related to Northern-Konyak = Tangsa-1. *Dialect*: IST groups certain of the languages traditionally termed 'Konyak' into Nagish [grp], a section of the Barish [grp] division; STC tentatively groups 'Konyak' languages with Bodo-Garo, but points out their affinities with Kachin. [Shafer: Brc-Ng Benedict: Kyk].

'the confusion of Konyak sub-tribal names is serious for anyone trying to work on that group' MILLS.Mon-1 [loc]

**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.

Konyaks *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. SUN 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 WATERS 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' VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977, CITED IN HALE 1980.

**Krehchuh** identified as a Northern Qiangish language by J. SUN 1992, based on data in ZMYYC; originally described by PLEWMAN 1922-23.

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

Kuchu [allo] *see* Küchu  
Atong

**Küchu** *Cf.* Pochuri, Küpo, Khuri. Kuchu = Atong. *Dialect*: one of the dialects subsumed under the NBP's composite term Pochuri. perhaps same as Kuchu?

Kucong *see* Lahu-Shi

Kudo *see* Kadu

Kuei *see* Guinan·Tibetan [loc] [pi]

Kuhpang *see* Nungish [grp]

Kui [exo] *see* Lahu-Shi

**Kuki** *Group*: a group found mainly in Churachand District, Manipur. *Cf.* Thado, Kukish *also*: grp, Kuki-Naga [grp]. ≠Kuku. 'most of the Kukis in Nagaland speak Thado' SREEDHAR P. 14; MICHAILOVSKY confirms that the language called 'Kuki' in the NBP HINDI-KUKI-ENGLISH DICTIONARY is in fact Thado. *STEDT data*: (KUK) ACST.KUKI <2>; RJL-DPTB.KUKI <1>; STC.KUKI <8>

**Kuki (Southern)** *STEDT data*: (KUK) ACST.S KUKI <1>; STC.SOUTHERN KUKI <1>

**Kuki (Western)** *STEDT data*: (KUK) RJL-DPTB.W.KUKI <1>; STC.WESTERN KUKI <1>

Kuki-Chin *see* Chorei  
Dalong  
Kuki-Naga [grp]

**Kuki-Naga [grp]** *other names*: Kuki-Chin [grp] [allo]; Kuki-Chin-Naga [grp] [allo]. *Cf.* Kukish *also*: grp, Kuki, Chin [grp]. *Dialect*: STC considers Kuki-Naga one of the seven primary divisions of Tibeto-Burman. [Benedict: KN]. there is much confusion and overlap in the scope of the names Kuki and Chin.

**Kukish [grp]** *a section of* Burmic [grp], a division of Tibeto-Burman IST. *Cf.* Kuki-Naga *also*: grp, Kuki, Chin [grp]; Burmic [grp] [other sections of Burmic [grp] IST] Burmish [grp], Nungish [grp], Mruish [grp], Kachinish [grp], Luish [grp], Chairelish [grp]; [branches of Kukish [grp] IST] South-Kukish, Central-Kukish, North-Kukish, Lakher, Old-Kuki, Langet, Luhupa, West-Kukish, East-Kukish, North-Naga, Mikir, Meitei. [Shafer: Bmc-Kuk]. there is much confusion and overlap in the scope of the names Kuki and Chin.

Kukishthe *see* Mikir

**Kuku** *Group*: 'a Haimi group of Burma, descended from Htangan and Haimi' MAR:387. *Cf.* Haimi, Htangan; *also*: other Haimi groups Haimi. ≠Kuki, Kukish [grp], Kuki-Chin [grp].

Kulung *see* Rai [grp]  
*STEDT data*: (KIR) AW-TBT.KUL <16>; BM-PK7.KUL <106>; RPHH-KUL.KULUNG <1069>

Kulung [allo] *see* Central·Kiranti  
Khambu  
Khulung

Kulung·Rai *see* Khambu

**Kumaun** *Cf.* Tibetan *also*: grp. *Dialect*: a Central Tibetan dialect VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977.



- Kunga** 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 Bareigts.
- Kun'an·Yi** [pi/loc] other names: Kūn'ān·Yí [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of K'un-an-I [wg]. 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 'Kunming' + 'Anning' counties). Spoken in parts of Kunming municipality (including Anning county) and in parts of Luquan county (all in Yunnan province).
- Kunawur** [paleo] see Kanauri
- Kung** see Gonghe-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]  
Bai [pi]  
Exin·Yi [pi]  
Kun'an·Yi [pi/loc]  
Southeastern·Yi  
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].
- Kurtey** STEDT data: (TIB) AW-TBT.KURT <13>
- Kurto** see Tsamangkha
- Kurton** see Kurtopakha
- Kurtopakha** Cf. Bhutanese, Kebumtamp Dialect: of Kebumtamp, spoken especially in Kurton in Bhutan ETHNOLOGUE
- Kusanda** [allo] see Kusunda [\*]
- Kusunda** [\*] other names: Kusanda [allo] Cf. Khambu also: grp, Chepang, Bhramu, Thakali. Dialect: grouped in LSI with Chepang, Bhramu, and Thakali as a miscellaneous residual group of 'complex pronominalized' Himalayan languages spoken in Nepal. an SIL 100-word list and a brief grammar exist; now extinct.
- Kutang·Bhotia** other names: Larkye listed by ETHNOLOGUE as Bodic; spoken in North Gorkha District, Gandaki Zone, and along the Buri Gandalei River.
- Kutchu** see Nzemi [auto]  
Zeme
- Kutsung** see Lahu-Shi
- Kuwa** Group: 'a tribe located in Burma between the Namhpuk Hka and the Patkoi range; linked with Tulim and Lungri Nagas' MAR:387. Cf. Tulim, Lungri, Longri, Tangsa-1. ≠Khoa; ≠Khowa, Khawa = Khoa.
- Kuy** see ≠Lahu-Shi
- Kwalshim** [allo], Kwelshim, Kwelshin [allo] see Khualshim
- Kwangli** [allo] see Khuangli
- Kwi** see Lahu-Shi
- Kwingsang**, Kwinsang see Nungish [grp]
- Kwinp'ang**, Kwinpang see Nungish [grp]
- Kwoireng** [paleo] see Liyang. 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-referencess 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>
- Kyè** see Kyetbogyi·Kayah [loc]  
Manö
- Kyèbogyi** see Bwe-a [exo]
- Kyerung** listed by ETHNOLOGUE as Bodic; spoken in Rasuwa District and Bagmati Zone in Nepal; close to Tibetan.
- Kyetbogyi·Kayah** [loc] a dialect of Kayah virtually identical with Manu-manaw LEHMAN 1967. other names: Kyebogyi [allo] (seen in LEHMAN 1967), Kyetbogyi. Cf. Manö, Kayah, Karen also: grp, Sinhkaw·Mapauk. Manu-manaw = Manö. a chief village of Kayah State, Burma.
- Kyettho** [exo] see Sgaw
- Kyo, Kyon** [allo] see Kyong [auto]
- Kyong** [auto] Group: the Lotha south of the Doyang River MAR:392. other names: Kyon [allo] is a variant spelling of Kyo, Kyö, Kyou; Kyontsü [allo] is a variant spelling of Kantsii. Ndreng-x [exo] (seen in MAR:392). Cf. Lotha; also: other Lotha groups Tsontsü; [Lotha dialects] Wokha; [Lotha areas] Ndreng. Ndreng. [Benedict: Ng-N]. see also MAR:387. The names 'Ky', 'Kyontsü' 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 'Kyong', but is also the name of an area where the Wokha dialect of Lotha is spoken (see Ndreng as a head entry).

Kyontsü	<i>see</i>	Kyong [auto]
Kyou	<i>see</i>	Kyong [auto]
Kyö	<i>see</i>	Kyong [auto]

## L

La-pu	<i>see</i>	Labrang·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Laba	<i>see</i>	Laopang
Labrang	<i>see</i>	Labrang·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

**Labrang·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names:*  
 Labuleng·Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of La-pu-leng·Tibetan [wg], bla-brang [wt]; Xiahe·Tibetan [allo] [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 [allo] [pi], Labuleng *see*  
 Labrang·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Lachik·Waw [exo] *see* Lechi [auto]

Ladak *see* Ladakhi

**Ladakhi** *other names:* la-dwags [allo] [wt] is a variant spelling of Ladwags *IST*, Ladak, [lədəks] [IPA]; Budhi [allo]. 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** *other names:* La-hu [allo] [wg]; Lohei [paleoexo] (former Chinese exonym; -hei, meaning 'black', is pejorative); Coxung [exo] is a variant spelling of Co-Sung (Vietnamese name for Lahu VUONG P. 692); Launa, Mussuh, Muhso, Musso *ETHNOLOGUE*. Cf: Lahu·Na, Lahu·Nyi, Lahu·Shehleh, 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-DL.LAHU <50>; JAM-ETY.LH <272>; JAM-GSTC.LH <124>; JAM-II.LH <7>; JAM-MLBM.LH <93>; JAM-PC.LH <2>; JAM-TIL.LH <10>; JAM-TJLB.LH <182>; JAM-TSR.LH <236>; JAM-VSTB.LAHU <13>; PC.LAHU <3>; RJL-DPTB.LAHU <1>; RJL-DPTB.LH <64>; STC.LAHU <20>; WSC-SH.LAHU <3>

**Lahu (Black)** *STEDT data:* (LO-C) GHL-PPB.LAHU-NA (KENG TUNG) <36>; JAM-GSTC.BLACK LH <1>; JZ-LAHU.LHNA <154>; ZMYC.LAHU33 <1004>; ZMYC.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 <1>; JZ-LAHU.LHXI <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; ≠Lahu. *Dialect:* Western·Innovative·Tibetan NISHI 2.01; Central·Bodish *IST*. [Shafer: Bd-C].  
 spoken in northwestern India; probably from 'lho-yul' 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. ≠Lahu, Lahul. [Shafer: WH-NW Benedict: Him-Knr]. *STEDT data:* (TIB) STC.LAHULI <2>

**Lahu·Na** *other names:* Black·Lahu [allo]; Musser Dam, Loheirn *ETHNOLOGUE*; Pali [exo] (Lahu·Shehleh exonym). Cf: Lahu, Lahu·Shi, Lahu·Nyi, Lahu·Shehleh. *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·Shehleh. *Dialect:* a Lahu dialect closely related to Lahu·Na WALKER 1970.

**Lahu·Shehleh** Cf: Lahu, Lahu·Na, Lahu·Shi, Lahu·Nyi. *Dialect:* a Lahu dialect closely related to Lahu·Na, well represented in Thailand.  
 the etymology of 'Shehleh' is unknown.

**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-Shehle. 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. ≠Hakka (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]

Lakher

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, Zeuhngang, Lothi, Sabeu-Mara, Tlongsai, Hawthai. Lakher = Mara. *Dialect:* 'the language of Lailenpi village is probably closest linguistically to the Shandu and Zeuhngang dialects of Lakher' *IST* P. 8; by inference, a member of *IST*'s Mara (unit) of Lakher. [Shafer: Kuk-Lak]. *STEDT data:* (CHIN) GHL-PPB.LAIENPI <55>

Laimi *see* Chin [grp] [exo]

Laiso [allo] *see* Laizo [grp]

**Laitong** *Cf.* Tipura; *also:* other dialects of Tipura Tripura. Tripuri = Tipura. *Dialect:* Tripuri KARAPURKAR 1972.

Laiwangzhai *see* Hou'erku-Qiang [loc] [pi]

**Laizo [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 Laizao, Laizo-Shimhrin *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-Shimhrin *see* Laizo [grp]

**Lakai** *Group:* 'a Haimi group 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 Kukish [grp], a section of Burmic [grp] IST; STC includes Lakher under Central-Kukish, along with Lushai and Haka-Lai. Cf. Kukish also:* grp; Burmic [grp]; Lushai, Haka-a, Lai [grp], Laizo [grp]; [units and sub-units of Lakher *IST*] Mara, Lailenpi-Mara, Shandu, Zeuhngang, Sabeu-Mara, Tlongsai, Hawthai; [other branches of Kukish [grp] and sections of Burmic [grp] *IST*, see cross-references for] Kukish [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>; RJI-DPTB.LAKHER <11>; STC.LAKHER <15>

Lakher [exo] *see* Mara

Lakhi [allo] *see* Taru [exo]

Lakhi [exo] *see* Padaung

Lakhimpur *see* Nocte

Lakhi-phuw [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<sup>31</sup>lu<sup>33</sup> pa<sup>31</sup>

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

**Lalung** *a (unit) of West-Barish, a branch of Barish [grp] IST. other names:* Langlu [exo] (Mikir exonym for Lalung); Tiwa [auto] GRÜSSNER P.C. 1980 *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, Bodo, Moran, Tipura. [Shafer: Br-W].

**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

Lambicchhong, Lambichhong *see* Mugali

Lambichhong *see* Mugali

Lambichong *see* Chhintang Rodong

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

Lambichong [allo] *see* Mugali

**Lamgang** *a unit of Old-Kuki, a branch of Kukish [grp] IST. Cf. also:* members of Lamgang Lamgang, Anal, Tarao; Old-Kuki; [other (units) of Old-Kuki *IST*] Western-Old-Kuki, Kolhng, Kyau, Central-Old-Kuki; Kukish [grp]; [other branches of Kukish [grp], see cross-references for] Kukish [grp]. [Shafer: Kuk-O]. *STEDT data:* (KUK) AW-TBT.LAM <38>; STC.LAMGANG <1>

**Lamjung [loco]** *other names:* Lanjung [allo] *Cf.* Gurung *also:* grp. *Dialect:* Eastern dialect of Gurung *ETHNOLOGUE*

Lamkang [allo] *see* Lamgang

Lancang	see	Aini-Hani [auto] [pi] Ha'ai-Hani [pi] Khams-Tibetan [wt] Southern-Yi Western-Yi
Lang	see	Maru [exo]
<b>Langet</b>		[Shafer: Kuk-Lgt].
<b>Langiung</b>		Cf. Thado. <i>Dialect</i> : Thado.
Langlu [exo]	see	Lalung
<b>Langrong</b>		a member of Central-Old-Kuki, a unit of Old-Kuki <i>IST</i> ; <i>ETHNOLOGUE</i> lists it as a dialect of Aimol. <i>Group</i> : 'a Northern Chin group' <i>BAREIGTS</i> . Cf. Central-Old-Kuki; also: other members of Central-Old-Kuki <i>IST</i> Purum, Chiru, Aimol; [other (units) of Old-Kuki <i>IST</i> ] Kyau, Old Kukish (Western), Kolhrens, Lamgang; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Chin [grp]. [Shafer: Kuk-O].
<b>Langshin</b>		<i>Group</i> : 'a Rangpan group of Burma, east of Namhpuk Hka' <i>MAR</i> :387. Cf. also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. probably = Lanshing.
Langsu	see	Maru [exo]
<b>Langwa</b>		a dialect of Zaiwa <i>ETHNOLOGUE</i> Cf. Zaiwa
Langwo	see	Maru [exo]
Langza	see	Hani-b [auto] [pi]
Lanjung [allo]	see	Lamjung [loco]
Lanping	see	Pumi [exo] [pi] Qinghua-Pumi [pi] Shengzha [pi] Western-Naxi [pi]
<b>Lanshing</b>		<i>Group</i> : 'a subtribe of the Northern Konyak' <i>MILLS</i> . Cf. Langshin, Tangsa-1; also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. probably = Langshin.
Lao-Thai	see	Laopang
Laomudeng-Nusu [allo] [pi], Laomudeng	see	Central-Nusu [pi]
<b>Laopang</b>		other names: Laopa Cf. Lolo <i>ETHNOLOGUE</i> possible the same as Laba, a group of Lahu near the Lao-Thai border <i>MUNDHENK</i> 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	Achang [pi] Kachin Lechi [auto] Maru [exo] Taren Tudza Zaiwa [auto] [pi]
<u>STEDT data</u> : (BM) DQ-LASHI.LASHI <248>; RJL-DPTB.LASHI <1>; STC.LASHI <1>		
<b>Lashi (Lachhe')</b>		<u>STEDT data</u> : (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]
<b>Lawng-Hsu</b>		Lawng-Hsu may not understand the other dialects well <i>ETHNOLOGUE</i> Cf. Maru dialect of Maru <i>ETHNOLOGUE</i>
<b>Lawtu</b>		<i>Group</i> : 'a group of Central Chin' <i>BAREIGTS</i> . other names: Lautu [allo] (seen in <i>LEHMAN</i> and in <i>BAREIGTS</i> ). Cf. Lawtve, Chin also: grp, Haka-a. <i>Dialect</i> : the language of Lei-pi and Hriang-pi villages, left unclassified in <i>IST</i> ; 'spoken two stages south of Haka, in Hnaring, Thangaw, Khuahrens, etc. villages' <i>LEHMAN</i> . probably = Lawtve.
<b>Lawtve</b>		Cf. Chin also: grp, Lawtu. <i>Dialect</i> : a Central Chin dialect <i>VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN</i> 1977. probably = Lawtu.
Laya	see	Laya-Lingzhi
<b>Laya-Lingzhi</b>		Cf. Bhutanese <i>Dialect</i> : shepherd language of northwest Bhutan in Laya and Lingzhi <i>ETHNOLOGUE</i>
<b>Lazemi-Simi [loc]</b>		other names: Lezemi [allo] (seen in <i>SREEDHAR</i> , p. 19); Dayang-a [ptm] is a variant spelling of Dayong ('a name sometimes applied to the Western Sema who live by the Dayang River' <i>MAR</i> :382); Dayang-b [paleo] ('former name for the Western Sema spoken in and around Lazemi [or Lezemi?] village on the Dayang River' <i>SREEDHAR</i> , p. 19). Cf. Zumomi, Simi; also: other sub-units of Simi <i>IST</i> Khezha. Sema = Simi. <i>Dialect</i> : [as Dayang] the unique member of Zumomi, a sub-unit of Simi <i>IST</i> ; 'a western form of Sema' <i>MAR</i> :387. [Shafer: Kuk-E]. name of village on Dayang River.
<b>Lazujap</b>		a group of Nocte dialects <i>DAS GUPTA</i> , <i>RES</i> . 3.2, 1977. Cf. Kapajap, Tangjap, Japejap, Hawajap, Photungjap, Nocte also: grp.
Le	see	Lechi [auto]

**Lechi** [auto] Group: 'a group that arose largely by intermarriage between the Atsi and the Maran clan of the Jinghpaw' HANSON 1913, P. 21. other names: Lashi [allo] *IST* is a variant spelling of Lasi, Letsi, Leqi [pi], Le-ch'i [wg], [lɛ<sup>31</sup>.tʰi<sup>51</sup>] [IPA]; Lachik-Waw [exo] (Jinghpaw exonym HERTZ 1935, P. V); Chashan, Ac'ye *ETHNOLOGUE*. Cf. also: other members of North-Burman *IST* Achang, Phun, Taren, Tudza, Zaiwa, Maru; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Jinghpaw, Maran, Kachin. Lashi ≠ Lahu-Shi. Atsi = Zaiwa. Dialect: [as Lashi] North-Burman *IST*. [Shafer: Bm-N Benedict: BL-Bm].

**Ledu** Group: 'a Southern Chin group' BAREIGTS. Cf. Chin also: grp. see also *BST* P. 19. Ledu-Tibetan [loc] [pi]

**Ledu-Tibetan** [loc] [pi] other names: Le-tu-Tibetan [allo] [wg]. Cf. Tibetan also: grp; [other dialects of Amdo-Tibetan] Amdo-Tibetan. Dialect: Amdo-Tibetan *NISHI* 6.10. spoken in Ledu county, District of Haidong, Qinghai province, China. Tibetan autoloconym unknown.

Leh see Leh-Ladakhi [loc]

**Leh-Ladakhi** [loc] Cf. Ladakhi; also: other dialects of Ladakhi *IST* Sam, Rong. Dialect: of Ladakhi *IST* [Shafer: Bd-W]. name from Leh, a town in Kashmir.

Lei-pi see Lawtu

Leibo see Northern-Yi Shengzha [pi] Yinuo [pi]

**Leinsi** Group: 'a Pyengu group of Burma, east of Sangpan Bum' MAR:388. Cf. Pyengu, Wangu.

Leisu see Lisu [grp]

Leke see Pwo [auto]

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

Lemro see M'kang Nitu

**Lemyo** 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

**Lente** Group: 'a northern group of Central Chin' BAREIGTS Cf. Chin also: grp, Zahao, Laizo, Falam [grp]. Dialect: 'a Laizo (North Central Chin) language' *LEHMAN*; a dialect of Falam *ETHNOLOGUE*.

**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 members of the Tengsa sub-unit Yacham; [other sub-units of Ao *IST*] Chungli, Longla, Mongsen; [dialects of Lepcha] Ilammu, Tamsangmu, Rengjongmu. ≠ Rong-2. Dialect: '√ links Tibeto-Kanauri and Bahing-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 *STC* P. 8, *MAINWARING* 1898, and tree-diagram in *CSDPN*, P. 11. *FORREST* 1962 argues for a Mon-Khmer substratum in Lepcha. *STEDT* data: (LEP) ACST.LEPCHA <2>; AW-TBT.LEP <1>; GBM-LEPCHA.LEPCHA <2>; JAM-ETY.LP <299>; JAM-GSTC.LP <1>; JAM-MLBM.LEPCHA <1>; JAM-VSTB.LEPCHA <4>; PC.LEPCHA <1>; RJL-DPTB.LEPCHA <29>; STC.LEPCHA <94>; WSC-SH.LEPCHA <11>

Lepoha see Lepcha

Leqi see Lechi [auto]

Leshuoopa, Lesou see Lisu [grp]

Letsi see Lechi [auto]

Lezemi [allo] see Lazemi-Simi [loc]

Lhasa see Central-Tibetan Lhasa-Tibetan [ctt] [loc]

**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* 3.0?; 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. Haita, 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], rlun-tse [wt]. *Cf.* Tibetan *also:* grp; Central·Tibetan; [other dialects of Central·Tibetan, see cross-references field for] Central·Tibetan. *Dialect:* Central·Tibetan *NISHI* 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 allonym Lipo). *other names:* Li-a [#allo] [wg]. Lipo-x [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Li-p'o-x [wg] *YHJ/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). *Dialect:* of Central·Yi; recent data supplied by *CHEN KANG P.C.* 1989.

name from ethnic Yi subgroup Lipho (see Ethnology).

**Li-b** *Cf.* Akha. ≠ Li-a; ≠ Li (Kadai of Hainan).  
*Dialect:* 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]  
≠ Lippa  
Yongsheng·Lisu [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* Nhkum [auto]

Liangmai, Liangmei *see* Liyang  
Zeliang [acro].

*STEDT data:* (KUK) AW-TBT.LIAM <74>; GEM-CNLIANGMAI <727>; JAM-GSTC.LIANGMAI <2>

Liangshan *see* Northern·Yi  
Xichang [pi]  
Xide·Yi [loc] [pi]

Liangshan·Yi [allo] *see* Xide·Yi [loc] [pi]

Lianma *see* Western·Yi

Lianzhu *see* Baihong·Hani [pi]

Libi *see* Zhongsanku·Qiang [pi]

Lielie *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·Naxi [pi] is a variant spelling of Li-chiang-Na-hsi [wg]. *Cf.* Western·Naxi; *also:* other subdialects of Western·Naxi Dayanzhen·Naxi, Baoshanzhou·Naxi. *Dialect:* 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, Yongsheng, Dêqên, 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); Yakthungba (?) [loc]. *Cf.* Eastern·Kiranti; *also:* other Eastern·Kiranti languages *HANSSON* 1989  
Chhatthare·Limbu; [dialects of Limbu *HANSSON* 1989  
Taplejung, Yangrupe, Panthare, Phedappe, Saba; [other references] Yakha, Lohorong, Bantawa, Changi, Limbu-x [grp]. Monpa-2 ≠ Monpa-1; Chang-2 ≠ Chang-1. *Dialect:* an Eastern·Kiranti language with numerous dialects *HANSSON* 1989; a language of the Lohorong sub-unit of Bantawa *IST*. [Shafer: EH-E Benedict: Kir-Kmb].  
spoken in Yakthungba 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-TSR.LIMBU <2>; JAM-VSTB.LIMBU <5>; RJL-DPTB.LIMBU <3>; STC.LIMBU <12>; SVD-LIM.LIMBU <548>

Limbu [grp] *see* Fagurai  
Maiwa River [ptm]  
Phedappe  
Phidim  
Tamarkholea  
Terhatum  
Tumbari  
Athpariya  
Southern·East·Kiranti

**Limbu-x** *a subgroup of Eastern·Kiranti* *HANSSON* 1989; a subfamily of East Himalayish *GLOVER* 1974, p. 11; a branch of the East Nepal subgroup of the 'Gyarung-Mishmi' family *VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN* 1964-5 IN *CBDPN IV*, p. 8. *Cf.* Limbu, Yakha, Fedopia, Fagurai, Tamarkhole.  
more specifically, *HANSSON* 1989 terms Limbu-x the 'eastern' subgroup of Eastern·Kiranti.

Limuji *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	<i>see</i>	Yakkha
Lintan	<i>see</i>	Thóchú Chone
Linzhou	<i>see</i>	Poindo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Lip'a, Lip'o	<i>see</i>	Lisu [grp]
Lipha	<i>see</i>	Lipho [auto] [cet] Yongsheng-Lisu [loc] [pi]

**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<sup>33</sup>.pho<sup>31</sup>] [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] Nujiang-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-Ch'iang [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 [lɔ̃·pʰie]), 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-Ch'iang 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] Bunan. ≠ Li-p'a = Yongsheng-Lisu. *Dialect:* Thebor (unit) of WH-NNW IST. [Shafer: WH-NNW].

Lisaw *see* Lisu [grp]

**Lish** *Cf:* Memba, 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.

**Lish-pa** *Cf:* Memba, Khamba, Monpa-1, Northern-Monpa, Southern-Monpa, Central-Monpa, Sherdukpen, Miji, But-pa, Khoa, Lish. *Dialect:* 'a dialect of Monpa spoken in two villages, Lish and Chug' DAS GUPTA, RES. 3.2, 1977; 'a language of Arunachal, very close to But-pa and rather close to Khoa' SIMON 1976. probably same as Lish.

Lishu, Lissu *see* Lisu [grp]

**Lisu (Central)** STEDT data: (LO-C) DB-LISU.CLISU <612>

**Lisu (Luquan)** STEDT data: (LO-C) JZ-LISU.LSLQ <7>

**Lisu (Northern)** STEDT data: (LO-C) DB-LISU.NLISU <10505>

**Lisu (Nujiang)** 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]

**Lisu [grp]** *other names:* Lyssou [allo] BIET P. 33 is a variant spelling of Lissu, Lisaw, Li-shaw, Li-hsaw, Lutzu, Lesou, Li, Lishu, Leisu, Leshuooa, Loisu, Southern-Lisu, Yao-Yen, Yaw-Yin, Yeh-Jen, Chung, Cheli, Chedi, Lip'a, Lusu, Khae, Lip'o (all from ETHNOLOGUE) *Cf: also:* dialects of Lisu Nujiang-Lisu, Yongsheng-Lisu, Luquan-Lisu, also Hua-Lisu (Flowery-Lisu), White-Lisu (Pai-Lisu), Lu-Shi-Lisu ETHNOLOGUE. an official nationality in China ETHNOLOGUE. Taku-Lisu

Litang *see* Litang-Tibetan [loc] [pi]

**Litang-Tibetan [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Li-t'ang-Tibetan [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of Li-thang-Tibetan. *Dialect:* 'a dialect of East-Southeast Tibet' RÖRICH 1931; 'a Southeast Tibetan dialect' NISHIDA 1970. spoken in Litang county, Garzê Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Tibetan autoloconym unknown.

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]  
Jiuziying-Qiang-b [loc] [pi]  
Niushan-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
Puxi-Qiang [pi]  
Ruodazhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
Seru-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
Southern-Qiang [pi]  
Zagunao-Jiarong [pi]  
Zengtou-Xiazhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]

**Liyang** *a language of Maram, a (unit) of West-Kukish IST. Group: 'a subtribe of the Zemi' MILLS*  
*other names:* Liyangmai [allo] (seen in MILLS) is a variant spelling of Liangmai, Liangmei, Lyengmai. Kwoireng [paleo] *IST* is a variant spelling of Quoireng. *Cf:* Maram-2; *also:* other (units) of West-Kukish *IST* Zeme, Maram-2, Nruanghmei. 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' SREEDHAR P.C. 1981

Liye [exo] *see* Tsontsü [auto]

Lizu *see* Lipho [auto] [cet]

Lizu [exo] *see* Lipho [auto] [cet]

Lo *see* Luoba [pi]

Lo(ho)rung *see* South-Lorong

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  
 Yamphe

**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; Pidiso *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 (N1) <35>

**Lolo [grp]** *other names:* Loloish [allo]; Cuan [paleo] (Chinese). *Dialect:* Shafer *IST:* a branch of the Burmish 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: Bm-Lo Benedict: BL].

Lolo-Burmese *see* Moso  
 Naxi [pi]

Loloish *see* Nosu  
 Nesu  
 Nisu  
 Nousu  
 Nipu  
 Neisu  
 Lalu  
 Lipo  
 Soni  
 Zoko  
 Aze  
 Lalopha  
 Misapha

Loloish [allo] *see* Lolo [grp]

Lolomaa [neo] *see* Luquan [pi]

**Lolopho** *Cf:* Lolo *also:* grp, Houshan. ≠Lolo (White). [Shafer: Lo-C Benedict: Lo-N]. Second-Lolopho-Yi [cet]  
STEDT data: (YI) DQ-LOLOPHO.LOLOPHO <219>; RJL-DPTB.LOLOPHO <1>; STC.LOLOPHO <3>

Lolopho' *see* Lolopho-Yi [cet]

**Lolopho-Yi [cet]** *other names:* Luóluópō-Yí [#allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Lo-lo-p'o-I [wg]; Nanhua-Yi [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Nan-hua-I [wg] (from Nanhua county in Yunnan); [lq<sup>31</sup>·lo<sup>33</sup>·pho<sup>31</sup>] [ethno] [IPA]; [lq<sup>31</sup>·lŭ<sup>33</sup>] [ethno] [IPA]. *Cf:* Central-Yi; *also:* other dialects of Central-Yi Li; [subdialects of Lolopho-Yi] First-Lolopho-Yi, Second-Lolopho-Yi, Third-Lolopho-Yi.  
*Dialect:* of Central-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:* Khoanh [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, Khoanh). [Shafer: Lo-Ton Benedict: Lo-S].

**Lolo-(White)** *Cf:* Khoanh [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, Khoanh].

**Lomban** *Cf:* Chin *also:* grp. *Dialect:* Central Chin  
 VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977.



- 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:* Lungcang [allo] is a variant spelling of Lungchang. *Cf:* Longhang, Tangsa-1; *also:* other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. a wordlist by BODMAN exists; perhaps = Longhang.
- Longching** *Cf:* Konyak *also:* grp; [other 'dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. *Dialect:* Konyak MAR:388.
- Longchuan *see* Nhkum [auto]
- Longhang** *Group:* 'a subtribe of the Northern Konyak' MILLS. *Cf:* Longcang; *also:* other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. perhaps = Longcang.
- Longkhai *see* Longkhai-1
- Longkhai-1** *a dialect of Konyak; called 'Longkhai (1)' in MAR:388. Cf:* Konyak *also:* grp; [other 'dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. ≠Longkhai-2.
- Longkhai-2** *Group:* a Haimi group of Burma; called 'Longkhai (2)' in MAR:388. *other names:* Lungkhai [allo] (used in DEWAR 1931, p. 285). *Cf:* Haimi; *also:* other Haimi groups Haimi. ≠Longkhai-1.
- Longla** *Cf:* 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]
- 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
- Longpen *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.
- Longwo *see* Jiuziying-Qiang-a [pi]
- Longxi-Qiang *see* Daqishan-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
Heihu-Qiang [pi/loc]  
Mianchi-Qiang [pi/loc]  
Southern-Qiang [pi]  
Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]
- Longxi-Qiang-a [pi]** *other names:* Lung-hsi-Ch'iang-a [allo] [wg]. *Cf:* Qiang. *Dialect:* Southern-Qiang. Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China [ed. spb].
- Longxi-Qiang-b [pi]** *other names:* Lung-hsi-Ch'iang-b [allo] [wg]. *Cf:* Qiang. *Dialect:* Southern-Qiang. Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China [ed. spb].
- Longzi, Longzi-Tibetan *see* Lhünzê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- Lophomi *see* Sangtam
- Lophomi [exo] *see* Pirr [auto]
- Lopi** listed as Lolo by *ETHNOLOGUE*; spoken in Burma and possibly in China.
- Lorung *see* Lohorong  
Northern-East-Kiranti  
Yamphu
- Lorung [allo] *see* East-Kiranti [grp]
- Lotah [paleo] *see* Lotha
- Lotha** *Group:* a large tribe occupying the west central part of Nagaland. *other names:* Hlota [allo] (seen in *IST*) is a variant spelling of Lhota. Lotah [paleo]. Chizima [exo] (Angami exonym MAR:381); Choimi [exo] (Sema exonym MAR:381); Tsindr [exo] is a variant spelling of Tsindrr (Ao exonym MAR:399); Miklai [exoloco] (seen in *IST*) is a variant spelling of Miklei (Assamese exonym MAR:390). *Cf:* North-Naga; Kukish *also:* grp; [groups and dialects of Lotha (not in *IST*)] Wokha, Kyong, Tsontsü, Lotha areas] Ndreng; [other (units) of North-Naga *IST*] Ao, Yimchungru, Thukumi; [other branches of Kukish [grp], see cross-references for] Kukish [grp]. ≠Lothi, Lothu. Chizima ≠Chizemi. Choimi ≠Cholimi = Ao. *Dialect:* [as Hlota, Miklai] a (unit) of North-Naga, a branch of Kukish [grp] *IST*. [Shafer: Kuk-NNg].
- Lotha dialects *see* Kyong [auto]  
Ndreng [loc]  
Tsontsü [auto]
- Lotha groups *see* Ndreng [loc]  
Wokha-1
- Lotha Naga** *STEDT data:* (NAGA) AW-TBT.LOT <81>; GEM-CNL.LOTHA <1294>; JAM-GSTC.LOTHA NAGA <2>; VN-LOTHQ.LOTHA <132>
- Lothi** *Cf:* Mara; Lakher; *also:* other members of the Mara unit *IST* Sabeu-Mara, Shandu, Zeuhngang, Lailenpi-Mara, Tlongsai, Hawthai. Lakher = Mara. ≠Lotha, Lothu. *Dialect:* Lakher *IST* p. 8; by inference, a member of the Mara (unit) of *IST*'s Lakher. [Shafer: Kuk-Lak].Sabeu-Mara [loc]
- Lothu** *Cf:* ≠Lotha, Lothi.  
a language mentioned in LUCE 1959, cited in SHAFER 1963, p. 107.
- Lothvo (Hiranpi) \*** *STEDT data:* (CHIN) GHL-PPB.LOTHVO (HIRANPI) <61>

**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. for speaker population and areas where spoken, see Butuo, Huili.

Loyo	see	Tsontsü [auto]
LSI	see	Bhoi
Lu	see	Luhua-Qiang-a [pi]
Lu-ch'ü	see	Luqu-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
Lu-ch'üan-Li	see	Luquan-Lisu [loc] [pi]
Lü-ch'un-Ha	see	Lyuchun-Hani [loc] [pi]
Lu-hua-Ch'iang	see	Luhua-Qiang-b [pi]
Lu-tzu	see	Lisu [grp]
Luce's	see	Bwe-a [exo]
Ludian	see	Wumeng-Yi [pi/loc]
Luding	see	Northern-Yi Shengzha [pi]
Lufeng	see	Central-Yi Lolopho-Yi [cet]
Luhishi	see	Lahu-Nyi
Luhua	see	Luhua-Qiang-a [pi]

**Luhua-Qiang-a [pi]** other names: Lu-hua-Ch'iang [allo] [wg]. Cf. Northern-Qiang; also: other dialects of Northern-Qiang Mawo-Qiang, Cimulin-Qiang, Weigu-Qiang, Yadu-Qiang; [analogous subgroups] Luhua-Qiang-b. *Dialect*: of Northern Qiang SUN 1981. name from village in Sichuan province, China. Speaker population of about 12,000, primarily distributed in the vicinity of Luhua in Heishui county; specifically, the villages of Sandagu, Shashiduo, Yang'er, Zegai, Ergulu, Shangyinshan, and Shangyangshan, in Sichuan province, China.

**Luhua-Qiang-b [pi]** other names: Lu-hua-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 subgroups of Qiang WEN 1941] Hou'erku-Qiang, Zhongsanku-Qiang, Wasi-Qiang, Jiuziying-Qiang-a, Yanmen-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 Luhua village in (the present) Heishui county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, 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, where Tibetan is spoken. WEN *IBID.* recorded a variety of Luhua-Qiang called Hniksu-Qiang (q.v.); autoconyms for other Luhua-Qiang- speaking locales not recorded by Wen include (in Wen's IPA transcription) [za-ʰa-dzo-ni], [do-to], [gað-do], [srin-tʂap], [ʃsɿ-mə-filok-kʰa], [ska-di], [ntsam-de] (Wen suspects that some of these place-names may actually be Tibetan).

Luhuo	see	Zhaggo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Luhuo-Tibetan [allo] [pi]	see	Dawu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Zhaggo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

**Luhupa** a branch of Kukish [grp], a section of Burmic [grp] *IST*; 'Central-Luhupa' and 'Northern-Luhupa' 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, Kukish [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 'Luhupa'] Central-Luhupa, Northern-Luhupa, Southern-Luhupa. is related to Luhupa-x = Tangkhul. [Shafer: Kuk-Luh]. Note that the name 'Luhupa' is also a Manipuri exonym for Tangkhul (< luhup 'cane war helmet') MAR:389; this usage is indicated in the present directory as Luhupa-x. Whether or not we have two separate languages here is a matter for further discussion [ED. SPB].

Luhupa [grp]	see	Chin [grp] [exo] Poeron Tangkhul
Luhupa-x	see	Tangkhul
Luhuppa [allo]	see	Luhupa
Luhushi	see	Lahu-Nyi

**Lui** other names: Loi [allo]. Cf. Kadu. [Shafer: Lu Benedict: Kc-Lu]. see also LÖFFLER 1964. STEDT data: (JN) JAM-ETY.LUI <28>

**Luish [grp]** a group first recognized in LSI, showing special affinities for Kachinish [grp]; *IST* 'a section of Burmic'; Benedict [STC] stresses the close relationship of Luish [grp] to Kachinish [grp]. other names: Kadu-Andro-Sengmai [grp] [allo] (usage of LSI). Cf. Kadu, Andro, Sengmai, Kachinish also: grp, Phayeng, Chakpa. see also STC P. 5, BERNOT 1966, LÖFFLER 1964.

Lukhai	see	Lushai
Luliang	see	Ni [auto] [pi/wg] Southeastern-Yi

**Lumba-Yakkha** a member of Southern-East-Kiranti, a subgroup of East-Kiranti [grp] HANSSON 1989. other names: Yakkhaba-cea-x [autogloss] HANSSON 1989. Cf. Southern-East-Kiranti; East-Kiranti also: grp; Rai [grp]; [other members of Southern-East-Kiranti HANSSON 1989] Belhariya, Chhulung, Athpariya, Chhintang, Phangduwali, Yakkha, Mugali. Yakkhaba-cea-x is related to Yakkhaba-cea, Yakkhaba-sala = Yakkha; is related to Yakkhaba = South-Lorong; is related to Yakkhaba-kha, Yakkhaba-khaṭe = Yamphe. spoken by a Yakkha subtribe in the panchayats of Jitpur and Marek Katahare, in the extreme north of Dhankuta district, Nepal HANSSON 1989.

Lunan	see	Axi [auto] [pi/cet] Ni [auto] [pi/wg] Southeastern-Yi
Lung	see	Lhünzê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

- Lung-hsi-Ch'iang *see* Longxi-Qiang-a [pi]  
Longxi-Qiang-b [pi]
- Lungcang [allo] *see* Longcang
- Lungkhai [allo] *see* Longkhai-2
- Lungmi** *other names:* Longmi [allo]. *Cf.* Rawang, Nungish *also:* grp. *Dialect:* Rawang *ETHNOLOGUE*. a wordlist by BODMAN exists.
- 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.
- Luoba [pi]** *a language of the Abor-Miri-Dafla group NISHIDA 1979. other names:* Lo-pa [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of Lho-pa MINZU YUWEN 1979(1), Lhoba. *Cf.* Abor-Miri-Dafla *also:* grp. Lho-pa ≠ Lhoka = Bhutanese; ≠ Lhota = Lotha.
- Luobu *see* Gêrzê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- Luobuzhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Lo-pu-chai-Ch'iang [allo] [wg]. *Cf.* Yanmen-Qiang; Mianchi-Qiang; *also:* other varieties of Yanmen-Qiang Xiabaishui-Qiang, Qingtuping-Qiang, Tongshanzhai-Qiang, Suoqiaozhai-Qiang. *Dialect:* variety of Yanmen-Qiang WEN 1941, 1943B; 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-tsɿ-ke]), 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* Yanmen-Qiang [loc] [pi]
- Luoping *see* Panbei-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:* Lolomaa [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.
- Luquan-Lisu [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Lu-ch'üan-Li-su [allo] [wg]. *Cf.* Lisu; *also:* other Lisu dialects in China XU ET AL. 1986 Nujiang-Lisu, Luquan-Lisu; [ethnic groups speaking Luquan-Lisu] Liphó. *Dialect:* of Lisu XU ET AL. 1986; [as Liphó] dialect of Lo-C IST (identification of Liphó with Luquan-Lisu tentative). [Shafer: Lo-C]. name from Luquan county, Yunnan province. Luquan-Yi is spoken in parts of Luquan and Wuding counties, Yunnan province, China XU ET AL. 1986.

**Luqu-Tibetan [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Lu-ch'ü-Tibetan [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of klu-chu [wt]. *Cf.* Tibetan *also:* grp; [other dialects of Amdo-Tibetan] Amdo-Tibetan.

*Dialect:* Amdo-Tibetan NISHI 6.03.

spoken in Luqu county in Gannan Tibetan Nationality Autonomous prefecture, Gansu province, China.

Lusago *see* Lushai

**Lushai** *Group:* 'a northern group of Central Chin' BAREIGTS. *other names:* Lushei [allo] IST. *Cf.* Central-Kukish; Kukish *also:* grp; Chin [grp]; Zo; [sub-units of Lushai IST] Lushai, Hmar, Pankhu, Zahao; [other units of Central-Kukish IST] Haka, Poeron; [other branches of Kukish [grp] IST, see cross-references for] Kukish [grp]. *Dialect:* [as Lushei] a unit of Central-Kukish, a branch of Kukish [grp] IST. [Shafer: Kuk-C Benedict: Kuk-C]. *STEDT data:* (CHIN) ACST.LUSHAI <15>; AW-TBT.LUSH <167>; GEM-CNLLUSHAI <1105>; GHL-PPB.LUSHEI <54>; JAM-ETY.LU <215>; JAM-GSTC.LU <88>; JAM-VSTB.LUSHAI <11>; LL-PRPL.LUSHAI <76>; RJL-DPTB.L <80>; STC.L <221>; STC.LUSHEI <6>; WSC-SH.L <18>

Lushei *see* Khawhring

Lushei [allo] *see* Lushai

Lushui *see* Nu [pi] [exo]

Lusu *see* Lisu [grp]

Lutze *see* Nungish [grp]

Luxi *see* Axi [auto] [pi/cet]  
Nhkum [auto]  
Ni [auto] [pi/wg]  
Southeastern-Yi  
Xundian-Yi [pi/loc]

Luzi [exo] [pi] *see* Nu [pi] [exo]

**Lüzü** *Cf.* Ersu *also:* grp *Dialect:* western dialect of Ersu J. SUN 1992

Luólúopō-Yí *see* Lolopho-Yi [cet]

Lu-Shi-Lisu *see* Lisu [grp]

Lyengmai *see* Liyang

Lyen-Lyem *see* Zahao

Lyssou [allo] *see* Lisu [grp]

Lyuchun *see* Ha'ai-Hani [pi]  
Hani-b [auto] [pi]  
Lyuchun-Hani [loc] [pi]

**Lyuchun-Hani [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Lü-ch'un-Ha-ni [allo] [wg]. *Cf.* Ha'ai-Hani; *also:* for autonym and names of other varieties Hani-b. *Dialect:* variety of Hani-b, a subdialect of Ha'ai-Hani LI ET AL. 1986 name from Lyuchun county, Honghe Hani/Yi NA prefecture, Yunnan province, China. Comparative discussion in LI 1979; LI ET AL. 1986 provides detailed word-list and extensive discussion of variety from Dazhai in Lyuchun county; extensive comparative phonological discussion in BRADLEY 198? and HANSSON 1982, 1989.

**M'kang** Group: 'a Southern Chin group' *BAREIGTS*; 'a Southern Chin group, west of the Chinbok and east of the Matu, along the eastern side of the upper Lemro River' *LEHMAN*. Cf. Chin *also*: grp, Chinbok, Matu. Ng'men

Ma *see* Luquan [pi]  
Mawo-Qiang [pi]  
Ma'an *see* Third-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc]  
Ma-ch'ü *see* Maqu-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
Ma-li-ma *see* Yongningba-Naxi [loc] [pi]

Mabe *see* Mahei  
Mabenzhai *see* Hou'erku-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
Mabian *see* Yinuo [pi]

**Macham** Group: a Htangan group of Burma *MAR:389*. Cf. Htangan, Htanghkaw.

Mache *see* Bodo  
Machongri [exo] *see* Chang-1  
Machongrr *see* Chang-1  
Madao *see* Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]  
Madi *see* Yakkha

Magar [grp] *see* Bhuda  
Chantel Magar  
Gharti  
Kham  
Magar [grp]-2

**Magar [grp]-2** Group: in the broad sense, the name 'Magar' has been adopted by several other Tibeto-Burman ethnic groups in Western Nepal, including the Kham-speaking tribes, and the Chantel and Tarali *WATTERS 1975, p. 72*. Cf. Chantel, Gurung *also*: grp, Kham-1, Tarali, Yanchok. is related to Magar [grp]-1.  
*other names*: Magari [allo] *IST*, is a variant spelling of Manggar *ETHNOLOGUE*. Cf. West-Central-Himalayish *also*: grp; Bodic [grp]; [other sections of Bodic [grp] *IST*] West-Himalayish [grp], East-Himalayish [grp], Bodish [grp]; [dialects of Magar (not in *IST*)] Yanchok; [other branches of West-Central-Himalayish [grp] *IST*] Chepang, Hayu. is related to Magar-2. *Dialect*: 'a Bodish-Bahing link' *STC p. 8*; [as Magari] a branch of West-Central-Himalayish [grp], a section of Bodic [grp] *IST*. [Shafer: WCH].

Magar-1 *see* Chepang  
Hayu

Magari *see* Yanchok [loc]  
*STEDT data*: (KMCS) ACST.MAGARI <2>; AH-CSDPN.M <889>; AW-TBT.MAG <8>; BM-PK7.MAG <9>; JAM-ETY.MG <98>; JAM-VSTB.MAGARI <4>; RJL-DPTB.MAGARI <16>; STC.MAGARI <30>; WSC-SH.MAGARI <4>

Magars *see* Bhuda  
Gharti  
Kham  
Pun  
Rokha

Magh [exo] *see* Arakanese

**Maghi** *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  
Chaudangsi  
Darmiya

**Mahat** Cf. Kham *also*: grp *Dialect*: Kham  
*WATTERS P.C. 1989*

**Mahei** Group: ethnic group of Hani  
*ETHNOLOGUE* other names: Mahei-Lolo [allo] is a variant spelling of Mahe, Mabe *ETHNOLOGUE*. Cf. Akha, Lahu, Woni *also*: grp; [other languages called 'Woni'] Woni, Eshan. *Dialect*: 'a "Woni" language of Akha-Lahu type' *STL KII.1, p. VII*.

**Maikhu** 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** Cf. Babang, Kham *also*: grp, Taka-shera.  
*Dialect*: Kham *GLOVER 1974, p. 12, WATTERS P.C. 1989*

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  
Burma side of the border' *MAR:389*. Cf. Khiamngan.  
Kalyokengnyu = Khiamngan.  
*SREEDHAR* gives the population in Nagaland as 769.

Malana [allo], Malauna *see* Kanashi

Malhesti [allo] *see* Kanauri

Mali-hka *see* Hka-hku [ptm]

Mali-kha *see* Duleng

Malimasa *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 <683>*

**Manang (Ngawal)** *STEDT data: (TGTM) MM-K78.MAN <60>*

**Manang (Prakaa)** *STEDT data: (TGTM) HM-PRAK.PRAK <1138>; MM-THESIS.PRA <325>*

**Manchati** *a unit of Northwest-West-Himalayish, a branch of West-Himalayish [grp] IST. Cf: Northwest-West-Himalayish; West-Himalayish also: grp; [other branches of West-Himalayish [grp] IST] North-Northwestern-West-Himalayish, Almora, Janggali, Eastern-West-Himalayish; [dialects of Manchati IST] Lahuli, Gondla, Pattani, Manchati; [other units of Northwest-West-Himalayish IST] Kanauri. [Shafer: WH-NW].*

Manchati-1 *see* Lahuli Rangloi

Manchati-2 *see* Lahuli

**Manchati=Pattani** *STEDT data: (WH) STP-MANQ.MANCH <212>; WSC-SH.MANCHATI <1>*

**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 <5>; PC.CHINESE (MAND) <5>; ELS-CLL.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-Yí *see* Mangbu-Yi [pi/loc]

**Mangbu-Yi [pi/loc]** *other names: Mangbu-Y [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Mang-pu-I [wg]. Cf: Dianqian-Yi; also: other dialects of Dianqian-Yi Shuixi-Yi, Wumeng-Yi, Wusa-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* Mangdikha

**Mangdikha** Mandop *Cf: Bhutanese, Kebumtamp Dialect: of Kebumtamp, spoken in Mangdi District around Tongsa in Bhutan ETHNOLOGUE*

Manggar *see* Magar

Manianping *see* Wasi-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Manipur *see* Anal  
Chairel [\*]  
Chakpa  
Chiru  
Chowte  
Gangte  
Khualshim  
Khoirao  
Lamgang  
Mao [exo]  
Maring  
Meitei  
Moyon-Monshang  
Naga [grp]  
Phayeng  
Sekmai  
Simte  
Tangkhu

Manipuri *see* Luhupa  
Meitei  
Mru  
Tangkhu

Manjung *see* Chang-1

**Manö** *other names: Mano [allo] is a variant spelling of Monu; Münü [auto] EMMONS 1966; Manu-manaw [exo] (Burmese exonym for the Manö subgroup of Br»o Karen, living in the hills to the west of the Kayah LEHMAN 1967, P. 67); Pünü [exo] (Kayah name for the Manö subgroup of Bre Karen). Cf: Kyetbogyi-Kayah, Sinhmaw-Mapauk, Kayah, Karen also: grp, Bwe-a. Kyetbogyi-Kayah = Kyetbogyi-Kayah; Br»o = Bwe-a. Pünü ≠ Pun, Pun [grp], Phonoi, Phun. Dialect: Kayah; 'a dialect group mutually intelligible with Kyetbogyi-Kayah' LEHMAN 1967. [Shafer: Karenic Benedict: Karenic].*

Manu *see* Manö

Manu-manaw *see* Kyetbogyi-Kayah [loc]

**Manyak** *Cf: Xifan also: grp, Menia, Meli, Muli, Lolo [grp], Hor. [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 HODGSON 1874. Xifan [grp] [pi] STEDT data: (Q) RJL-DPTB.MANYAK <1>; STC.MANYAK <2>*

**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: Muw [allo] (seen in British records in Imphal P.C. GIRIDHAR; Imela [autoglossa] P.C. GIRIDHAR; Imemüi [autoethno] P.C. GIRIDHAR is a variant spelling of Imemai [allo] (seen 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 '√ called themselves Memi'); Sopfomie [exoloco] P.C. GIRIDHAR 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, Kezhama, 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>

Maowen *see* Heihu-Qiang [pi/loc]  
Heping-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
Northern-Qiang [pi]  
Southern-Qiang [pi]  
Yadu-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
Yanmen-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*: grp; [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; Kukish *also*: grp; [members of the Mara (unit)] Shandu, Zeuhnang, Sabeu-Mara, Lothi, Tlongsai, Hawthai, Lailenpi-Mara; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Chin [grp]. Maram-x ≠ Maram; ≠ Maran. *Dialect*: the unique unit of Lakher, a branch of Kukish [grp] *IST*. [Shafer: Kuk-Lak Benedict: Kuk-C].

**Maram [loc]** *a (unit) of West-Kukish, a branch of Kukish [grp] IST*. *Group*: a Barak valley tribe named after their chief village MAR:389. *Cf.* West-Kukish; Kukish *also*: grp; [other (units) 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, Nhkum, Jinghpaw. ≠ Maram-x = Mara; ≠ Maram. Nhkum [auto]

Marek *see* Lumba-Yakkha

**Maring** *a unit of Luhupa, a branch of Kukish [grp] IST*; according to *IST*, Maring diverges towards Kukish [grp] proper more than Tangkhul and Kupome. *Cf.* Luhupa; Kukish *also*: grp; [dialects of Maring] Maring, Khoibu-Maring; [other units of Luhupa *IST*] Tangkhul, Kupome; [other branches of Kukish [grp], see cross-references for] Kukish [grp]. [Shafer: Kuk-Luh].  
*STEDT data*: (CHIN) GEM-CNL.MARING <416>; JAM-VSTB.MARING <1>; STC.MARING <3>

Maring&Khoibu *see* Thanphum

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

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; 'Tarakanais' appel marma dans cette region ✓' *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*: [l̥ʰʰ·v̥ʰʰ] [auto] [IPA] is a variant spelling of Langwo [pi], Lang, Lang-wo [wg], Lawngwaw, Lawng; Langsu *DAI AND CUI* 1983; Mulu, Diso, Malu, Zi *ETHNOLOGUE*. *Cf. also*: other members of North-Burman *IST* Achang, Lashi, Phun, Tudza, Taren, Zaiwa; [dialects of Maru] Dago'-Lawng-Bit, Zagarar-Mran, Gawan-Naw', Hlo'Lan, Laking, Wa-Khawk, Lawng-Hsu *ETHNOLOGUE*; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Kachin. ≠ Mru. *Dialect*: [as Lawng, Maru] a member of North-Burman *IST*. [Shafer: Bm-N].

*STEDT data*: (BM) ACST.MARU <1>; AW-TBT.MARU <63>; DQ-LANGSU.LANGSU <255>; GHL-PPB.MARU <11>; JAM-GSTC.MARU <1>; JAM-TSR.MARU <1>; JAM-VSTB.MARU <2>; JO-PB.MR <85>; RJL-DPTB.MARU <6>; STC.MARU <5>; WSC-SH.MARU <1>; ZMYC.LANGSU43 <1005>

Maru-Lashi *see* Naingvaw

Maruongmai *see* Nruanghmei

Mashanzhai *see* Puxi-Qiang [pi]

**Matrai** *a dialect of Rabha; by inference, a member of South-Central-Barish. Cf.* Rabha; South-Central-Barish. [Shafer: Br-SC Benedict: BG-Garo A].  
source?

Mattsayapokhari *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.* Chin *also*: grp; North-Kukish; Khumi; Kukish [grp]; [units of North-Kukish *IST*] Thado, Shiyang. ≠ Metu. *Dialect*: an unassigned member of North-Kukish, a unit of Kukish [grp] *IST* P. 8; *ETHNOLOGUE* lists Matu a dialect of Khumi. [Shafer: Kuk-N].

Matupi *see* Haka-1  
*STEDT data*: (CHIN) GHL-PPB.MATUPI <58>

**Matwanly** *Cf.* Rawang, Nungish *also*: grp. *Dialect*: Rawang *ETHNOLOGUE*.

Maulmein-Pho [allo] *see* Pho-(Moulmein)

**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* Puma

**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. *Dialect:* of Northern-Qiang SUN 1981. 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, Esi, Hongyan, Xi'er, Shuangliushu, 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

**Mawteik** Cf. Ganan, Kadu. *Dialect:* Kadu BROWN 1920, CITED IN BERNOT 1966.

Mayangkhang [loc] *see* Khoirao

**Mayi** Cf. Naga *also:* grp. *Dialect:* 'an Eastern Naga language' VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977. not listed in Morrison.

**Mech** *other names:* Mes-Bara [allo] HALE 1980. Cf. West-Barish; Bodo; *also:* other (units) of West-Barish IST Dimasa, Lalung, Moran, Tipura. *Dialect:* unique sub-unit Bodo, a (unit) of West-Barish IST. [Shafer: Br-W].

**Meche** STEDT data: (BG) AW-TBT.MEC <112>

Mechi, Meci *see* Bodo  
Thudam-Bhote

Mechuka *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].

Mehalbote *see* South-Lorong

Mehbyu *see* Bwe-a [exo]

Meigu *see* Northern-Yi  
Yinuo [pi]

**Meitei** *Group:* treated as a Northern Chin group by BAREIGTS. *other names:* Meithei [allo] is a variant spelling of Meithlei, Meithe, Mitei; Meiteiron [autoglossol] (the Meitei name for their language; see, e.g. THOUDAM 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 Burmic [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 <37>; CYS-MEITHEI.MEITHEI <312>; GEM-CNL.MANIPUR <968>; JAM-ETY.ME <66>; JAM-GSTC.ME <15>; JAM-VSTB.MEITHEI <3>; RJL-DPTB.MEITHEI <4>; RJL-DPTB.METHEI <1>; STC.MEITHEI <21>; WSC-SH.MEITHEI <2>

Meithe, Meithei, Meithlei *see* Meitei

**Melam** *Group:* a Rawang group of Kachin people who were drawn into Tibetan culture in the north MORSE AND MORSE 1966 *other names:* ngia [exo] (Tibetan exonym meaning 'imbecile' MORSE AND MORSE 1966) Cf. Metu, Nungish, Rawang *also:* grp. *Dialect:* called a dialect of Rawang in ETHNOLOGUE. [Shafer: Nung].Trung

Melemchi *see* Helambu-Sherpa

**Meli** Cf. Hor *also:* grp, Hor, Menia, Manyak, Lolo [grp], Muli, Xifan [grp]. [Benedict: Lo-?]. probably = Muli; see also STC P. 8, NAGANO 1975.Xifan [grp] [pi]

Meluri [loc] *see* Anyo [aut]  
Kizare  
STEDT data: (CHIN) GEM-CNL.MELURI <314>

**Memba** *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, Kho. 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* Naga [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* Gejiu-Yi [loc] [pi]  
Shijian-Yi [pi/loc]  
Southeastern-Yi  
Southern-Yi

**Menia** *other names:* Sifan-of-Tzū-ta-ti (Zidadi) *BABER 1881 Cf. Hor also: grp, Xifan [grp], Ersu [grp], Manyak, Hor, Meli, Muli, 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, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. ≠Mrang = Marma.* this is perhaps a typo for 'Morang', which is Das Gupta's spelling elsewhere 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]** *Cf. Lahu Na. Dialect:* Lahu Na MATISOFF 1973..

**Meyöl** *Cf. Miju. Dialect:* Miju. [Shafer: ?Bdc/Bmc Benedict: AMD]. a wordlist by BODMAN exists.

Meyong *see* Pasi-Meyong

Mezama *see* Rengma Zeme

Mezama [exo] *see* Rengma Zeme

Mezame *see* Rengma Zeme

Mezho [paleo] *see* Miju

Mezoma [allo] *see* Mozome

Mhar [allo] *see* Hmar

Mi *see* Axi [auto] [pi/cet]

Mi-li *see* Muli

**Mianchi-Qiang [pi/loc]** *other names:* Mianchi-Qiāng [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

Miangyu *see* Central-Nusu [pi]

Mianning *see* Northern-Yi Shengzha [pi]

**Miansizhen [pi]** *other names:* Mienszu-Chen [allo] [wg]. *Dialect:* Southern-Qiang.

village in Wenchuan county, Aba Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China.

Miaotse *see* Purr

Michi-Bamin *see* Apatani

**Midu** *a member of the Mishmi group, spoken in Lohit District of Arunachal; apparently close to Taraon. other names:* Idu [exo] is a variant spelling of Idu-Mishmi; Chulikata [exo] is a variant spelling of Chulikotta (exonym of plains-dwellers for the Midu; '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]

Mienszu-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-MIJI.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 Meyöl, Mishmi also: grp. ≠Miji; Kaman ≠Kanam. [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>

Miju-Mishmi *see* Mishmi [grp]

**Mikir** *a branch of Kukish [grp], a section of Burmic [grp]. other names:* Arleng [autogloss] GRÜSSNER 1978; Karbi [autoethno] GRÜSSNER P.C. 1980; Karbak [exoethno] (an 'imitative' pronunciation GRÜSSNER P.C. 9/80); Karbiarlong [allo] *RES. 4.2, P. 30-40, KUMAR AND RAY. Cf. Kukish also: grp; Burmic [grp]; Amri, Bhoi, Meitei, Mru, Rengkhang, Tika; [other branches of Kukish [grp] and sections of Burmic [grp], see cross-references for] Kukish [grp], Burmic [grp]. Arleng ≠Aren = Khumi. [Shafer: Kuk-Mkr].* the LSI considered Mikir to be 'a link between Naga and Bodo'; SHAFER and BENEDICT classify it as a divergent branch of Kukish the LSI considered Mikir to be 'a link between Naga and Bodo'; SHAFER and BENEDICT classify it as a divergent branch of Kukish [grp]



- (much like Meitei and Mru). (much like Meitei and Mru).  
 STEDT data: (MIK) ACST.MIKIR <4>; AW-TBT.MIK <132>; GEM-CNL.MIKIR <1334>; KHG-MIKIR.MIKIR <403>; JAM-ETY.MK <277>; JAM-GSTC.MK <46>; JAM-VSTB.MIKIR <12>; KHG-MIKIR.MIKIR <403>; RJL-DPTB.MIKIR <43>; STC.MIKIR <114>; WSC-SH.MIKIR <6>
- Mikirs *see* Bhoi
- Miklai *see* Lotha
- Miklei *see* Lotha
- 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].*  
 grouped 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>
- Milchanang [allo] *see* Milchang  
 Minchhang
- Milchang** *other names: Milchanang [allo]. Cf. Kanauri, Minchhang. Dialect: Kanauri BST P. 7, CSDPN P. 8.*  
 probably = Minchhang.
- Mile *see* Axi [auto] [pi/cet]  
 Azhe [auto] [pi/cet]  
 Ni [auto] [pi/wg]  
 Southeastern-Yi  
 Xundian-Yi [pi/loc]
- Miller's *see* Xikang-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
- Mills *see* Tangsa-1
- Mima [loc]** *other names: Nali [allo] (alternate form seen in IST, which also has 'Mima'; name identified with Mima 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 Mima 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 Mima as belonging to Tengima (at least at some level) vs. IST which prefers Chokri to Tengima). [Shafer: Kuk-E].*  
 village south of Kohima in Nagaland.
- Min *see* Bai [pi]  
 Luobuzhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
 Minqiang-Yi [pi/loc]
- Minbu** *Cf. Sho; South-Kukish; also: other units of South-Kukish IST Khami, Yawdwin; [other members of Sho IST] Chinbon, Saingbaung, Thayetmo, Lemyo, Chittagong-Sho. Dialect: member of Sho, a (unit) of South-Kukish IST. [Shafer: Kuk-S].*
- Minchhang** *other names: Milchanang [allo]. Cf. Milchang, Kanauri. Dialect: Kanauri.*  
 probably = Milchang.
- Minchia *see* Dali-Bai [loc] [pi]  
 Eryuan [pi]  
 Heqing [pi]
- Mindat *see* Hngi-yong  
 Kanpetlet  
 Mindat-1
- Mindat-1** *other names:*  
 Southern-Chin-Hills-People's-language [allo] (seen in Jordan 1971). Cf. Chin also: grp, Ng'men.  $\chi$ Mindat-2; is related to Mindat Chin = Ng'men. Dialect: 'official dialect' of Mindat subdivision described in JORDAN 1971.  
 perhaps the same as Ng'men [ed. spb].
- Mindat-Chin [allo] *see* Ng'men
- Mindri** *Group: 'a people [presumably Tibeto-Burman] who live on both sides of the Dri River in the Dibang valley, Lohit District, Arunachal' JATAN PULU, RES. 2.2, P. 28.*
- Ming- *see* Minqiang-Yi [pi/loc]
- Mingqiang *see* Minqiang-Yi [pi/loc]
- Minia *see* Muya [pi]
- Minir** *a southern dialect of Yimchungru MAR:391. Cf. Yimchungru; also: other dialects of Yimchungru Tikhir, Tirkhir, Chirr, Pherrongre, Wui.*
- Minjia [exo] [pi] *see* Bai [pi]
- Minjiang *see* Anshunguan-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
 Anzitou-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
 Gaodongshan-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
 Heping-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
 Liping-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
 Wasi-Qiang [loc] [pi]
- Minqiang-Yi [pi/loc]** *other names: Mínciáng-Yí [allo] [tpi]*  
 is a variant spelling of Min-ch'iang-I [wg], Mingqiang (IST, FROM SCOTT AND HARDIMAN 1900 - the spelling 'Ming-' reflects SW Mandarin regional pronunciation). Cf. Xishan-Yi; also: subdialects of Xishan-Yi First-Xishan-Yi, Second-Xishan-Yi, Third-Xishan-Yi. Dialect: a Northern Lolo dialect IST; most likely falls within the Xishan-Yi dialect family posited by CHEN AT AL. 1985. [Shafer: Lo-N].  
 village in the Weishan Yi/Moslem NA county, Yunnan province; 14 km. SW of Weicheng, the county seat.
- Minxing *see* Kaduo [auto] [pi]
- Minyak *see* Muya [pi]
- Minyong** *a dialect and subtribe of Adi DAS GUPTA 1977D. Group: see Dialect. Cf. Adi, Karko, Shimong, Galo.*  
 grouped by J. SUN 1993 with the Tani languages; it bears general resemblance to Padam Adi, with some notable phonological differences J. SUN 1993 P. 474.
- Miñ *see* Naga [grp]
- Miram *see* ≠Maram [loc]
- Miram [exo] *see* Mara
- Miri [exo]** *Cf. Adi, Abor-Miri also: grp, Abor-Miri-Dafla [grp], Hill-Miri, Dhoba, Mising [auto]. [Shafer: ?Bdc-Bmc Benedict: AMD].*

- Miri [grp] *see* Abor-Miri-Dafla [grp]  
Miri [exo]
- Miri, Hill** *STEDT data:* (TANI) IMS-HMLG.MIRI <934>
- Mirish [allo] *see* Abor-Miri-Dafla [grp]
- Misapha** a western Loloish language, mi<sup>24</sup>sa<sup>31</sup>pa<sup>31</sup>.
- Mishing [allo] *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 [allo] 'as regards the spelling Mishing, we now prefer Mising for the simple reason that there is no [ʃ] in Mising' *TAID P.C. 1980 Cf:* Tagen, Yano, Shaiyang, Oyan, Delu, Pagro, Dambung, Moying, Somuang.  
*STEDT data:* (TANI) JS-HCST.MISING L <68>
- Mising [neo] *see* Abor-Miri
- Misings *see* Padam
- Misu [allo] *see* Bisu
- Mitei *see* Meitei
- Mithan [allo] *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 Midu and Mithun Mishmis' *CHAKRAVARTY.*
- Miyi *see* Suodi [auto] [pi]
- Mizo *see* Lushai
- Mnyam [wt]** *other names:* mnyam-skad [allo] [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; ≠Lahu. *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
- Mogh *see* Arakanese
- Mogpha** *Group:* 'a Central Karen group in the hills above Toungoo' *LEHMAN 1967.* *other names:* Mogpha [allo] 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') *EMMONS 1966*; Paku, Pagu, Monnepwa, Monebwa, Thalwepwe (all listed in *ETHNOLOGUE*). *Cf:* Karen *also:* grp; [dialects of Mogpha] Bilichi, Dermuha. [Shafer: Karenic Benedict: Karenic].  
Mopha may be the same as Mogpha *ETHNOLOGUE*
- Mohongia *see* ≠Mohung  
Nocte
- Mohung** *Cf:* Konyak *also:* grp; [other 'dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. ≠Mohongia = Nocte.  
*Dialect:* Konyak *MAR:391.*
- Moiyarr [exo] *see* Simi
- Moiyui [exo] *see* Rengma
- Mojiang *see* Baihong-Hani [pi]  
Bika-Hani [pi]  
Biyue [auto] [pi]  
Haobai-Hani [pi]  
Kaduo [auto] [pi]  
Mojiang-Yi [loc] [pi]
- Mojiang-Yi [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Māng-Yí [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Mo-chiang-I [wg]. *Cf:* Yuanjin-Yi; *also:* other subdialects of Yuanjin-Yi Yuanyang-Yi. *Dialect:* subdialect of Yuanjin-Yi, a dialect of Southern-Yi. Name from Mojiang county. Spoken in Mojiang, Yuanjiang, Simao, Jiancheng, Pu'er, and Honghe counties, Yunnan province, China.
- Mojung [exo] *see* Chang-1
- Moklum [ptm]** *Group:* 'a Tangsa group' *MAR:391*; 'a sub-tribe of the Northern Konyak' *MILLS*; 'a subtribe of the Tangsa of Tirap District' *DAS GUPTA.* *Cf:* Tangsa-1; *also:* other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. ≠Tengsa, ≠Tangsa-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 = Moyon-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]  
≠Moyon-Monshang
- Mon-3 *see* Moyon-Monshang
- Mon-Khmer *see* Danau  
Lahu-Shi  
Lepcha  
Mon-1 [loc]  
Moyon-Monshang
- Monba [allo] *see* Monpa-1

- Monebwa *see* Mogpha
- Mongolian *see* Xining-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
- Möngsa *see* Achang [pi]
- Mongsen** *a sub-unit of Ao, a unit of North-Naga IST; 'one of the two principal dialects of Ao, the western form in which the ballads are preserved' MAR:391 other names: Ao-Mongsen [allo]. Cf: Ao; North-Naga; also: languages of the Mongsen sub-unit Changki, Khari; [other sub-units of Ao IST] Longla, Chungli, Tengsa; [other (units) of North-Naga IST] Lotha, Yimchungru, Thukumi. [Shafer: Kuk-NNg Benedict: KN'Ng-N].*
- Mongsen-Ao *see* Changki
- Monnepgha [allo] *see* Mauniepaga
- Monnepwa *see* Mogpha
- Monpa *see* Central-Monpa  
STEDT data: (MNP) AW-TBT.MONPA <2>; RJL-DPTB.MB <2>
- Monpa Cangluo (Motuo)** STEDT data: (MNP) JZ-CLMENBA.CLMT <182>; SLZO-MLD.MBMT <181>; RJL-DPTB.MBB <28>; ZMYYC.MONPA.MOTUO7 <1005>; ZMYYC.MONPAM <95>
- Monpa Cangluo (Tilang)** STEDT data: (MNP) JZ-CLMENBA.CLTL <104>
- Monpa Cuona (Mama=Southern)** STEDT data: (MNP) SLZO-MLD.MBCN <175>; RJL-DPTB.MBA <22>; ZMYYC.MONPA.CUONA6 <1005>; ZMYYC.MONPAC <100>
- Monpa Cuona (Wenlang =Northern)** STEDT data: (MNP) JZ-CNMBENBA.CNWL <143>
- Monpa Tsangla=Central** STEDT data: (MNP) ACST.TSANGLA <1>; EA-TSH.TSH <216>; RJL-DPTB.TSANGLA <1>; SER-HSL/T.TSANGLA <99>; STC.TSANGLA <18>; WSC-SH.TSANGLA <2>
- Monpa-1** *other names: Monba [allo]. Cf: Memba, Khamba, Northern-Monpa, Southern-Monpa, Central-Monpa, Sherdukpen, Miji, But-pa, Lish-pa, Lish, Khoa. ≠Monpa-2 = Limbu. language spoken by Buddhist villagers over a wide area in the western part of Kameng District, Arunachal. Perhaps the same group (ethno)linguistically as Memba (see cross-references) [ed. spb].*
- 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. ≠Morang, Merang. [Shafer: Br-W]. MARRISON reports that Moran is extinct.*

- Morang** *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-Lorong*
- 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, Phom, 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, Moyon-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: Br-Ng Benedict: Kyk]. Mawshang (Rangpan) of Burma and Mosang (Tangsa) are the same group MAR:390. STEDT data: (NN) ACST.MOSHANG <2>; AW-TBT.MONSHANG <6>; JAM-GSTC.MOSHANG <4>; RJL-DPTB.MOSHANG <5>; RJL-DPTB.MOSHANGMIKIR <1>; STC.MOSHANG <16>; WTF-PNN.MO <57>*
- see also* Mulung [loc]  
Muthun  
Shangge  
Tablung [loc]
- Moso** *other names: Musu [allo] is a variant spelling of Moxie [pi]; Mo-hsieh [wg]. Jang [exo] (Tibetan exonym LAUFER 1916). Cf: Naxi, Dion, Lolo also: grp. = Yongning-Naxi. Dialect: A Lolo-Burmese isolate. [Shafer: Lo-? Benedict: Lo-?]. Moso and Naxi, though quite similar, are not identical. STEDT data: (LB) ACST.MOSO (B-L) <2>; JAM-TSR.MO <11>; STC.MOSO <1>*
- Moso [paleo] *see* Naxi [pi]
- Mosom** *Cf: Tipura; also: other dialects of TipuraTripura. Tripuri = Tipura. Dialect: Tripuri KARAPURKAR 1972.*
- Mosso *see* Naxi [pi]
- Motuo *see* Damu [loco]
- Motuo-Monpa *see* Bodic [grp]
- Mouding *see* Central-Yi  
Lolopho-Yi [cet]
- Moxie *see* Moso
- Moying** *Dialect(s) of: Mising.*
- Moyon** STEDT data: (MEI) DK-MOYON.MOYON <318>; WTF-PNN.MOYON <1>
- Moyon-Monsang *see* Moshang  
Moyon-Monshang

**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; Mon-3 [allo] SHREE KRISHAN P.C. . Cf: Mon-3 ≠ Mon-1; ≠ Mon-2; ≠ Mon also: Mon-Khmer.

Monshang ≠ Mosang, ≠ Moshang, ≠ Mawshang = Moshang.

*Dialect:* called a dialect of Anal in ETHNOLOGUE.

Mozhumi *see* ≠ Chang-1  
Rengma

Mozhumi [exo] *see* Rengma

**Mozome** *other names:* Mezoma [allo] (an early spelling of Mozome MAR:345). Cf: Khonoma. *Dialect:* a West Angami dialect, similar to Khonoma MAR:392.

Mozungjami *see* Tuensang-1 [loc]

Mozungrr *see* Chang-1

**Mpi** *other names:* Mpi-mi [allo]; Ko [allo]  
EGEROD 1974. Cf: Bisu, Phunoi, Hwethom, Pyen, Lolo also: grp, Saku. *Dialect:* a recently discovered Southern Lolo language SRINUAN 1976, MATISOFF 1978; closely related to Bisu.

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-S) DB-PLLO.MPI <84>; ILH-PL.MPI <189>; JAM-GSTC.MPI <23>; JAM-MLBM.MPI <104>; JAM-TSR.MPI <14>; RJL-DPTB.MPI <4>; SD-MPD.MPI <36>

Mrang *see* Marma  
≠ Mawrang  
≠ Merang  
≠ Morang

Mrang [exo] *see* Marma

Mro [allo] *see* Mru

**Mru** *other names:* Mro [allo] is a variant spelling of Maru, Mrung, Murung; Niopreng ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Burmese also: grp, Kukish [grp], Mikir. ≠ Maru. Manipuri = Meitei. *Dialect:* Benedict considers Mru to represent a divergent branch of KN, much like Manipuri and Mikir; Shafer places Mru in a separate section of Burmic, called Mruish [grp]; BAREIGTS 1969 tentatively groups Mru with 'Southern Chin'; 'Mru 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]

Mü *see* Mung

**Muda [auto] [pi]** *other names:* Mùdá [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Mu-ta [wg], [mo<sup>31</sup>.ta<sup>31</sup>] [IPA]. Cf: Aini-Hani; also: other varieties of Aini-Hani Akha, Gelanghe-Aini.

*Dialect:* variety of Aini-Hani LI 1988.

name from ethnic subgroup of Hani in China. Spoken by about 2,000 people living in Nanlianshan Xiang, Gashai district, Jinghong county, Xishuangbanna Dai NA prefecture, Yunnan province, China. Brief discussion with phonetic inventory and lexical items in LI 1988.

Mudang-Tage *see* Apatani

Muga *see* Mugali

**Mugali** *a (perhaps) nearly-extinct member of*  
Southern-East-Kiranti, a subgroup of East-Kiranti [grp] HANSSON 1989; [as Lambichong] a sub-unit of Bantawa, a unit of Eastern-East-Himalayish IST. *other names:*  
Lambichong [allo] IST is a variant spelling of Lambichhong, Lambicchhong HODGSON; Muga-Yakkha [autoglossa] HANSSON 1989; mugali-ring [autoglossa] HANSSON 1989. Cf: Bantawa; Southern-East-Kiranti; East-Kiranti also: grp; Rai [grp]; [other members of Southern-East-Kiranti HANSSON 1989] Belhariya, Chhulung, Athpariya, Chhintang, Phangduwali, Lumba-Yakkha, Yakkha; [other sub-units of Bantawa IST] Rodong, Waling, Lohorong. Waling is related to Waling-a. [Shafer: EH-E Benedict: Kir-Kmb].  
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

Muhso *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), Shixing, and Primi (Northern dialect)' J. SUN 1992 P. 77

Mulsom *see* Anal

Mulu *see* Maru [exo]

**Mulung [loc]** Cf: Angwanku; Nagish also: grp; Konyak [grp]; [other branches of Nagish [grp] IST] Nocte, Phom, Wanchong, Moshang, Chang-1; [other Konyak locations] Wakching, Wanching, Changnyu, Sima, Tablung; ['dialects' of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. *Dialect:* the unique unit of Angwanku, a branch of Nagish [grp] IST. [Shafer: Brc-Ng].

'a Konyak village listed by BROWN 1851 with Sima' MAR:392.

Muluory *see* Anyo [aut]

Mün *see* Chinbok

**Mung** *other names:* Müng [allo] is a variant spelling of Mung. *Cf.* Lolo *also:* grp, Lolo (White), Lolo (Black), Khoanh. ≠ Muong (Viet-Muong branch of Mon-Khmer). *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, Khoanh]. [Shafer: Lo-Ton Benedict: Lo-S]. (add diacritics).

**Munia** identified as a Namuyi language by J. SUN 1992 based on data in ZMYYC; previously described by DAVIES 1909. same as Menia (?)

Münü *see* Manö

**Mün·Chin** *Cf.* Chinbok

Muong *see* ≠ Mung

**Murmi** [allo]\* *STEDT data:* (TGTM) ACST.MURMI <1>; WSC-SH.MURMI <1>

Murung *see* Mru

**Muslung** *Cf.* Tipura; *also:* other dialects of Tipura Tripura. Tripuri = Tipura. *Dialect:* Tripuri KARAPURKAR 1972.

Musseh *see* Lahu·Nyi

Musser *see* Lahu·Na

Musso, Mussuh *see* Lahu

Mustang *see* Thakali  
Panchggaunle

**Mustang-Tibetan** [loc] *other names:* glo [allo] [wt]. *Cf.* Tibetan *also:* grp; Central-Tibetan; [other dialects of Central-Tibetan, see cross-references field for] Central-Tibetan. *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** *Group:* 'among the Wanchu, BROWN 1851 includes Bor-Muthun, Horu-Muthun, and Khulung-Muthun' MAR:392. *other names:* Mithan [allo] is a variant spelling of Mutonia (seen in IST). *Cf.* Wanchu; Nagish *also:* grp; [other branches of Nagish [grp] IST<sup>1</sup>] Nocte, Phom, Angwanku, Moshang, Chang-1; [other references] Bor, Horu, Khulung, Mithun-Mishmi. *Dialect:* [as Mutonia] the unique unit of Wanchu, a branch of Nagish [grp] IST. [Shafer: Brc-Ng Benedict: Kyk].

Mutonia *see* Muthun

**Muttuk** [\*?] *Group:* a tribe of Lohit District, Arunachal, in the 1830's-40's, mentioned in RES. 4.1, P. 2.

**Mutwang** *Cf.* Rawang. *Dialect:* Rawang MORSE 1963. most speakers of Rawang dialects understand Mutwang, the central, written dialect ETHNOLOGUE P. 444. *STEDT data:* (NG) ACST.MUTWANG DIAL. <1>; RJL-DPTB.MUTWANG <1>; WSC-SH.MUTWANG <1>

Muw [allo] *see* Mao [exo]

**Muya** [pi] *contra* NISHIDA 1970, P. 165, who identifies it as a subdialect of Kham Tibetan, Muya is a Qiangic language. Spoken in Szechwan. *other names:* Muya [allo] [wg]; Minyak J. SUN 1992 *Cf.* Yajiang, Kang, Tibetan *also:* grp. Kham = Kang. 'the Minia [variety of "Mi-nyag" languages] described by WANG 1944 corresponds to the present-day Muya language as recognized by Chinese linguists' J. SUN 1992 P. 78 *STEDT data:* (Q) SHK-MUYAQ.MUYA <186>; ZMYYC.MUYA15 <1005>

Muya-Tibetan [allo] [pi] *see* Dardo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Muzezhai *see* Jiuziying·Qiang-a [pi]

Myagdi *see* Chantel Magar

**Myimu** *a Rangpan dialect of Burma MAR:392. Cf. also:* other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1.

Myitkyina *see* Bhamo  
Hka-hku [ptm]

Mzieme [allo] *see* Njauna [loc]  
Nzemi [auto]  
Paren [loc]  
*STEDT data:* (NAGA) GEM-CNL.MZIEME <582>; JAM-GSTC.MZIEME <1>

## N

Na *see* Beiquba·Naxi [loc] [pi]

Na [wg] *see* Yongningba·Naxi [loc] [pi]

Na-ch'ü *see* Nagqu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Na-Khi *see* Naxi [pi]

**Na-p'u** *Cf.* Nosu *also:* grp. *Dialect:* Nosu [grp] STL XII.1, P. XI.

**Naapa** *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.

**Nachereng** *other names:* Nachhereng [allo] is a variant spelling of Natshering; Sotang [allo] is a variant spelling of Sotange (seen in WATTERS). Sotoring [neo] (neonym used by LSI). *Cf.* Khambu; *also:* other dialects of Khambu IST Khambu; [other units of Eastern-East-Himalayish IST] Bantawa. *Dialect:* Khambu unit of Eastern-East-Himalayish IST; an Eastern-Himalayish language WATTERS 1975. [Shafer: EH-E Benedict: Kir-Kmb]. Note concerning neonym under Sotang(e) in original list is unclear. *STEDT data:* (EH) ACST.NACHERENG <1>; STC.NACHERENG <1>

Nachi *see* Naxi [pi]

Naduo *see* Aini·Hani [auto] [pi]

Nafra-Buragaon *see* Khoa

**Naga (Konyak group)** *STEDT data:* (NN) RJL-DPTB.NAGA (KONYAK GROUP) <1>

Naga [allo] *see* Angami

**Naga [grp]** *Group:* see Linguistic Group. *other names:* Men [exo] is a variant spelling of Miñ (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. Miñ ≠ Min [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  
 Khiamngan  
 Kuki  
 Makware  
 Memba  
 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.

**Nagari \*** **STEDT data:** () RJL-DPTB.NAGARI <1>;  
 STC.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] [pi] 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, Nagqu prefecture, Tibetan NA region, China.

Naheng *see* Beiquba-Naxi [loc] [pi]

Naidong *see* Zêtang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

**Naingvaw** *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

**Namlung** 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>

Namsang *see* Bansang

Namsangia *see* Nocte

**Namuyi** *other names:* na<sup>55</sup>.mu<sup>33</sup>.zɿ<sup>31</sup> [IPA] from ZMYYC Munia  
**STEDT data:** (Q) SHK-NAMUQ.NAMU <147>; ZMYYC.NAMUYI19 <1004>

Nan *see* Lolopho-Yi [cet]

Nangqian *see* Nangqên-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Nangou *see* Puxi-Qiang [pi]

**Nangqên·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names:*

Nangqian·Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Nang-ch'ien·Tibetan [wg], nang-chen [wt]. *Cf.* Khams·Tibetan; other Khams·Tibetan dialects, see cross-references field of Khams·Tibetan. *Dialect:* Khams·Tibetan *NISHI* 5.06. spoken in Nangqên Nangqian county, Yushu Tibetan NA prefecture, Qinghai province, China.

Nangqian *see* Nangqên·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Nanhua *see* Central·Yi  
First·Lolopho·Yi [cet]  
Third·Lolopho·Yi [cet]

Nanhua·Yi *see* Lolopho·Yi [cet]

Nanjian *see* Western·Yi

**Nanjian·Yi** from ZMYYC

Nanlianshan *see* Muda [auto] [pi]

Naqu·Tibetan [allo] [pi] *see* Nagqu·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Naru *see* Guabie·Naxi [loc] [pi]

Nashang *see* Nishi [grp][auto]

Nasi *see* Naxi [pi]

**Nasö [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, Nasö [grp] remains to be determined.

**Nasu** *Cf.* Luquan, Nasö, Nosu, Lolo *also:* grp. *Dialect:* Northern Lolo *KAO* 1958.

the precise scope of the names Nasu, Nasö, 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>; RJI-DPTB.NASU <1>

Natshering *see* Nachereng

**Nau'aw** *Group:* a Naga group in Lahe Subdivision, near the Singhkaling Khamti on the Chindwin *P.C. TO HENDERSON IN 1950*. *Cf.* Htangan, Pyengu, Naga *also:* grp, Nokaw, Nora [?]. probably = Marrison's Nokaw.

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)** *STEDT data:* (LO-C) JAM-TSR.NAXI [ROCK] <1>

**Naxi (Western)** *STEDT data:* (LO-C) JZ-NAXI.NAXIW <127>

**Naxi [pi]** *other names:* Na-hsi [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of Nachi [French-orthography], Na-Khi, Nasi; Moso [paleo] is a variant spelling of Mosso (possibly from Chinese 'hunter') *ETHNOLOGUE*. *Cf.* Moso, Lolo *also:* grp; [dialects of Naxi *HE ET AL. 1985*] Western·Naxi, Eastern·Naxi; [unclassified dialects] Dion, Weixi; [other references] Lijiangba·Naxi. *Dialect:* A Lolo-Burmese isolate; stands just outside of Lolo proper *OKRAND 1974*, *BRADLEY 1975*. [Shafer: Lo-? Benedict: Lo-?]. 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]  
Wusa·Yi [pi]

NBP *see* Hill·Miri  
Simte

**Ndreng [loc]** *Cf.* Lotha; *also:* Lotha dialects Wokha; [Lotha groups] Kyong, Tsontsü. 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* Zêtang·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Nedu [allo] *see* Nitu

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

**Neisu** a Yi (Loloish) language as listed in *KANG*; spoken in western Guizhou.

**Nepal** *see individual language entrie such as:*  
Athpariya, Babang·Kham [loc], Baragaun·Tibetan, Barpak·Ghale [loc], Belhariya, Byangsi, Central·Tibetan, Chantel Magar, Chaudangsi, Chhatthare·Limbu, Chhintang, Chomo·Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Danuwar, Darmiya, Dolpa [loco], 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·Yakkha, Yamphe, Yamphu, Yangrupe

**Nepali** An Indo-European language. *STEDT data:* (Z) AH-CSDPN.NP <1265>; JAM-ETY.NP <116>

Nepal-Bhasha *see* Newari

Nepani *see* Gurung

**Nesu** a Yi (Loloish) language as listed in *KANG*; spoken near the border of Laos, southern Yunnan, ne<sup>33</sup>su<sup>55</sup>. *STEDT data:* (LO-N) CK-YIQ.NESU <214>

Newa *see* Newari

Newahang *see* North·Lorung  
Rai [grp]  
Timta  
Yamphe  
Yamphu

Newahang [allo], Newahang·Rai *see* Newang

**Newang** *other names:* Newahang [allo] is a variant spelling of Newahang-Rai, Newange-Rai, Meohang *ETHNOLOGUE*. Cf. Timta, Yangphu, Rai *also:* grp, Kiranti, Wangdang. *Dialect:* 'a Kiranti language of Eastern Nepal' *MICHAILOVSKY 1975*. spoken in Sankhuwasabha District, Koshi Zone, upper Arun Valley, and eastern Nepal *ETHNOLOGUE*.

Newar [allo] *see* Newari

**Newari** *other names:* Newar [allo]; Newa [auto] *HALE P.C. 1980*; Nepal-Bhasha [auto] *HALE P.C. 1980*, [siŋhɛk] [IPA] [exo] (Limbu exonym meaning 'wood-cutter' *DRIEM P. 218*. Cf. Dolakha; *also:* dialects of Newari Pahari, Totali, Kathmandu, Kirtipur, Baktapu *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. I-II*. *STEDT data:* (NW) ACST.NEWARI <2>; AH-CSDPN.NW <1023>; AW-TBT.NEW <19>; BM-PK7.NEW <16>; JAM-ETY.NW <114>; JAM-GSTC.NW <2>; 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'men** *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, Yawdwin. Cho ≠Chaw. Nitu

Yawdwin [ptm]

Ng'meng *see* Chin [grp] [exo]

Ngachang *see* Achang [pi]

Ngala *see* Khumi  
Matu

Ngami *see* Angami

**Ngangching** Cf. Konyak *also:* grp; [other 'dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. *Dialect:* Konyak *MAR:393*.

**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:* 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-Tanang; ≠Apa-Tani = Apatani.

name of county in Sichuan; refers also to one of two Tibetan autonomous prefectures in Sichuan province, China. Ngawa prefecture is part of an 'ethnic corridor' in which reside speakers of e.g. Tibetan, Qiang, and Jiarong dialects. Note that the term 'Aba' is used in *IST* as an allonym for Batang; this usage is noted as Aba-x under Batang: OtherNyms.

**Ngawn** *other names:* Ngön [allo] is a variant spelling of Ngorn *ETHNOLOGUE*. Cf. Chin *also:* grp. 'a northern group of Central Chin' *BAREIGTS*; spoken in Chin Hills, Falam area *ETHNOLOGUE*. *STEDT data:* (CHIN) JAM-ETY.NG <5>; JAM-ETY.NGAUN <5>

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

Ngochang *see* Achang [pi]

Ngolok *see* Golog

Ngön [allo], Ngorn *see* Ngawn

**Nguite** *Group:* 'a Northern Chin group' *BAREIGTS*. Cf. Chin *also:* grp.

**Nhkum [auto]** *Group:* one of the five recognized families of Jinghpaw chieftains. *other names:* Enkun [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of En-k'un [wg], [n<sup>31</sup>.k<sup>hum</sup><sup>33</sup>] [IPA]. Cf. Jinghpaw; *also:* other Jinghpaw dialects; [other chieftain families] Lahpai, Lahtaw, Maran, Marip. *Dialect:* of Jinghpaw. the spelling 'Nhkum' reflects Jinghpaw romanization. Nhkum is spoken in Burma and is also the primary Jinghpaw dialect in China. The speaking population in China is concentrated in Tongbiguan commune in Yingjiang county, Dehong Dai/Jingpo NA prefecture, Yunnan province; there are also some Nhkum speakers in Lianghe, Ruili, Longchuan, and Luxi counties.

**Ni [auto] [pi/wg]** *other names:* Ní [#allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Nyi [cet], [n<sup>21</sup>] [IPA], Nyi-Lolo, Gni, Nee; Yiliang-Yi [loco] [pi] is a variant spelling of I-liang-I [wg] (i.e. 'Yiliang dialect' from the county in Yunnan *CHEN AT AL. 1985*); Sani [exo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Sānǐ [tpi], Sa-ni [wg]. Cf. Southeastern-Yi; *also:* other subdialects of Southeastern-Yi Axi, Azha, Azhe. *Dialect:* subdialect of Southeastern-Yi. [Shafer: Lo-C Benedict: Lo-N]. Ni is the ethnonym; spoken in Yiliang, Qiubei, Luxi, Mile, Lunan, and Luliang counties, Yunnan province, China. Several phonologically-distinct varieties have been recorded; the two major sources are *MA 1951* and *YHJMCD*. The Ni language has a quasi-logographic syllable writing system, described early on by *VIAL 1909*; for a more or less exhaustive inventory of syllabic graphs, see *YHJMCD*.

**Niausa [loc]** Cf. Wancho. *Dialect:* Wancho *DAS GUPTA, RES. 5.1, 25-37*.



- Ninglang** *see* Beiquba·Naxi [loc] [pi]  
 Eastern·Naxi [pi]  
 Pumi [exo] [pi]  
 Qinghua·Pumi [pi]  
 Shengzha [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  
*HANSON 1906, P. 6L3. Cf:* Jakawp, Pisa, Kachin, Jinghpaw, Tsasen. Sasan = Tsasen.
- Niopreng** *see* Mru
- Nipu** a Yi (Loloish) language as listed in *KANG*;  
 spoken in western Guizhou.
- Nishang [grp]** *Group:* a group of tribes in Arunachal (including Nishang and Nishi) in the Central subgroup of the Northern Assam group *SIMON, RES. 4.1, P. 8. other names:* Dafla-x [paleo] (see Dafla). *Cf:* Nishi, Nishi *also:* grp, Nishang, Dafla.  
 the usage of Nishang [grp] and Nishi [grp] 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 [grp]), while others use Nishang [grp] 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, Bangru, and Nishang' *RES. 4.2. other names:* Dafla-x [paleo] (see Dafla); Nyisi [allo] is a variant spelling of Nyisu, Nyishing, Nyi, Nishang, Nashang (dialectal 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 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).  
*a language of the Nishi group. Cf:* Bangru, Bangni, Nishang *also:* grp, Nishi [grp].
- Nishi-Bengni** *see* Galo
- Nisi** *other names:* Nisi·Kham *ETHNOLOGUE Cf:* Kham *also:* grp *Dialect:* Kham *WATTERS P.C. 1989*  
 spoken in western hills, Rukhum and Rolpa districts of Nepal; marginally intelligible with Takale·Kham *ETHNOLOGUE 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. *Dialect:* '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]
- Niushanzhai·Qiang** *see* Hou'erku·Qiang [loc] [pi]
- Niushan·Qiang [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Niu-shan·Ch'iang [allo] [wg]. *Cf:* Hou'erku·Qiang, Taoping·Qiang-a; *also:* other varieties of Hou'erku·Qiang recorded by *WEN 1941* Jiashan·Qiang, Zengtou·Xiazhai·Qiang, Taoping·Qiang-b, Ruodazhai·Qiang. *Dialect:* variety of Hou'erku·Ch'iang *WEN 1941, 1945;* included in the Taoping·Qiang-a subgroup by *SUN 1981.*  
 name from Niushanzhai (IPA [ɲu<sup>21</sup>·ta<sup>33</sup>]), 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.*
- Njauna [loc]** *a subdialect of the Mzieme dialect of Zemi SREEDHAR, P. 14. Cf:* Paren, Nzemi, Zeme. Mzieme = Nzemi; Zemi = Zeme.
- Njong·Muli** identified as a Pumi language by *J. SUN 1992* based on data in *ZMYYC*; previously described by *JOHNSTON 1908.*
- Nmai** *see* Naingvaw
- Nmai-hka** *see* Hka-hku [ptm]
- No** *see* Sulung-1
- Noatia** *Cf:* Tipura; *also:* other dialects of Tipura  
 Tripura. Tripuri = Tipura. *Dialect:* Tripuri *KARAPURKAR 1972.*
- Nocte** *other names:* Nokte [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* | Wancho, Phom, Angwanku, Moshang, Chang-1; [other sections of Baric [grp] *IST* | Barish [grp]; Bor-duor is related to Bor; is related to Bori; is related to Bor·Abor; is related to Boro = Bodo. Mohongia ≠ Mohung. *Dialect:* one of the northernmost Naga 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-CN.L.NOCTE <395>; JAM-GSTC.NOCTE <12>; R/JL-DPTB.NOCTE <1>; WTF-PNN.NO <141>
- Nocte [grp]** *see* Hawajap  
 Japejap  
 Kapajap  
 Lazujap  
 Photungjap  
 Tangjap

**Noesu [cet]** *other names:* Nū [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of [nv·su] [IPA]. Cf: Dianqian·Yi; *also:* related dialects of Dianqian·Yi Wusa·Yi, Shuixi·Yi; [related ethnonyms] Eastern·Yi. *Dialect:* definitely belongs to Dianqian·Yi; partial overlap with Wusa·Yi and Shuixi·Yi subdialects of Dianqian·Yi.  
an ethnonym; refers to a subset of Yi speakers in western Guizhou province, China, including parts of Weining, Hezhang, Dafang, Bijie, and Qianxi counties. Phonemic inventory and body-part terms contributed by CHEN KANG 1989.

**Nokaw** *Group:* 'probably an outlier of the Kalyokengnyu' MAR:394. Cf: Khiamngan, Nau'aw. Kalyokengnyu = Khiamngan.

**Noklak [loc]** Cf: Khiamngan; *also:* other Khiamngan towns Thonknyu.  
an important Khiamngan town in India SREEDHAR, 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 1966.

**Nokte [allo]** *see* Nocte

**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 Nurra, Noza ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Nungish *also:* grp; [dialects of Norra] 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-East-Kiranti** *a sub-group of East-Kiranti, one of the major Kiranti language groups HANSSON 1989. other names:* Lorung-Yamphe [allo] HANSSON 1989. Cf: East-Kiranti; Kiranti; *also:* other major Kiranti groups HANSSON 1989 West-Kiranti, Central-Kiranti; [members of Northern-East-Kiranti HANSSON 1989] North-Lorong, South-Lorong, Yamphe, Yamphu.

**Northern-Khami** *see* Chin [grp] [exo]

**Northern-Konyak [allo]** *see* Tangsa-1

**Northern-Lorong** *see* Biksi

**Northern-Lorong [allo]** *see* North-Lorong

**Northern-Luhupa** Cf: Kupome, Luhupa, Southern-Luhupa; *also:* other dialects of Kupome IST Kupome, Khunggoi, Central-Luhupa; [other units of Luhupa IST] Maring, Tangkhul. *Dialect:* of Kupome, a unit of Luhupa IST. [Shafer: Kuk-Luh].

**Northern-Mon-Khmer** *see* Ugong [auto]

**Northern-Monpa** *other names:* Brahmi-Monpa [allo]. Tawang [loc] is a variant spelling of Towang (river valley where Northern-Monpa is spoken). Cf: Membra, Khamba, Monpa-1, Southern-Monpa, Central-Monpa, Sherdukpen, Miji, But-pa, Lish-pa, Lish, Khoa.  
The Monpa spoken in Tawang River valley RES. 5.1, P. 54.

**Northern-Nusu [pi]** *other names:* Wawa-Kongtong-Nusu [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Wa-wa-K'ung-t'ung-Nu-su [wg] (from locations where Northern-Nusu is spoken). Cf: Nusu; *also:* other dialects of Nusu SUN ET AL. 1986, Central-Nusu, Southern-Nusu. *Dialect:* of Nusu SUN ET AL. 1986.

spoken by a population of almost 2,000, living in the northern part Bijiang county, Yunnan; specifically, in such locations as Wawa, Kongtong, and Youduoluo.

**Northern-Pa-o** *see* Pa-o [auto]

**Northern-Qiang [pi]** Cf: Qiang; *also:* other subgroups of Qiang Southern-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* Pirr [auto]  
Purr

**Northern-Sangtam [allo]** *see* Pirr [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 Qiaojia counties in Yunnan (bordering the Eastern Yi subgroup), on the south by Luquan, Jianchuan, and Yongren 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, Ganluo, Leibo, Xide, Yuexi, Xichang, Dechang, Mianning, Huidong, Ningnan, Huili, and Yanyuan counties, Muli Tibetan NA county, and Xichang municipality (i.e. all municipalities and counties within the Liangshan 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, Manchat. [Shafer: WH-NW Benedict: Him-Knr].

Northwest-Southern-Yi [allo] *see* Exin-Yi [pi]

Northwest-West-Himalayish *see* Manchat

North-Burman *see* Achang [pi]  
Lechi [auto]  
Maru [exo]  
Megyaw  
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-referencess for] Kukish [grp], Burmic [grp]. [Shafer: Kuk-N].

**North-Lorong** *a member of* Northern-East-Kiranti, a subgroup of East-Kiranti HANSSON 1989. *other names*: Northern-Lorong [allo]; lorung-khanawa [autogloss] is a variant spelling of loarung-khanawa, loharung-khanawa HANSSON 1989. Cf: Kiranti *also*: grp; Rai [grp]; Northern-East-Kiranti; East-Kiranti; Newahang, Timta; [other members of Northern-East-Kiranti: Yamphu, South-Lorong, Yamphre; [dialects of North-Lorong HANSSON 1989] Biksi.

<sup>1</sup> √ constitutes a rather compact language community in the central parts of Sankhuwasabha district [in Nepal] HANSSON 1989.

**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-referencess for] Kukish [grp], Burmic [grp]. [Shafer: Kuk-NG].

**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*] North-Northwestern-West-Himalayish, Almora, Janggali, Eastern-West-Himalayish; [units of North-Northwestern-West-Himalayish *IST*] Bunan, Thebor. [Shafer: WH-NNW Benedict: Him-Knr].

North-Western-Old-Kuki *see* Biate  
Hallam  
Rangkhoh  
Southern-Luhupa

Noso [allo] *see* Noso

**Nosu** *other names*: Noso [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 Noso, 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-Bihar [exoloc]  
Kyong [auto]  
Luhupa  
Nachereng  
Ngawa [ctt] [adm]  
Pochuri

**Nousu** *a* Yi (Loloish) language as listed in KANG; spoken in western Guizhou.

Noutzu *see* Nungish [grp]

Nowgong *see* Chungli

Noza *see* Norra

**Nruanghmei** *Group*: one of the largest tribes of the Barak Valley, Northwestern Manipur. *other names*: Rongmei [allo] is a variant spelling of Maruonmai; Kabui [paleo] ('obsolete name for Nruanghmei' MAR:384; seen in MILLS, TSR, *IST*; compare 'Kapwi' under Poeron). Cf: West-Kukish; Kukish *also*: grp; [groups, etc. of Nruanghmei (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*: Kotsenyu [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 Hlota and Simi' *IST* P. 7, N. 5. STEDT data: (NAGA) GEM-CNL.NTENYI <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

[wg] ('zi' here and in the following is a somewhat pejorative morpheme previously common as a suffix to ethnic names); Luzi [exo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Lu-tzu [wg] (the morpheme 'lu' is a Chinese dialect variant of 'nu'); Jiuzi [exo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Chiu-tzu [wg], Kiu-tzu [French-romanization]. Cf. also: autonyms for Nu according to native language Nusu, Zauzou, Anong.

*Dialect:* Languages spoken by the Nu nationality include Nusu, Zauzou, and Anong. [Shafer: BMC-Nung].

Chinese exonymic cover-term for an ethnic nationality of about 23,000 people whose homeland is in Northwestern Yunnan province, China. Specifically, the Nu people live primarily in Gongshan Dulong/Nu NA county and Bijiang, Lushui, and Fugong counties (all in Nujiang Lisu NA prefecture), secondarily in Lushui county (in Nujiang Lisu NA prefecture), Weixi county (in Dêqên Tibetan NA prefecture), all in Yunnan province; secondarily also in Zawalong in Zayü county, Tibet SUN ET AL. 1986.

Nu-chiang see Nujiang-Trung [pi] [loc]

Nu-chiang-Li see Nujiang-Lisu [loc] [pi]

Nujiang see Bai [pi]  
Nu [pi] [exo]  
Nujiang-Lisu [loc] [pi]

**Nujiang-Lisu [loc] [pi]** other names: Nu-chiang-Li-su [allo] [wg]. Cf. Lisu; also: other Lisu dialects in China XU ET AL. 1986 Yongsheng-Lisu, Luquan-Lisu.

name from Nujiang River in Western Yunnan province, China. This dialect claims the largest number of Lisu speakers in China, and is distributed throughout Nujiang Lisu NA prefecture, Dehong Tai/Jingpo NA prefecture, Dêqên Tibetan NA prefecture, Dali Bai NA prefecture, and some parts of the Lijiang district, all the above in Yunnan province, China XU ET AL. 1986.

**Nujiang-Trung [pi] [loc]** other names: Nu-chiang-Trung [allo] [wg]. Cf. Trung; also: other dialects of Trung SUN 1982 Dulonghe-Trung. *Dialect:* of Trung SUN 1982. [Shafer: Nung Benedict: Nung].

name from the Nujiang River. Spoken by a population of about 6,000 in District One of the Gongshan Dulong/Nu NA county, Yunnan province, China and in the vicinity of Zawa in Zayü county, Qamdo district of Tibet.

**Nuki** Cf. Kayah. Kaya = Kayah. *Dialect:* called a 'dialect of Kaya' in IST P. 8, but this is denied by LEHMAN, P.C..

Num see Yamphe

Nung see Norra

≠Nungish [grp]

STEDT data: (NG) ACST.NUNG <4>; JAM-ETY.NUNG <6>; JAM-GSTC.NUNG <11>; JAM-MLBM.NUNG <1>; JAM-VSTB.NUNG <3>; RJL-DPTB.N <108>; RJL-DPTB.NUNGISH <2>; STC.NUNG <177>; WSC-SH.NUNG <16>

**Nung (dialect)** STEDT data: (NG) RJL-DPTB.N DIALECT <1>; STC.NUNG(DIAL.) <2>

**Nung (Rawang)** STEDT data: (NG) ACST.NUNG RW <8>; WSC-SH.RAWANG <1>

STEDT data: (NG) ACST.(NUNG) <1>

Nung [allo] see Nungish [grp]  
Rawang

Nung [grp] see Anong [pi] [auto]  
Rawang

**Nungish (Metu) \*** STEDT data: (NG) ACST.NUNGISH (METU) <1>

**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, Khanung ETHNOLOGUE; Chiu-tzu [exo] is a variant spelling of Kiu-tzu (French transcription), Lu-tzu [exo] is a variant spelling of Lutze, Nu-tzu [exo] is a variant spelling of Noutzu (general Chinese terms for Nungish groups); Kwinp'ang, Kuhpang, Kwingsang, Fuch'ye ETHNOLOGUE. Cf. Rawang, Trung; also: other sections of Burmic IST Mruish [grp], Burmish [grp], Chiarelish [grp], Luish [grp], Kukish [grp]; [ethnology] Nu; [dialects of Nung] Cholo, Gwaza, Miko; [other references] Khanang, Anong, Daru, Tansarr, Shangke. ≠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 KopAnungs on the Burmese side of the border MORSE 1988 cited in J. SUN 1992.

see also

Nusu [pi] [auto]  
Tangsarr [exo?]  
Nora  
Kizolo  
Byabe  
Lama  
Agu  
Hpungsi  
Htiselwang  
Matwanly  
Serhta  
Serwang  
Wadamkong  
Wahke  
Taron  
Kunglang

Nünpa see Lepcha

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

Nurra 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) ZMYYC.NUSU-BJ45 <347>; ZMYYC.NUSU45 <1004>

**Nusu (Central)** STEDT data: (LO-N) JZ-NUSU.NUZL <158>

**Nusu (Northern)** STEDT data: (LO-N) JZ-NUSU.NUWK <140>

**Nusu (Southern)** STEDT data: (LO-N) JZ-NUSU.NUGP <140>

**Nusu [pi] [auto]** other names: Nu-su [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of [nu<sup>35</sup>.su<sup>35</sup>] [IPA]. Cf. Yi also: grp, Nungish [grp]; [dialects of Nusu SUN ET AL. 1986] Central-Nusu, Northern-Nusu, Southern-Nusu. *Dialect:* treated as a Yi language by SUN ET AL. 1986; may actually be Nungish. spoken primarily in Bijiang county, Nujiang Lisu NA prefecture, Yunnan province, China. Nusu speakers are considered a subgroup of the Nu nationality by SUN ET AL. 1986

- Nuwakot *see* Helambu-Sherpa
- Nuzi [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], nyag-chu-ka [wt]. *Cf.* Khams-Tibetan *also:* grp, Muya. *Dialect:* Khams-Tibetan *NISHI* 5.14; *NISHIDA* 1970, p. 165. spoken in Nyagquka (Yajiang) county in Garzê Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China.
- Nyamkad, Nyamkat *see* Mnyam [wt]
- Nyarong** *Cf.* Tibetan *also:* grp. [Shafer: Bd-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-khri [wt]. *Cf.* Khams-Tibetan; other Khams-Tibetan dialects, see cross-references field of Khams-Tibetan. *Dialect:* Khams-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]
- Nyising [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, Kutcha, 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 Naga, '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
- Nzonyu *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-referencess 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]
- Oyan** *Cf.* Mising. *Dialect:* Mising.

## P

- P'an *see* Panbei-Yi [pi/loc]  
Pannan-Yi [pi/loc]  
Panxian-Yi [pi/loc]
- P'ang, P'eng *see* Poindot-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- P'iao [wg] *see* Pyu [\*]
- P'ou *see* Phupha
- P'u *see* Burang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
Puxi-Qiang [pi]
- P'u-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 [auto]** *other names:* Pa'o [allo], Pa-u; Taungthu [exo] is a variant spelling of Tawnghsu, Tawnglo (a Burmese exonym, <taung '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-Yamphe. Taungthu ≠Taungtha. [Shafer: Karenic Benedict: Karenic]. *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 <31>; JAM-GSTC.PA-O <2>; JAM-VSTB.KAREN (T) <1>; PKB-KLH.PA-O <1>; RBJ-KLS.T <159>; WSC-SH.THAUNGTHU <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*);

Panko [allo] is a variant spelling of Pangkhua, Paangkhua. Bunzoo-a [exo] (old English exonym for Paang and/or Bawm *Löffler* 1979). *Cf.* Pankhu, 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 Pankhu, 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-PRPL.BP <30>

**Paangkhua (Lushai infl.)** *STEDT data:* (CHIN) LL-PRPL.LP <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 Panggie 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:* Lakhi [exo] (Kayah 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' *LEHMAN P.C. 1989* is a variant spelling of Kayam. *Cf.* Yinbaw, Gekho, Karen *also:* grp. ≠Padeng, ≠Phadang; Lakhi ≠Lakkia (Kadai). *Dialect:* *LUCE* 1959 puts Padaung, Yinbaw, and Gekho into a single subgroup of Karen. [Shafer: Karenic Benedict: Karenic]. 'Padaung are sometimes referred to as "upper" (in terms of altitude, due to their mountainous habitat) Gekho or "greater" Gekho, referring possibly to group size relative to Gekho proper, or perhaps meaning more important. Gekho proper may be called "lesser" Padaung.' *EMMONS* 1966, *P. 7*

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

Padhi *see* Pahari

Paganyaw *see* Sgaw

**Pagro** *Cf.* Mising. *Dialect:* Mising.

Pagu *see* Mogpha

**Pahari** *other names:* Pahri [allo] is a variant spelling of Pahi, Padhi; Sindhupalchok Pahri *ETHNOLOGUE*. *Cf.* Newari, Bhadgaon; Pahari *also:* pāhādī [IPA] ≠Pahari [paharī] [IPA] (Indo-Aryan hill languages, literally 'hilly') *Dialect:* the 'mountain people' dialects of Newari *HASHIMOTO* 1977, *P. II*. [Shafer: ?Bdc/Bmc].

Pahi, Pahri [allo] *see* Pahari

Pai *see* Baihong-Hani [pi]  
Bailang [\*] [pi]

Pai [allo] *see* Bai [pi]

Pai-hung-Ha *see* Baihong-Hani [pi]

Pai-yi *see* Bai [pi]

**Pailibo** *a subtribe and dialect of Adi. Group:* *see* *Dialect.* *Cf.* *Adi also:* grp; [other *Adi* subtribes, groups, dialects]: *Adi* [grp]. *see also* *KUMAR AND ATA* 1974.

Paimi [exo] *see* Ao

Paite [allo] *see* Vuite

Pai-Lisu *see* Lisu [grp]

Pakhola *see* Yamphe

Pakhribas *see* Phangduwali

Pakishan [allo] *see* Bajishan [pi]

Paku *see* Mogpha  
*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]. *see also* *BST P. 154, 197, IST P. 8*.

**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 P.C. 1974*. *Cf.* Sgaw-(Bassein), Sgaw-(Moulmein), Sgaw, Pho, Geba, Karen *also:* grp. ≠Pak-a. White Karen = Geba, Pwo = Pho. Pwo [auto]

**Palakhi** *Cf.* *Karen also:* grp, Sgaw *Dialect:* Sgaw  
*ETHNOLOGUE*

Palaung *see* Jinghpaw

**Palaychi** *Cf.* *Karen also:* grp. *Dialect:* *Karen* *JONES* 1961, *P. 74-8 ET PASSIM*.  
*STEDT data:* (KAR) AW-TBT.PALAYCHI <1>; JAM-ETY.PL <42>; JAM-VSTB.KAREN (PALAYCHI) <1>; PKB-KLH.PALAYCHI <1>; RBJ-KLS.PL <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. ≠Panakha. [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:* Panbēi·Yí [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of P'an·pei·I [wg]. *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).
- Panchggaunle** 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  
Yakkha  
Yangrupe
- 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* Poindo·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- Pangduo·Tibetan** *see* Poindo·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- Panggi [allo]** *see* Pangi
- 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].
- Pangkhoa** *see* Paang
- Pangma** *Cf.* Lohorong. *Dialect:* Lohorong.  
a Swadesh list was collected by HOLZHAUSEN 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
- Pannai** *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]** *other names:* Pannán·Yí [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of P'an·nan·I [wg]. *Cf.* Panxian·Yi; *also:* other dialects of Eastern·Yi Panbei·Yi. *Dialect:* of Panxian·Yi.  
Pannan is a concise toponym for southern Panxian county, Guizhou province. Spoken in Panxian county (southern part), Xingren and Pu'an counties (all in Guizhou).
- Panthare** *other names:* Panchthar [loco] *ETHNOLOGUE* *Cf.* Limbu; *also:* other dialects of Limbu HANSSON 1989 Taplejung, Yangrupe, 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 koiné 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 Sankhuwasabha district mixed up with Taplejung and Phedappe dialects HANSSON 1989.Taplejung [loc]
- Panthei [loc]** *Group:* a subtribe of the Tangsa of Tirap District, Arunachal DAS GUPTA 1976, RES. 2.3, P. 18. *other names:* Ponthei [allo] DAS GUPTA P.C. 1980; Hashung [auto] is a variant spelling of Rahung RES. 4.2, P. 6 (this last is 'probably incorrect' DAS GUPTA P.C. 1980). *Cf.* Ponthai, Tangsa-1; *also:* other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern·Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. name apparently from a locale in Tirap District, Arunachal; *cf.* DAS GUPTA 1976; DAS GUPTA P.C. 1980. Panthei and Ponthai are probably the same language
- 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  
Panbei·Yi [pi/loc]  
Pannan·Yi [pi/loc]  
Panxian·Yi [pi/loc]
- Panxian·Yi [pi/loc]** *other names:* Panxian·Yí [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of P'an·hsien·I [wg]. *Cf.* Eastern·Yi; *also:* other subgroups of Eastern·Yi Dianqian·Yi, Diandongbei·Yi; [dialects of Panxian·Yi] Panbei·Yi, Pannan·Yi. *Dialect:* subgroup of Eastern·Yi.  
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* Khiamngan
- Paren [loc]** Cf: Nzemi, Zeme, Njauna. Zemi = Zeme, Mzieme = Nzemi. *Dialect:* subdialect of the Mzieme dialect of Zemi *SREEDHAR*, P. 14.
- 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 area 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 P. 476. Cf: Adi *also:* grp, Pasi-Meyong; [other Adi subtribes, groups, dialects]: Adi [grp].
- Pasi-Meyong** Cf: Pasi. *Dialect:* apparently the Pasi spoken in Meyong village RES. 3.3, P. 5.
- Paswascera *see* Puma
- Patan *see* Newari
- Pathibare *see* Yamphe
- Pati** Cf: Jiarong, Hanniu, Wasi·Jiarong. *Dialect:* Jiarong VON ROSTHORN 1897, NAGANO 1978. [Shafer: Bd-Rgy].
- Patkoi *see* Kuwa  
Tangsa-1  
Yogli
- Patkoi? *see* Yogli
- Patni [allo] *see* Manchati
- Pattani** Cf: Lahuli, Manchati-1. *Dialect:* Lahuli SHARMA 1977.  
may be same as Manchati-1.Rangloi  
*STEDT data:* (WH) DS-PATT.DS-PATT <1010>; STC.MANCHATI <7>
- Paurong** Cf: Tibetan *also:* grp [Shafer: Bd-C].
- Pawang** Cf: Bodish *also:* grp. *Dialect:* Bodish.  
identified as a Ergong language by J. SUN 1992 based on data in ZMYYC; first described by ROSTHORN 1897.
- Pei *see* Hill·Miri
- Pei-ch'ü-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
- Phadaeng** Cf: Bisu *also:* grp, Takɔ, Huai Chomphu  
*Dialect:* of Bisu BRADLEY (?) spoken in Thailand.

- 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
- Phangduwali** *a member of* Southern-East-Kiranti, a subgroup of East-Kiranti [grp] HANSSON 1989. *other names:* Phangduwali·potj [autogloss] HANSSON 1989. Cf: Southern-East-Kiranti; East-Kiranti *also:* grp; Rai [grp]; [other members of Southern-East-Kiranti HANSSON 1989] Belhariya, Chhulung, Athpariya, Chhintang, Mugali, Lumba·Yakkha, Yakkha.  
apparently spoken only in the secluded village of Phangduwa in Pakhribas panchayat, Nepal HANSSON 1989.
- Phayeng** *a Luish [grp] language of* Manipur THOUDAM P.C. 1979. Cf: Andro, Chakpa, Sekmai, Sengmai, Sak, Kadu, Luish *also:* grp.
- Phedappe** *other names:* Fedopia [allo] VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1964-5, CITED IN CSDPN IV, P. 8. Cf: Limbu; *also:* other dialects of Limbu HANSSON 1989 Taplejung, Yangrupe, Panthare, Saba; [other references Fagurai, Tamarkholea, Yakha, Limbu [grp], Bantawa. *Dialect:* of Limbu HANSSON 1989; a member of the Limbu branch of the East Nepal subgroup of the Gyarung-Mishmi family VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1964-5, CITED IN CSDPN IV, P. 8. spoken in a region around Tehrathum bajar, Nepal HANSSON 1989. Taplejung [loc]
- Phelongre** Cf: Sangtam, Thukumi. ≠Pherrongre.  
*Dialect:* Central-Sangtam (Thukumi) MAR:394. Thukumi [exo]
- Phenshünyu** Cf: Rengma. *Dialect:* Southern-Rengma WEIDERT 1980.
- Pherrongre** *a southern dialect of* Yimchungru MAR:394. Cf: Yimchungru; *also:* other dialects of Yimchungru Tikhir, Tirkhir, Chirr, Minir, Wui. ≠Phelongre.
- Phidim** Cf: Limbu *also:* grp. *Dialect:* part of the Limbu subfamily of East Himalayish GLOVER 1974, P. 11.
- Phlon** Cf: Karen *also:* grp, Pwo *Dialect:* Pwo  
*ETHNOLOGUE*
- Pho** *other names:* Pwo [allo] is a variant spelling of Pgho. Cf: Karen *also:* grp, Pho·(Moulmein), Pho·(Bassein). ≠Phom. *Dialect:* Karen JONES 1961.  
*STEDT data:* (KAR) ACST.PWO <2>; AW-TBT.P <7>; JAM-GSTC.PWO <4>; PKB-KLH.B PHO <1>
- Phö *see* Phun
- Pho (Bassein)** *STEDT data:* (KAR) AW-TBT.BP <23>; JAM-ETY.BP <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 (Moulmein)** *STEDT data:* (KAR) AW-TBT.MP <24>; JAM-ETY.MP <41>; JAM-GSTC.MP <1>; JAM-VSTB.KAREN (MP) <3>; PKB-KLH.M PHO <1>; RBJ-KLS.MP <180>

**Pho (Tenasserim)** *STEDT data:* (KAR) GHL-PPB.PWO (TENASSERIM) <117>

Phoke *see* Tibetan  
Humla-Bhotia

Phoke·Dolpa *see* Dolpa [loco]

Pholong *see* Pwo [auto]

**Phom** *Group:* an eastern Naga tribe, closely related to the Konyak MAR:394. *other names:* Chingmengnu [paleoauto] *IST*; Tamlu [paleo] *IST*. *Cf:* Asuring·Phom, Konyak *also:* grp, Yongyasha; [other branches of Nagish [grp] *IST*] Nocte, Wancho, Moshang, Angwanku, Chang-1; [other sections of Baric [grp] *IST*] Barish [grp]. ≠Pho, Pumi, Puma. *Dialect:* [as Chinmengnu or Tamlu] a branch of Nagish [grp], a section of Baric [grp] *IST*. [Shafer: Brc-Ng Benedict: TK-Bd].

there exists a Hindi-Phom-English Dictionary *NBP*.

*STEDT data:* (NN) GEM-CNL.PHOM <679>; JAM-GSTC.PHOM <8>; WTF-PNN.PH <90>

**Phön** *STEDT data:* (BM) JAM-GSTC.PHÖN <1>; RJL-DPTB.PHÖN <1>; STC.PHÖN <4>

**Phön (Megyaw)** *STEDT data:* (BM) STC.PHÖN (MEGYAW) <2>

**Phön (Samong) \*** *STEDT data:* (BM) STC.PHÖN (SAMONG) <1>

Phongsaly *see* Phunoi

Phonoi *see* Manö

Photsimi [exo] *see* Pochuri

**Photungjap** *a group of Nocte dialects* DAS GUPTA, RES. 3.2, P. 14. *Cf:* Hawajap, Kapajap, Tangjap, Japejap, Lazujap, Nocte *also:* grp.

Phou·Noy [allo] *see* Phunoi

**Pho·(Bassein)** *Cf:* Karen *also:* grp, Pho, Pho·(Moulmein). is related to Sgaw·(Bassein). *Dialect:* Pho JONES 1961.

**Pho·(Moulmein)** *other names:* Maulmein·Pho [allo]. *Cf:* Karen, Pho, Pho·(Bassein). is related to Sgaw·(Moulmein). *Dialect:* Pho JONES 1961.

Pho·Karen *see* Pwo [auto]

Phrae *see* Mpi

Phu *see* Jinghpaw

## Phula

Spoken in Vietnam.

**Phun** *a member of North-Burman IST. other names:* Phön [allo] is a variant spelling of Hpun, Hpon. *Cf:* *also:* Phun dialects Megyaw, Samong; [other members of North-Burman IST] Achang, Tudza, Zaiwa, Taren, Maru. ≠Phunoi. [Shafer: Bm-N Benedict: BL-Bm]. approximately 1700 speakers in Burma in 1983 *ETHNOLOGUE*.

**Phunoi** *other names:* Phou·Noy [allo] (French spelling for Phunoi; see e.g. FERLUS 1975). Cōng [exo] is a variant spelling of Khong LEFEVRE-PONTALIS 1892 (Vietnamese exonyms). *Cf:* Lolo *also:* grp, Hwethom, Pyen, Bisu, Mpi. ≠Phun. *Dialect:* 'a Southern Lolo language spoken in Phongsaly Province, Northeast Laos, the Northwestern Autonomous Region of Vietnam, and probably China as well' [Bradley 1977, p. 68]. [Shafer: Lo-S Benedict: Lo-S].

closely related to Pyen and Bisu; the name was originally pejorative, meaning 'minor people' in Tai.

*STEDT data:* (LO-S) DB-PLOLO.PHUNOI <81>; DB-PHUNOI.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

**Phupha** *other names:* P'ou·la [allo] is a variant spelling of Phu·la. *Cf:* Lolo *also:* grp. *Dialect:* a Northern Lolo language *STL XII.2*, P. 372. [Shafer: Lo-? Benedict: Lo-N].

Pi *see* Bijiang·Bai [loc] [pi]  
Bijie·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]; Sangtamrr [exo] (Ao exonym); Lophomi [exo] (Simi exonym). *Cf:* Sangtam, Pochuri, Isachanure. is related to Purr. autonym of the Northern·Sangtam MAR:394.

**Pisa** *Group:* a subgroup of the Sasan Kachins HANSON 1906, P. 613. *Cf:* Jakawp, Ningru, Tsasen, Jinghpaw, Kachin. Sasan = Tsasen. [add diacritics].

Plains·Kachari *see* Bodo

Plains·Kachari [allo] *see* Bodo

Plains·Miri *see* Mising [auto]

Plau *see* Mogpha

Pø *see* Panthei [loc]

Po·i *see* ≠Bai [pi]

**Po·yul** *Cf:* Bodish *also:* grp, Golog, Tibetan [grp]. *Dialect:* Bodish.

**Pochuri** *Group:* 'the Southern·Sangtam' MAR:394. *other names:* Pochury [allo]; Southern·Sangtam, Eastern·Sangtam [allo]. Photsimi [exo] (Simi exonym); Tukomi [exo] (Simi exonym for the Southern·Sangtam);

Isachanure [auto] (autonym of Southern-Sangtam *MILLS*, also cited as an autonym of simply 'Sangtam' *MAR:384*).

*Cf.* Sangtam, Pirr, Khiamngan, Khuri, Chakhesang.

Tukomi ≠ Thukumi; ≠ Tukhemmi = Khiamngan; ≠ Tukai-mee, Tukaimi = Khoirao; (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 Küpo + Küchu + Khuri; the choice of 'Pochuri' vs. e.g. 'Isachanure' as a head entry in the present directory was made somewhat arbitrarily [ed. spb]. Note the Simi exonyms Tukomi (for Pochuri or Southern-Sangtam), Thukumi (for Central-Sangtam), and Thukemmi (apparently for Khiamngan), along with Tukai-mee and Tukaimi (both paleonyms for Khoirao), 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

**Poeron** *other names*: Puiron [allo] (seen in *MAR:384*) is a variant spelling of Impurion, Impuiron. Kapwi [paleo] ('an old name for Puiron' *MAR:384*; see 'Kabui' under Nruanghmei). *Cf.* Tangkhul, Luhupa *also*: grp, Nruanghmei; [other Nruanghmei] Songbu. Kapwi is related to Kabui = Nruanghmei. *Dialect*: 'a form of Kabui' *IST* p. 197; 'an eastern dialect of Nruanghmei, influenced by Kuki languages' *MAR:394*; *STC* places Poeron intermediate between Luhupa languages like Tangkhul and Kuk-W languages like Kabui (i.e. Nruanghmei).

Poindo *see* Poindo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

**Poindo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names*: Pangduo-Tibetan [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of P'ang-to-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, see cross-references field for] Central-Tibetan. *Dialect*: [as Pengbo-Tibetan] Central-Tibetan *NISHI* 3.11. spoken in Poindo (Pangduo), seat of Lhünzhub (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]

**Ponyo [loc]** *other names*: Ponya [allo] (seen in *SREEDHAR*, p. 29). *Cf.* Khiamngan. Kalyokengnyu = Khiamngan. a Kalyokengnyu village in Burma *MAR:394*.

Poumai *see* Mao [exo]

Pra-manYö *see* Bre

Praja *see* Chepang

Pray [allo], Pre *see* Bre

Primi *see* Muli  
Pumi [exo] [pi]

Prja [exo] *see* Bwe-a [exo]

Probably *see* Zida [pi]

Pu *see* Butuo·Yi [loc] [pi]

Pu'an *see* Eastern·Yi  
Pannan·Yi [pi/loc]  
Panxian·Yi [pi/loc]

Pu'er *see* Haobai·Hani [pi]  
Mojiang·Yi [loc] [pi]  
Southern·Yi  
Yuanjin·Yi [pi]

Pu-yüan-Chi *see* Buyuan·Jinuo [loc] [pi]

Pudu *see* Hani-a [pi]

Puge *see* Butuo·Yi [loc] [pi]  
Northern·Yi  
Shengzha [pi]  
Suodi [auto] [pi]

Puiron *see* Poeron  
*STEDT data*: (KUK) GEM-CNL.PUIRON <384>; RJL-DPTB.POERON <1>

Puiron [allo] *see* Poeron

Pulan, Pulan-Tibetan *see* Burang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Puli [allo] *see* Jeu-g'oe [auto]

Puluo, Puluo-Nusu [allo] [pi] *see* Southern-Nusu [pi]

**Puma** *other names*: Puma-pima [autogloss] is a variant spelling of Puma-ka-la *HANSSON* 1989. *Cf.* ≠Pumi, Phom. *Dialect*: '√ 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.PMJH <149>; RJL-DPTB.PMA <10>; ZMYC.PUMI.JINGHUA11 <1004>

**Pumi (Taoba)** *STEDT data*: (Q) JZ-PUMI.PMTB <132>; RJL-DPTB.PMB <7>; ZMYC.PUMI.TAOBA10 <1004>

**Pumi** [exo] [pi] *other names:* P'u-mi [#allo] [wg]; Prim(m) [auto] is a variant spelling of Primi, [pʰz̥<sup>55</sup>.mi<sup>55</sup>] [IPA], [pʰz̥<sup>55</sup>.mā<sup>55</sup>] [IPA], [tʃh<sup>55</sup>.mi<sup>55</sup>] [IPA] (forms differ depending on dialect LU 1983). *Cf. also:* other languages considered Qiangic: Qiang, Jiarong, Muya, Zhaba, Ersu; [dialects of Pumi LU 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 Lanping, 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 Jiulong counties, Sichuan province LU 1983.

**Pun** [grp] *Cf.* Pun, Kham, Magar *also:* grp, Gharti, Rokha, Bhuda. ≠Phun, Punlum, Phunoi; ≠Pünü = Manö. used as a cover-term for all 'Kham-Magars' belonging to the Bhuda, Gharti, Rokha, and Pun subtribes.  
*Group:* a Kham-speaking subtribe of 'Magars' WATTERS 1975. *Cf.* Pun *also:* grp, Magar [grp], Kham, Bhuda, Gharti, Roka.

Puning *see* Southern-Yi

**Punlum** *Group:* a Haimi group on the Tarum Hka, Burma MAR:394. *Cf.* Haimi; *also:* other Haimi groups Haimi. ≠Pun, Pun [grp].

Pünü *see* Manö  
≠Pun  
≠Pun [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, Ladakhi, Lahul;  
*STEDT data:* (Z) STC.PURIK <1>

**Purr** *a dialect of Pochuri said to contain*  
'certain Lolo and Miaotse words' MILLS, THE AO NAGAS, P. 19, N. 3, CITED IN MAR:394. *Cf.* Pochuri, Sangtam. is related to Pirr (see Remarks).

Despite the conflict in reference, the name 'Purr' seems a likely cognate of 'Pirr', autonym of the Northern-Sangtam; note analogous situation involving Tukomi, Thukumi, 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:* Puram [allo] ETHNOLOGUE. *Cf.* Central-Old-Kuki; *also:* other members of Central-Old-Kuki IST Langrong, Chiru, Aimol; [other (units) of Old-Kuki IST] Kyau, Old Kukish (Western), Kolh reng, 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]

**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, Zhongsanku-Qiang, Wasi-Qiang, Jiuziying-Qiang-a, Yanmen-Qiang, Heishui-Qiang; [groupings similar to Puxi-Qiang SUN 1981] Daqishan-Qiang; [recorded varieties of Puxi-Qiang WEN 1941] Banpo-Qiang, Dapuxi-Qiang, Seru-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 SUN 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.). Autoloconyms of varieties named but not recorded by WEN *IBID.* are given below in Chinese Pinyin spelling, followed by IPA transcription: Bandawan [pe-ta], Jianshanzhai [tʃa-ta] (the above to the east of Nangou Stream); Mashanzhai [ma-stʰa], Daqishanzhai [ge-ta], Xiaoqishanzhai [sie-pa-ta] (the above to the west of Nangou Stream); Laowazhai [nəŋə-hei], Xiaozhaizi [pie-ta], Xiaopuxi [dzie-ji] (the above to the east of Puxi Stream); Xiaohuodi [sə-ljo], Dahuodi [sʰa-li], Jizhai [tu-tci], Guizhai [gui-ji] (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 SUN 1981 includes it in Daqishan-Qiang.

Pwakanyaw *see* Sgaw

Pwo [allo] *see* Pho

**Pwo** [auto] *other names:* Sho [auto] *other names:* Pho-Karen, Talain-Kayin, White Karen, Hpalone, Pholong, Mutheit, Shu all in ETHNOLOGUE *Cf.* Karen *also:* grp, Pakü-b; [dialects of Pwo] Leke, Phlon.  
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.≠Pyengu  
*STEDT data:* (LO-S) JAM-VSTB.PYEN <1>

**Pyengu** *Group:* a group of Naga in Burma, north of the confluence of the Chindwin and the Namhpuk Hka. *other names:* Pengu [allo]. *Cf.* Nau'aw, Htangan, Leinsi, Wangu. ≠Pyen, Pankhu.

**Pyu** [\*] *other names:* Tircul [paleoexo] (Mon); Piao [exo] [pi] is a variant spelling of P'iao [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, LUCE JBRS 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>

## Q

**Qagchêng-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names:*

Xiangcheng-Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Hsiang-ch'eng-Tibetan [wg], phyag-phreng [wt]. Cf. Khams-Tibetan; other Khams-Tibetan dialects, see cross-references field of Khams-Tibetan. *Dialect:* Khams-Tibetan *NISHI* 5.16.

spoken in Qagchêng (Xiangcheng) county, Garzê Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China.

Qamdo *see* Nuijiang-Trung [pi] [loc]  
Qamdo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

**Qamdo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names:* Changdu-Tibetan [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Ch'ang-tu-Tibetan [wg], Chamdo-Tibetan, chab-mdo [wt]. *Dialect:* Khams-Tibetan *NISHI* 5.09; (the following all cited in *HALE* 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 (ChiuTzuYing)** *STEDT data:* (Q) JAM-TSR.CH <20>

**Qiang (Mawo)** *STEDT data:* (Q) JS-MAWO.MAWO <140>; JZ-QIANG.QQMW <152>; RJL-DPTB.MW <34>; SHK-MAWOQ.MAWO <266>; ZMYYC.QIANG.MAWO8 <1004>

**Qiang (Taoping)** *STEDT data:* (Q) JZ-QIANG.QQTP <147>; RJL-DPTB.TP <7>; ZMYYC.QIANG.TAOPING9 <1004>

**Qiang (Yadu)** *STEDT data:* (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 Hma, 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  
Thóchú  
Krehchuh  
Zháb

Qianxi *see* Eastern-Yi  
Noesu [cet]  
Qianxi-Yi [pi/loc]

Qianxibei-Yi *see* Dianqian-Yi [loc] [pi]

**Qianxi-Yi [pi/loc]** *other names:* Qiánxī-Yí [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Ch'ien-hsi-I [wg]. Cf. Shuixi-Yi; *also:* other subdialects of Shuixi-Yi Bijie-Yi, Dafang-Yi. *Dialect:* subdialect of Shuixi-Yi, itself a dialect of Dianqian-Yi. name from Qianxi county in Guizhou province. Spoken in parts of Qianxi and Jinsha counties, both in Guizhou province.

Qiaojia *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]

Qilian *see* Arig-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
Qin *see* Chin [grp] [exo]  
Qinghai *see* Arig-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
Chindu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
Dunhua-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
Gadê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
Gangca-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
Gonghe-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
Guinan-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
Hualong-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
Huangzhong-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
Jainca-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
Jiegu-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
Jigzhi-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
Khams-Tibetan [wt]  
Ledu-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
Nangqên-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
Tianjun-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
Tongde-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
Xining-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
Zêkog-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
Zhidoi-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

**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-p'ing-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. Qingtuping village (IPA [so-pu-ta]), village, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Brief comparative morphology and a few lexical items provided by *WEN* 1941.

Qingzhen *see* Dafang-Yi [pi/loc]  
Eastern-Yi  
Shuixi-Yi [pi/loc]

Qiubei *see* Azha [auto] [pi/cet]  
Ni [auto] [pi/wg]  
Southeastern-Yi

Qiuce, Qiuze *see* Rawang

Qizong *see* Eastern-Naxi [pi]

Qiánxī-Yí *see* Qianxi-Yi [pi/loc]

**Queyu** *other names:* Hokow *EDGAR* 1933-34 (?)  
*Dialect:* of Yajiang-Tibetan? *J. SUN* 1992 - this may actually refer to Zhaba

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/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Ch'ü-shui-Tibetan  
[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-Bihar, Atong;  
[dialects of Rabha] Matrai. [Shafer: Br-SC Benedict: BG-Garo  
A].*  
*STEDT data:* (BG) STC.RABHA <1>
- Rahung *see* Panthei [loc]
- Rai [allo] *see* Tamachhang  
*STEDT data:* (KIR) RJL-DPTB.RAI <1>; STC.RAI  
<1>
- Rai [grp]** *Cf: also: languages called Rai Athpariya,  
Bahing, Bantawa, Chamling, Khaling, Kulung, Lohorong,  
Newahang, Rai, Sangpang, Thulung, Timta, Yangphu.*  
*Dialect:* used loosely for many different languages of  
*SHAFFER's* Western branch of East Himalayish (see cross-  
references).
- see also*
- Rodong  
South-Lorong  
Umbule  
Yakkha  
Lumba-Yakkha  
Yamphe  
Yamphu
- a dialect of the Dumi unit of Western-East-Himalayish  
SHAFFER. other names:* Jimdar [allo] is a variant spelling of  
Jinda (Rai in the narrow sense). *Cf:* Dumi, Rai *also:* grp;  
[other dialects of Dumi IST] Dumi, Khaling; [other (units)  
of Western-East-Himalayish IST] Bahing, Chaurasya,  
Thulung. [Shafer: EH-W Benedict: Kir-Bh].
- Raja *see* Akhampa
- Raji** *Cf: Raute, Chepang also: grp, Janggali  
[grp]. Dialect: an unclassified Tibeto-Burman language of  
Western Nepal, grouped by GLOVER 1974 with Chepang;  
apparently close to or same as Raute REINHARD 1974, p.  
237.*  
Raji is 'probably a Kiranti or Kiranti-like language with 800 to 350  
speakers inhabiting the forest of Danhg Deukuri' *DRIEM P.C. 1986;*  
spoken in Banke-Kaili, 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
- Ranghku** *Group: a Haimi group of Burma MAR:395.  
Cf: Haimi; also: other Haimi groups Haimi.*
- 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  
Darmiya; [other (units) of Almora IST] Chaudangsi.  
≠Rangsa. [Shafer: WH-Alm Benedict: Him-Alm].*
- Rangkhoh** *Group: 'a Northern Chin group'  
BAREIGTS. other names: Hrangkhoh [allo] IST. Cf:  
North-Western-Old-Kuki; Western-Old-Kuki; also: other  
dialects of North-Western-Old-Kuki IST Biate;  
Western-Old-Kuki; [other sub-units of Western-Old-Kuki  
IST] South-Western-Old-Kuki, South-Luhupa; [consult  
cross-references under entries for:] Chin [grp]. ≠Rangkhu,  
Rangloi. Dialect: [as Hrangkhoh] a member of  
North-Western-Old-Kuki, a sub-unit of Western-Old-Kuki  
IST. [Shafer: Kuk-O Benedict: Kuk-O].*  
*STEDT data:* (KUK) ACST.RANGKHOL <1>; JAM-GSTC.RANGKHOL  
<2>; STC.RANGKHOL <3>
- Rangkhu *see* ≠Rangkhoh
- Rangloi** *a dialect of the Manchati (unit) of  
Northwestern-West-Himalayish IST. other names: Gondla  
[allo], Tinan [allo]. Cf: also: other dialects of Manchati IST  
Manchati-1, Lahuli, Pattani; [other (units) of  
Northwestern-West-Himalayish IST] Kanauri. [Shafer: WH-  
NW Benedict: Him-Knr].*
- Rangpan *see* Gashan  
Hkalak  
Langshin  
Mawrang  
Moshang  
Myimu  
Sangche  
Sangtai  
Saukrang  
Shangge  
Tangsa-1  
Tengsa [loc]  
Tulim
- Rangpang *see* Tangsa-1

- Rangsa** Group: a Haimi group of Burma MAR:395.  
Cf: Haimi; also: other Haimi groups Haimi. ≠Rangkas.
- Ranpang see Tangsa-1
- Ranu** Group: a Haimi group of Burma MAR:395.  
Cf: Haimi; also: other Haimi groups Haimi.
- Raoruo [allo] [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
- Raute** other names: Jangali [paleo] is a variant spelling of Janggali, Jangyali ('men of the forest'); Banmanus [paleo] ('men of the forest'); Ban-Raja [paleo] ('kings of the forest'); Ban-Rawat [paleo]; Rautiya [paleo]; Rawat [paleo]. Cf: Raji. Jangali, Janggali, Jangyali is related to Janggali also: grp. Dialect: an unclassified Tibeto-Burman language of Western Nepal.  
the names in R- (see Othernym) all seem to be from the Indic root for 'lord' or 'prince': the Raute 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 Raute
- 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 Qiuze, Qiuze, Chiutse (Chinese name), Kiutzu; Ch'opa [exo] (Lisu term); Krangku [loco] (regional name of Rawang) ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Ganeung, Trung, Zitung, Krangku, Mutwang, Nokmung, Nungish also: grp; [dialects of Rawang ETHNOLOGUE] Rawang, Agu, Hpungsi, Htiselwang, Matwanly, Melam, Metu, Mutwang, Serhta, Serwang, Tamalu, Tukiumu, Wadamkong, Wahke, Taron, Longmi, Tangsarr, Zithung, Kunglang; Nung is related to Nung [grp] = Nungish [grp]. ≠Nung (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) RJI-DPTB.RAWANG <5>; RJI-DPTB.RAWANGDLA <1>
- Rawat [paleo] see Raute
- Reang see Riang
- Reb-kong** Cf: Tibetan also: grp, Amdo. Dialect: 'a dialect of the Northern (Amdo) branch of Northeast Tibetan' MILLER 1969, CITED IN HALE 1980; 'a Northeast Tibetan dialect' NISHIDA 1970.
- 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 LST 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 Nzongyu IST, Nzonyu. Moiyui [exo] (Sema exonym for the Rengma SREEDHAR, P. 16); Mon [exo] (Ao exonym for the Rengma SREEDHAR, P. 16); Mozhumi [exo] (Sema exonym for Rengma MILLS, SREEDHAR, P. 16); Mezama [exo] is a variant spelling of Mezame ('Angami name for Rengma' MILLS). Cf: also: other units of East-Kukish IST Angami, Simi; [Rengma groups] Tseminyu, Anyo, Ntenyi; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Zeme. Sema = Simi. Mozhumi ≠Mochumi, Mozome. [Shafer: Kuk-E Benedict: KN'Ng-S].  
Mezama, Mezame are also Angami exonyms for Zeme MAR:390; 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. Dialect: an archaic Awa dialect influenced by Mru LÖFFLER P.C., 1974.
- Rewo see Cimulin-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 Tipura Tripura. Tripuri = Tipura. Dialect: Tripuri KARAPURKAR 1972, LÖFFLER 1964.  
Reang probably = Riang; not the same as Riang·Lang of Burma ETHNOLOGUE P. 434.  
STEDT data: (BG) GHL-PPB.RIANG <1>
- Ribang see Gurung
- Rikaze, Rikaze-Tibetan see Xikazê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- Risa** Group: a Haimi group of Burma, related to the Hkangchu MAR:395. Cf: Haimi, Hkangchu, Rasa; also: other Haimi groups Haimi.  
perhaps same as or close to Rasa?
- Risiangku·Tamang [loc]** Cf: Tamang-1, Sahu·Tamang, Taglung·Tamang. Dialect: Tamang-1 MAZAUDON 1973.  
Bodic language of Nepal.
- Ritu, Ritu-Tibetan see Rutog-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- Rma see Qiang [pi]

- Rodong** *a sub-unit of Bantawa, a unit of Eastern-East-Himalayish IST. other names: Chamling [allo] is a variant spelling of Chamling-Rai. Cf: Bantawa, Eastern-East-Himalayish, Rai also: grp; [other sub-units of Bantawa IST] Waling, Lambichong, Lohorong; [other units of Eastern-East-Himalayish IST] Khambu. Waling is related to Waling-a. [Shafer: EH-E Benedict: Kir-Kmb]. a Swadesh list was collected by VESALAINEN 1973; spoken in Rawa Valley, Khotang District, Sagarmatha Zone ETHNOLOGUE P. 564. STEDT data: (E) ACST.RODONG <1>; STC.RODONG <2>*
- Roi [allo] *see* Yakha
- Roka *see* Pun
- Rokha** *Group: a Kham-speaking subtribe of 'Magars' WATTERS 1975. Cf: Magar also: grp, Kham (Nepal), Bhuda, Pun [grp], Pun, Gharti. ≠Ruga.*
- Rokhung** *STEDT data: (E) AW-TBT.ROKH <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]  
*STEDT data: (NAGA) AW-TBT.RONG <68>; GEM-CNL.NRUANGHMEI <809>; JAM-RONG.RONGMEI <150>*
- 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
- Rubsu** *Cf: Tibetan also: grp, Rudok. Dialect: a West Tibetan dialect NISHIDA 1970, FOLD-OUT MAP AFTER P. 338. [Enter diacritics].*
- Rudok *see* Rutog-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- 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-Bihar, Atong. ≠Rokha. [Shafer: Br-SC Benedict: BG-Garo A].*  
*STEDT data: (BG) STC.RUGA <1>*
- Ruili *see* Nhkum [auto]
- Rukrum *see* Nisi  
Sheshi  
Takale
- Rukum *see* Kham
- Rumdali** *STEDT data: (MK) AW-TBT.RUM <3>*
- Rumdāli *see* Bahing
- Rungchangbung** *STEDT data: (EH) ACST.RUNGCHANG-BUNG <1>*
- Rungchenbung** *other names: Rungchhenbung [allo]. Cf: Waling, Bantawa; also: other dialects of Waling IST Waling-a, Kiranti, Dungmali. Dialect: Waling sub-unit of Bantawa IST. [Shafer: EH-E Benedict: Kir-Kmb].*
- Rungchhenbung [allo] *see* Rungchenbung
- Ruo'ergai, Ruo'ergai-Tibetan *see* Zoigê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- Ruodazhai *see* Ruodazhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]
- Ruodazhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]** *other names: Jo-ta-Chai-Ch'iang [allo] [wg]. Cf: Hou'erku-Qiang; also: other varieties of Hou'erku-Qiang Jiashanzhai-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. Ruodazhai village (IPA [jji<sup>55</sup>-ta<sup>33</sup>]), located south of the Zagunao River in Lixian county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China.*
- Rupini** *Cf: Tipura; also: other dialects of Tipura Tripura. Tripuri = Tipura. Dialect: Tripuri KARAPURKAR 1972.*
- Rutog *see* Rutog-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- Rutog-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *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, Tibetan NA region, China. Extensive description by QU AND TAN of variety from county seat, in the southwestern part of the county.*
- Róuruò *see* Zauzou

## S

- 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]

**Sabeu·Mara [loc]** *Cf:* Mara; Lakher; *also:* other members of the Mara unit *IST* Shandu, Zeuhngang, 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]

**Sabra [loc]** *Cf:* Sunwar. *Dialect:* Sunwar *CSDPN*.

Sagarmatha *see* Rodong  
Tilung  
Sampang

**Sagtengpa** *other names:* Mira-Sagtengpa, Dakpa, Brokpa, Dap *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]

**Sahu·Tamang [loc]** *other names:* Sahugaon [exoloco]. *Cf:* Risiangku·Tamang, Taglung·Tamang, Tamang-1. *Dialect:* Tamang-1.  
village in West Central Nepal.

Sailau *see* Lushai

Sain [allo] *see* Tamang-1

**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; Khyeng [allo] is a variant spelling of Kheyn, Khieng *ETHNOLOGUE*; Saingbaung·Chin [allo]. *Cf:* Sho; South-Kukish; ChinA; *also:* other units of South-Kukish *IST* Khami, Yawdwain; [other members of Sho *IST*] Chinbon, Saingbaung, Thayetmo, Lemyo, Minbu. [Shafer: Kuk-S].

**Sairang** *Cf:* Thado. *Dialect:* Thado.

Saizang [allo] *see* Shiyang

**Sak** *other names:* That [allo] *HALE* 1980 is a variant spelling of Cak, Thek, Thet. *Cf:* Kadu, Andro, Sengmai, Luish *also:* grp, Sekmai, Phayeng, Chakpa. ≠Saku. [Shafer: Bmc-Lu Benedict: Kc-Lu].  
*see also* *LÖFFLER* 1964.  
*STEDT data:* (JN) JAM-ETY.SAK <32>; GHL-PPB.SAK (B) <102>; GHL-PPB.SAK (D) <25>

**Sakajaib** *Cf:* Hallam; South·Western·Old·Kuki.  
*Dialect:* of Hallam, the unique member of South·Western·Old·Kuki. [Shafer: Kuk-O].

**Sakka Trokpa** *STEDT data:* (TIB) AW-TBT.SAK-TRO <6>

Sakteng *see* Sagtengpa

**Saku** *other names:* [sa²·kuw²] [allo] [IPA] (Mpi pronunciation from *SRINUAN* P. 246) is a variant spelling of səkkyu [IPA] (Thai pronunciation). *Cf:* Mpi. ≠Sak.  
*Dialect:* apparently a variety of Mpi P.C. *SRINUAN TO HARRIS*.  
speakers live in Chiengrai, Thailand P.C. *SRINUAN TO HARRIS*.

**Salabekha** *other names:* Yangtsepakha [loco] *Cf:* Bhutanese, Kebumtamp *Dialect:* of Kebumtamp, spoken in Yangtse District and in Tawang and southeast Tibet *ETHNOLOGUE*

Salar *see* Dunhua·Tibetan [loc] [pi]

Salween *see* Nungish [grp]

**Sam** *Cf:* Ladakhi; *also:* other dialects of Ladakhi *IST* Leh·Ladakhi, Rong-2. *Dialect:* of Ladakhi *IST*. [Shafer: Bd-W].

Samaina *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 localit[y]' *IST* P.3, N. 7.  
*STEDT data:* (E) AW-TBT.SAMP <3>

San *see* Sanqizhai [pi]

**Sanching** *Group:* a Haimi group of Burma, related to Lakai MAR:395. *Cf:* Haimi, Lakai; *also:* other Haimi groups Haimi.

Sandagu *see* Luhua·Qiang-a [pi]

Sandoway *see* Chin [grp] [exo]

Sandoway [allo], Sandoway·Sho *see* Saingbaung

**Sang** *Cf:* Konyak *also:* grp; [other 'dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. *Dialect:* Konyak MAR:395.

**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-II.SANGKONG <1>; LYS-SANGKON.SANGKONG <71>

Sangpan *see* Leinsi

Sangpang *see* Rai [grp]  
*STEDT data:* (E) STC.SANGPANG <5>

Sangpang [allo] *see* Khambu  
Sampang



- Sangpan-Bum *see* Haimi
- Sangping *see* Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]
- Sangrima *see* Zeme
- Sangtai** *Group:* a Rangpan group of Burma MAR:396. *Cf. also:* other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. ≠Sangtam; ≠Sangtūng, Sawntung, Sawngtung = Sawntung.
- Sangtam** *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; ≠Sangtūng, Sawntung, Sawngtung = Sawntung. STEDT data: (NAGA) AW-TBT.SANG <39>; GEM-CNL.SANGTAM <852>
- Sangtam-Pochuri *see* Chakhesang [acro]
- Sangtamrr [exo] *see* Pirr [auto]
- Sangtams *see* Kizare
- Sangti *see* Central-Monpa
- Sangtū *see* Sawntung
- Sangtūng *see* ≠Sangtai  
≠Sangtam
- Sani** *Cf. Lolo also:* grp, Nyi; ≠Sani Nə. [Shafer: Lo-C Benedict: Lo-N]. *see also* MA 1951, TSR.
- Sani Nə** *Dialect:* the dialect spoken near Stone Forest, Yunan
- Sani [exo] [pi] *see* Ni [auto] [pi/wg]
- Sani=Nyi** STEDT data: (LO-C) MXL-SANIQ.SANIYI <275>; WAH-SANI.SANIYI <253>; JAM-GSTC.SANI <5>; JAM-TSR.SA <110>; JAM-TSR.SA (VIAL) <1>; JAM-VSTB.SANI <3>; PC.SANI <1>; RJI-DPTB.NYI <3>; RJI-DPTB.NYI LOLO <1>; RJI-DPTB.SANI <1>; RJI-DPTB.SANI YI <1>; STC.NYI <6>; WSC-SH.SANI <1>; YHJC-SANI.SANI <273>
- Sani-Yi *see* Yi [grp] [exo]
- Sanke** *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.
- Sankhuwasabha *see* Newang  
North-Lorong  
Panthare  
Yakkha  
Yamphe  
Yamphu  
Saam  
Naapa
- Sanlong *see* Heihu-Qiang [pi/loc]
- Sanqizhai [pi]** *other names:* San-ch'i-Chai [allo] [wg]. *Cf. Qiang. Dialect:* a Southern Qiang dialect WEN 1947. Place name in the Aba Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China.
- Sansu** *Dialect:* listed by ETHNOLOGUE as a Southern Lolo language, a Hani group.
- Sarak-Miri *see* Hill-Miri
- Sarchapkkha *see* Sharchop [auto]
- Sasan *see* Hukong [loc]  
Jakawp  
Ningru  
Pisa
- Sasan [allo] *see* Tsasen
- Satpariya *see* Koch
- Saukiya-Khun [allo] *see* Rangkas
- Saukrang** *Group:* a Rangpan group of Burma MAR:396. *Cf. also:* other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1.
- Sawngtung *see* Sangtai  
Sangtam
- Sawntung** *other names:* Sangtūng [allo] is a variant spelling of Sawngtung. *Cf. Padeng, Banyang, Karen also:* grp, Zayein. ≠Sangtam, Sangtai. [Shafer: Karenic Benedict: Karenic].
- Sayang [allo] *see* Shaiyang
- Sbalti *see* Balti
- Sde-dge Tibetan (Khams)** STEDT data: (TIB) ZMYYC.KHAMS <101>; ZMYYC.TIBETAN.KHAMS3 <1004>
- Sde-dge-Tibetan** *Cf. Khams J. SUN 1992*
- Se *see* Seru-Qiang [loc] [pi]
- Se'ergu *see* Weigu-Qiang [pi]
- Second-Dongshan-Yi [pi/loc]** *other names:* D'-Dōngshān-Yí [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Ti-i-Tung-shan-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).
- Second-Lolopho-Yi [cet]** *other names:* D'-Luólúopō-Yí [#allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Ti-erh-Lo-lo-p'o-I [wg]. *Cf. Lolopho-Yi; also:* other subdialects of Lolopho-Yi First-Lolopho-Yi, Third-Lolopho-Yi. *Dialect:* subdialect of Lolopho-Yi. name reflects from the ethnonym 'Lolopho' (see Lolopho-Yi:Othernym). Spoken in Chuxiong, Shuangbo, and Guangtong counties (all in Yunnan province, China).
- Second-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc]** *other names:* D'-Xīshān-Yí [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Ti-erh-Hsi-shan-I [wg]. *Cf. Xishan-Yi; also:* other subdialects of 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).

- Sekidim *see* Yamphe
- Sekmai** *a Luish language of Manipur THOUDAM*  
P.C. 1979. Cf. Andro, Chakpa, Phayeng, Kadu, Sak, Luish  
*also: grp, Sengmai.*  
probably = Sengmai.
- Sema *see* Ao  
Chisholimi-Simi [loc]  
Chizemi-Simi [loc]  
Lazemi-Simi [loc]  
Lotha  
Ngari [loc]  
Rengma  
Sangtam  
≠Sima [loc]  
Yimchungru  
Zumomi  
Zunheboto-1 [loc]  
*STEDT data:* (NAGA) AW-TBT.SEMA <41>; GEM-CNL.SEMA <919>; STC.SEMA NAGA <1>
- Sema [exo] *see* Simi
- Semang** *STEDT data:* () GHL-PPB.SEMANG <1>
- Sengima [exo] *see* Zeme
- Sengmai** Cf. Andro, Luish *also: grp, Kadu, Sekmai, Sak, Phayeng, Chakpa, Sengmai.* [Shafer: Bmc-Lu Benedict: Kc-Lu].  
probably = Sekmai.  
*STEDT data:* (LU) GHL-PPB.SNGM <8>
- Sengmai [grp] *see* Luish [grp]
- Senkadong** *Group:* 'the connexions of this tribe are not known, but they are immediately east of the Yimchungru (in Burma)' MAR:396. Cf. Yimchungru.
- Senthang** *Group:* 'a Southern group of Central Chin' BAREIGTS. *other names:* Hsemthang [allo] ETHNOLOGUE. Cf. Chin *also: grp.*  
spoken in Chin Hills and Haka ETHNOLOGUE.
- Sepla *see* Yano [auto]
- Sera *see* Kham  
Taka-shera [loc?]
- Serhta** Cf. Rawang, Nungish *also: grp.* *Dialect:* Rawang ETHNOLOGUE.
- Seruzhai *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 Seruzhai (IPA [ʰiːzu]), 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] (Burmese term); Pghaknya [auto] is a variant spelling of Kanyaw, Paganyaw, Pwakanyaw; Shan [exo] (Pwo designation, confusingly the same as 'Shan' for the occupants of the Shan States EMMONS 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>; RJL-DPTB.SGAW <1>
- Sgaw (Bassein)** *STEDT data:* (KAR) JAM-ETY.BS <41>; RBJ-KLS.BS <181>; JAM-VSTB.KAREN (BS) <1>
- Sgaw *see* Mauniepage  
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>
- Shüixī-Yí *see* Shuixi-Yi [pi/loc]
- Shaba *see* Heihu-Qiang [pi/loc]
- Shaiyang** *other names:* Sayang [allo]. Cf. Mising.  
*Dialect:* Mising.
- Shajiakou *see* Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]
- Shajrup [allo] *see* Sharchop [auto]
- Sham** Cf. Ladakhi, Lahul, Leh, Balti, Purik, Tibetan *also: grp.* [Shafer: Bd-W].
- Shamator-Yimchungru [loc]** Cf. Yimchungru. *Dialect:* Yimchungru.  
the most important town of the Yimchungru.
- Shan A Tai language spoken in the Golden triangle.  
*referred to under entries:* Akha [auto]  
Darung  
Inle  
Intha  
Jinghpaw  
Pa-o [auto]  
Rawang  
Sgaw  
Yintale [exo]
- 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, Zeuhnnang, 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' MAR:396. Cf. Moshang; Nagish *also*: grp; Tangsa-1, Sanke, Sangche; [other branches of Nagish [grp] IST] Nocte, Wancho, Phom, Angwanku, Chang-1; [other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc., see cross-references for] Tangsa-1. *Dialect*: the unique unit of Moshang, a branch of Nagish [grp] IST. [Shafer: Brc-Ng Benedict: Kyk].  
not listed in Das Gupta, Res. 2.3, 1976.  
STEDT data: (NN) RJL-DPTB.SHANGE <1>; STC.SHANGGE <1>

**Shangke** Cf. Nungish *also*: grp. *Dialect*: of Nung MORSE (?)

Shanglongba *see* Weigu-Qiang [pi]

Shangmeng *see* Daqishan-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Shangshuitang *see* Jiuziying-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 [grp]. *Dialect*: Konyak MAR:396; SREEDHAR P. 20 lists this as two separate dialects, 'Shanlang' and 'Shanyuo'.

Shannan *see* Lhünzê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
Zêtang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Shaoping *see* Beiquba-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, Sarchapkkha, Sharchup, Sharchop-Kha *ETHNOLOGUE* Cf. Tsangla *also*: grp *Dialect*: Tsangla = Central-Monpa DAS GUPTA, = Mō 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]

Shehleh *see* Lahu-Shehleh

Shendu [allo] *see* Shandu

Sheng *see* Shengzha [pi]

**Shengha** Cf. Konyak *also*: grp; [other 'dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. ≠Shengzha. *Dialect*: Konyak MAR:396.

**Shengzha [pi]** *other names*: Shèngzhá [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Sheng-cha [wg]. Cf. Upper-Northern-Yi; *also*: other dialects of Upper-Northern-Yi Yinuo, Tianba; [varieties of Shengzha] Xide-Yi. ≠Shengha. *Dialect*: subdialect of Upper-Northern-Yi.

Speaker population: more than 800,000. Seen in (a) (primary locations) Xide, Yuexi, Zhaojue, Ganluo, and Jinyang counties and parts of Puge county; Leibo, Xichang, Dechang, Mianning, Yanyuan, and Yanbian counties; Muli Tibetan NA county; Shimian, Jiulong, 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 Yongshan counties and parts of Qiaojia county (all in Yunnan province)(correlate with YHJMCD).

Shengzha-Yi *see* Xide-Yi [loc] [pi]

Shèngzhá *see* Shengzha [pi]

**Shera** Cf. Kham *also*: grp *Dialect*: Kham WATTERS P.C. 1989

**Sherdukpen** Group: a Buddhicized Tibeto-Burman tribe to the north of Darrang in Kameng District, Arunachal. Cf. Khoa, Khamba, Memba, Monpa-1, Northern-Monpa, Southern-Monpa, Central-Monpa, Miji, Lish-pa, But-pa, Lish.  
*see also* R.R.P. SHARMA, SARKAR, RES. 3.3 27-30.Sulong-1

Sherpa *see* Bhotia [grp] [paleo]  
Jirel-Tibetan

STEDT data: (TIB) AH-CSDPN.SH <570>; AW-TBT.SHERPA <5>; JAM-ETY.SH <82>; JAM-VSTB.SHERPA <3>

**Sherpa (Helambu)** STEDT data: (TIB) B-SHRPAHQ.SHERPAH <247>

Sherpas *see* Helambu-Sherpa

**Sherpa-Tibetan** *other names*: shar-pa [allo] [wt] is a variant spelling of Sharpa IST, Sharpa Bhotia, 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].  
an important dialect of Tibetan, well studied by the SIL; *see*, e.g. SCHÖTTELNDREYER 1975. Spoken mainly in eastern Nepal, with a small number of speakers also in southeastern Xigazê district, Tibetan NA region, China.

**Sheshi** *other names*: Sheshi-Kham *ETHNOLOGUE* Cf. Kham *also*: grp *Dialect*: Kham *ETHNOLOGUE*  
spoken in western hills, Rukrum and Rolpa districts of Nepal; very different from Takale-Kham, almost no intelligibility *ETHNOLOGUE* P. 566.

**Shidan [auto] [pi]** *other names*: Shih-tan [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of [jātan<sup>31</sup>] [IPA]. Cf. Jinghpaw; *also*: other Jinghpaw dialects Hkauri, Nhkum. *Dialect*: of Jinghpaw LIU 1984.

second most prevalent Jinghpaw 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 LIU 1984.

Shih *see* Shidan [auto] [pi]  
Shijian-Yi [pi/loc]  
Shiping-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] [pi] is a variant spelling of Shih-p'ing-I-a [wg] (i.e. 'Shiping dialect', from the county in Yunnan province). *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. Artificial loconym from 'Shiping' + 'Jianshui' counties. Spoken in Shiping, Jianshui, Tonghai, Kaiyuan, and Mengzi counties, Gejiu municipality, and Hekou Hmong/Mien NA county (all in Yunnan province).

Shimian *see* Northern·Yi  
Shengzha [pi]

**Shimong** *Group:* an Adi tribe of Upper Siang District, Arunachal. *other names:* Simong [allo] J. SUN 1993 *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 GUPTA 1978.

**Shingsapa·Tibetan** *other names:* hlo-mi [allo] [wt]. *Cf.* Tibetan *also:* grp; Central·Tibetan; [other dialects of Central·Tibetan, see cross-references field for] 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] [pi]

**Shiping·Yi [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Shīpíng·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 <139>; ZMYYC.SHIXING20 <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] Vuite; [other (units) of North·Kukish *IST*] Thado; [other North·Kukish *IST*] Matu; [other branches of Kukish, see cross-references for] Kukish [grp]. ≠Shaiyang. [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, Ashö; Hiou [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 *IST*] Yawdwinn, Khami; [other branches of Kukish, see cross-references for] Kukish [grp]. [Shafer: Kuk-S Benedict: Kuk-S].

**Sho (=Ashö)** *STEDT data:* (KUK) ACST.SHO <1>; RJL-DPTB.SHO <1>; STC.SHO <4>

Shoa *see* Chin [grp] [exo]

Shongar *see* Tshalingpa

**Shonshe** *a member of* Haka, a unit of Central·Kukish *IST.* *Cf.* Haka; *also:* other members of Haka *IST* Haka, Taungtha, Bawm; [other units of Central·Kukish *IST*] Lushai, Poeron. [Shafer: Kuk-C].

**Shoung [auto]** *Cf.* Karen *also:* grp, Pwo  
a small subtribe of Pwo north of Toungoo MASON 1866.

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]

Shuijingwan *see* Yanmen·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Shuikui *see* Shuikui·Haoni [loc] [pi]

**Shuikui Hani (Haoni)** *STEDT data:* (LO-S)  
ZMYC.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]

**Shuixi·Yi [pi/loc]** *other names:* Shǔixī·Yí [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Shui·hsi-I [wg]. Cf. Dianqian·Yi; *also:* other dialects of Dianqian·Yi Mangbu·Yi, Wumeng·Yi, Wusa·Yi; [subdialects of Shuixi·Yi] Qianxi·Yi, Bijie·Yi, Dafang·Yi; [cross-categorizations] Noesu. *Dialect:* of Dianqian·Yi, itself a subgroup of Eastern·Yi. Shuixi is probably an artificial loconym. Spoken in Bijie, Qianxi, Jiansha, Dafang, Zhijin, Nayong, and Qingzhen counties (all in Guizhou province), and Zhenxiang county (in Yunnan province). Partially co-extensive with language called 'Noesu'.

Shunkla	<i>see</i>	Tashon
Shyuba	<i>see</i>	Kagate·Tibetan
Shīpíng·Yí	<i>see</i>	Shīpíng·Yi [loc] [pi]
Siang	<i>see</i>	Adi [grp] Bokar Galo Khamba Memba Pangi Pasi Ramo Shimong Tagen [exo] Tangam

**Sichuan<sup>4</sup>** *see individual languages such as:*  
 Anshunguan·Tibetan [loc] [pi], Anzitou·Qiang [loc] [pi], Bajishan [pi], Banpo·Qiang [loc] [pi], Batang·Tibetan [loc] [pi], Butuo·Yi [loc] [pi], Cimulin·Qiang [pi], Dêgê·Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Dêrong·Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Dapuxi·Qiang [pi], Daqishan·Qiang [loc] [pi], Dardo·Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Dawu·Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Dzorgai [loc], Eastern·Naxi [pi], Eastern·Yi, Ershuizhai·Qiang [loc] [pi], Erwa·Qiang [loc] [pi], Gaodongshan·Qiang [loc] [pi], Garzê·Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Guabie·Naxi [loc] [pi], Heihu·Qiang [pi/loc], Heishui·Qiang [loc] [pi], Heping·Qiang [loc] [pi], Hniksu·Qiang [loc], Hou'erku·Qiang [loc] [pi], Jiashan·Qiang [loc] [pi], Jiuziying·Qiang-b [loc] [pi], Khams·Tibetan [wt], 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], Mawo·Qiang [pi], Miansizhen [pi], Muli, Ngawa [ctt] [adm], Niushan·Qiang [loc] [pi], Northern·Qiang [pi], Northern·Yi, Nyagquka·Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Pumi [exo] [pi], Puxi·Qiang [pi], Qagchêng·Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Qingtuping·Qiang [loc] [pi], Ruodazhai·Qiang [loc] [pi], Sanqizhai [pi], Seru·Qiang [loc] [pi], Shengzha [pi], Somang [ctt], Southern·Qiang [pi], Suodi [auto] [pi], Suoqiaoizhai·Qiang [loc] [pi], Taoba·Pumi [pi], Tianba [pi], Tongshanzhai·Qiang [loc] [pi], Tujia [exo] [pi], Wasi·Jiarong [pi], Wasi·Qiang [loc] [pi], Wayen [loc?], Weigu·Qiang [pi], Western·Naxi [pi], Xiabaishui·Qiang [loc] [pi], Xichang [pi], Xide·Yi [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], Zoigê·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Sifan *see* Dzorgaish [grp]  
Muli  
Xifan [grp] [pi]

Sifan-of-Tzû-ta-ti *see* Menia

Sihia *see* Xixia [\*] [pi]

**Sikkim** Cf. Tibetan *also:* grp. ≠Sikkimese. *Dialect:* Tibetan [grp]. [Shafer: Bd-C].

**Sikkimese** *other names:* Bhotia-of-Sikkim [allo] is a variant spelling of Sikkim·Bhutia; fibras·ljongs [allo/loc] [wt] is a variant spelling of Denjong [mt]; bras·ljongs-skad [wt] [autogloss] is a variant spelling of Denjong-skad [mt], Denjonke [mt], Denjonka [mt], Danjonk-ka [mt], Danjongka [mt], Däjonkă [mt]. Cf. Bhotia *also:* grp. ≠Sikkim·Tibetan. Denjonka, Danjonk-ka, Danjongka, Däjonkă ≠Dzongka = Bhutanese. *Dialect:* Southern·Tibetan NISHI 4.02; Southern·Bodish IST. [Shafer: Bd-S]. spoken in northeast India and in (old) Sikkim. 'Sikkimese is not to be confused with Sikkim in Central Bodish' IST P. 2, N. 6.

Sikkim·Bhutia *see* Sikkimese

Sikkim·Tibetan *see* ≠Sikkimese

**Siklis [loco]** Cf. Gurung *also:* grp. *Dialect:* Central dialect of Gurung HALE P.C. 1980

**Sila** Cf. Hani-a; *also:* other dialects of Hani Bika·Hani, Haoni·Hani, Ha'ai·Hani. spoken in N Laos and Vietnam BRADLEY P.C. 1980

Sim *see* ≠Simi

Sim [allo] *see* Zahao

**Sima [loc]** *other names:* Chima [allo]. Cf. Konyak *also:* grp; [other Konyak locations] Wakching, Wanching, Mulung, Changnyu, Tablung; ['dialects' of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. ≠Simi; ≠Sema = Simi. loconym for a Konyak village, listed by BROWN 1851 with Mulung MAR:396.

Sima *see* Bai [pi]  
Mojiang·Yi [loc] [pi]  
Southern·Yi

**Simi** a (unit) of East·Kukish, a branch of Kukish [grp] IST. Group: 'a large Southern Naga tribe' MAR:396. *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 Simr (Sangtam exonym for the Sema MILLS); Moiyarr [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-referencess for] Kukish [grp]. ≠Sim = Laizo; ≠Simte; Simi, Sema ≠Sima; Sema ≠Zeme, Zemi = Zeme. [Shafer: Kuk-E Benedict: KN:Ng-S].

Simong *see* Pangi

Simong [allo] *see* Shimong

Simrr *see* Simi

<sup>4</sup>This 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-Mapauk** *Cf.* Kayah, Manö, Kyetbogyi, Karen *also:* grp. *Dialect:* Kayah.

**Sirubari [loco]** *Cf.* Gurung *also:* grp. *Dialect:* Western dialect of Gurung HALE P.C. 1980

**Sittu** *Group:* 'a Southern Chin group' BAREIGTS. *Cf.* Chin *also:* grp.

Siyin *see* Shiyang  
STEDT data: (CHIN) JAM-GSTC.SIYIN <2>; RJL-DPTB.SIYIN <1>; STC.SIYIN <8>; WSC-SH.SIYIN <1>

So *see* Somang [ctt]

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

Solukhhumbu *see* Thulung

**Somang [ctt]** *other names:* So-mo [allo] [wg], is a variant spelling of Suomo, Suo-mo. *Cf.* Jiarong. *Dialect:* Jiarong JIN ET AL., YYYJ 2 AND 3 (1957-8), NAGANO 1978.  
village on the Somang river, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China [ed. spb].

Soming *see* Padam

Somra [exo] *see* Tangkhul

**Somuang** *Cf.* Mising. *Dialect:* Mising.

**Songbu** *Group:* the principal division of the Nruanghmei MAR:397. *Cf.* Nruanghmei.

Songming *see* Xundian-Yi [pi] [loc]

Songpan *see* Anshunguan-Tibetan [loc] [pi]  
Luhua-Qiang-b [pi]

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

Sopfomie, Sopvoma *see* Mao [exo]

*see* Mao [exo]

**Sopvoma \*** STEDT data: (NAGA) JAM-GSTC.SOPVOMA <1>; STC.SOPVOMA <1>

**Sotang** *Cf.* Khambu, Khulung *Dialect:* Khulung ETHNOLOGUE; also listed as allonym for Nachereng WATERS  
spoken in eastern hills of Nepal

Sotang [allo], Sotange *see* Nachereng

**Sotati-po** *other names:* Sötati-pö [allo]. *Cf.* Dzorgaish *also:* grp, Tibetan [grp]. [Shafer: Bd-C].

Sötati-pö *see* Sotati-po

Sotoring [neo] *see* Nachereng

**Southeastern-Yi** *Group:* Ethnonyms include m<sup>21</sup> (see Ni), a<sup>21</sup> ci<sup>55</sup> (see Axi), a<sup>11</sup> dzε<sup>21</sup> (see Azhe), a<sup>3</sup> tsa<sup>21</sup> (see Azha), pho<sup>21</sup>, pho<sup>21</sup> wa<sup>3</sup>, pho<sup>55</sup> lɔ<sup>55</sup>, dzɔ<sup>21</sup> khɔ<sup>3</sup> a<sup>3</sup> 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, Azha, 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 Kunming municipality (bordering the Eastern Yi subgroup). On a county by county basis, Southeastern Yi is distributed in Yunnan province as follows: (a) (primary locations) Yiliang, Luliang, and Shizong counties, Lunan Yi NA county (all in the district of Qujing); Kunming municipality; Mile, Luxi, Kaiyuan, and Mengzi counties and Hekou Hmong/Mien NA county (all in the Honghe Hani/Yi NA prefecture); Wenshan, Qiubei, 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-Lorong  
Yakkha  
Lumba-Yakkha  
Yamphe  
Yamphu

Southern-Khami *see* Chin [grp] [exo]  
Thanphum

Southern-Lisu *see* Lisu [grp]

Southern-Lolo [grp] *see* Hani-a [pi]

Southern-Lorong [allo] *see* South-Lorong

**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-O].

IST does not specify particular languages in this sub-unit.

**Southern-Monpa** *other names:* Kalaktang [allo, loc]. Cf. Memba, Khamba, Monpa-1, Northern-Monpa, Central-Monpa, Sherdukpen, Miji, But-pa, Lish-pa, Lish, Khoa. *Dialect:* the Monpa spoken south of the Dirang circle in the Kalaktang area.

**Southern-Nusu [pi]** *other names:* Guoke-Puluo-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, Puluo, Tongping, and Jiajia.

Southern-Pa-o *see* Pa-o [auto]

**Southern-Qiang [pi]** Cf. Qiang; *also:* other subgroups of YiNorthern-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* Phenshünya

Southern-Sangtam *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, Huanning, Tonghai, Xiping, Chengjiang, Yuanjiang, Yimen, and Jiangchuan counties, and Eshan Yi NA county (all within the district of Yuxi); Puning 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 county

**South-Bodish** Cf. Tibetan *also:* grp [Shafer: Bd-S].

South-Burman *see* Arakanese  
Burmese  
Danu  
Intha  
Maghi  
Marma  
Taungyo  
Tavoy  
Yaw

**South-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, North-Central-Barish, West-Barish; [members of South-Central-Barish IST] Atong, Rabha, Ruga, Konch, Tintekiya, Cooch-Bihar, Koch; [other sections of Baric [grp] IST] Nagish [grp]. [Shafer: Br-SC].

**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: Kuk-S].

**South-Kukish** *a branch of Kukish [grp], a section of Burmic [grp] IST. Cf. Kukish also:* grp; Burmic [grp]; [units of South-Kukish IST] Khami, Sho, Yawdwin; [other branches of Kukish [grp] and sections of Burmic [grp] IST, see cross-references for] Kukish [grp], Burmic [grp]. [Shafer: Kuk-S].

South-KukishSouth-Kukish *see* Yawdwin [ptm]

**South-Lorong** *other names:* Southern-Lorong [allo] *HANSSON 1989*; lohorung-khap [autogloss] is a variant spelling of lohorung-kha, lorung-kha, lorung-khap, lohorong-kha, lohorong-khap *HANSSON 1989*; Dewan [allo] is a variant spelling of Deon, Deon-Lorong; Yakkha-x [allo]; Yakkhaba [allo] is a variant spelling of Yakkhaba-Lorong; Yamphu [allo]; Dangbami-Lorong [allo] is a variant spelling of Dangbami-Khapung (all the above from *HANSSON 1989*, who notes that they are '✓ 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-Lorong, Yamphe; [other sub-groups of East-Kiranti *HANSSON 1989*] Eastern-East-Kiranti, Southern-East-Kiranti. Yakkha-x is related to Yakkha-xx = Yamphe; is related to Yakkha-cea, Yakkha-sala, Yakkha = Yakkha. Yakkhaba is related to Yakkhaba-kha, Yakkhaba-khate = Yamphe; is related to Yakkhaba-cea, Yakkhaba-sala = Yakkha. *Dialect:* [as Southern-Lorong] a member of Northern-East-Kiranti, a subgroup of East-Kiranti *HANSSON 1989*.

'✓[an] artificial denotation ✓ referring to geographical distribution' *HANSSON 1989*. Spoken in Nepal, in Dhakuta district, south of the Tamorkosi River, (where the dialects seem rather homogeneous, except for the Geśśa dialect of Manabuduke); also spoken by scattered minorities in the hill region of Morang district, and in the southern part of Ilam district (including widely-differing dialects in Ilam district such as Mehalbote and Jharsing-Ambote [in Jitpur], Baqare [in Shantipur], Kolbung, Irautar, and Samalbung) *HANSSON 1989*. Lumba-Yakkha

South-Luhupa *see* Hallam  
Rangkhoh

South-Tibetan *see* Khams-Tibetan [wt]

South-Western-Old-Kuki *see* Biate  
Hallam  
Rangkhoh  
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. ≠Lahuli; ≠Lahu. *Dialect: Western-Innovative-Tibetan NISHI 2.02; Central-Bodish IST [Shafer: Bd-C].*  
spoken in northwestern India; also see SHARMA 1979.  
*STEDT data:* (TIB) CB-SPITI.Q.SPITI <229>; SRS-PSS.SPITI <324>

**Spoken-Rangoon-Burmese** from ZMYYC  
*STEDT data:* (BM) ZMYYC.BURMESEMOD40 <1004>

ṇ<sup>31</sup>·khūm<sup>33</sup> see Nhkum [auto]

Standard-Tibetan [allo] see Lhasa-Tibetan [ctt] [loc]

**Stau** identified as a Ergong language by J. SUN 1992 based on data in ZMYYC; previously described by WANG 1970-71.

**Stod-skad [wt]** *other names: Töke [allo]; Khorsum [allo].*  
Cf: Tibetan *also: grp. Dialect: a West Tibetan dialect NISHIDA 1970 (FOLD-OUT MAP AFTER P. 338).*

Suöd see Suodi [auto] [pi]

Subansiri see Adi [grp]  
Apatani  
Dafla [paleoexo]  
Tagen [exo]

Sudap see Chhatthare-Limbu

Suhejie see Dayanzhen-Naxi [loc] [pi]

**Sui \*** *STEDT data:* (OTH) ACST.SUI <1>

**Sulong (=Sulung)** *STEDT data:* (TANI) SHK-SULUNG.SULUNG <55>; ZMYYC.SULONG52 <1005>

Sulong [allo] see Sulung-1

**Sulung** *other names: Sulong [allo] Cf: Abor-Miri-Dafla also: grp*  
listed by SUN under North Assam areal grouping

**Sulung-1** *Group: a tribe which stood in a 'satellite relationship' to the Nishi, Kameng District, Arunachal SIMON 1976; J. SUN 1992 P. 80 describes them as 'a small and down-trodden hill tribe' in a remote corner of the Eastern Himalayas. other names: Sulong [allo]; poh<sup>53</sup>yut<sup>33</sup> [auto] [IPA] J. SUN 1992 Cf: Nishi also: grp, Khoa. Sulung-2 = Khoa.*  
see ZMYYC for a new source of phonetically accurate Sulong 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. spb].

**Sumchu** Cf: Thebor; *also: other dialects of Thebor Kanam, Lippa, Sungam, Zhangra; [other (units) of WH-NNW IST] Bunan. Dialect: Thebor, a unit of WH-NNW IST. [Shafer: WH-NNW].*

Sumir [exo] see Simi

Sunawar [allo], Sunawari, Sunbar see Sunwar

**Sungam** *other names: Sungnam [allo]. Cf: Thebor; also: other dialects of Thebor Kanam, Lippa, Sumchu, Zhangra; [other (units) of WH-NNW IST] Bunan. Dialect: Thebor, a unit of WH-NNW IST. [Shafer: WH-NNW].*

Sungnam [allo] see Sungam

Sunkla see Tashon

Sunuwar see Surel

**Sunwar** *other names: Sunawar [allo] is a variant spelling of Sunawari, Sunwari (seen in IST), Sunbar ETHNOLOGUE. Cf: Bahing; also: other dialects of Bahing Bahing; [other (units) of Western-East-Himalayish IST] Chaurasya, Thulung, Dumi. Dialect: [as Sunwari] a dialect of the Bahing unit of Western-East-Himalayish IST. [Shafer: EH-W Benedict: Kir-Bh].*

see also BIERI, ET AL. CITED IN CSDPN I, 1973.

*STEDT data:* (KMCS) ACST.SUNWAR <1>; AH-CSDPN.S <817>; AW-TBT.SUN <13>; BM-PK7.SUN <96>; BM-PK7.SUNG <21>; JAM-ETY.SUN <94>; JAM-GSTC.SUN <1>; JAM-VSTB.SUNWAR <2>; STC.SUNWARI <1>

**Suodi [auto] [pi]** *other names: Suöd [#allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of So-ti [wg]; Huili-Yi [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Hui-li-I [wg] (i.e. 'Huili dialect', from the county in Sichuan CHEN AT AL. 1985); West-Lower-Northern-Yi [allo] YHJ/MCD. Cf: Lower-Northern-Yi; also: other subdialects of Lower-Northern-YiButuo. Dialect: subdialect of Lower-Northern-Yi.*

Suodi is the autoglossonym; speaker population: about 170,000; extending primarily across Huili, Dechang, and Miyi counties; secondarily across part of Puge county, all in Sichuan province, China.

Suomo see Somang [ctt]

Suomo-Jiarong see Jiarong [pi]

**Suoqiaozhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]** *other names: So-ch'iao-chai-Ch'iang [allo] [wg]. Cf: Yanmen-Qiang; Mianchi-Qiang; also: other varieties of Yanmen-Qiang Qingtuping-Qiang, Tongshanzhai-Qiang, Luobuzhai-Qiang, Xiabaishui-Qiang. Dialect: variety of Yanmen-Qiang WEN 1941; included in Mianchi-Qiang subgroup by SUN 1981.*  
name from place where spoken, i.e. Suoqiaozhai village (IPA [tʂʰu·ke]), located in east of the Min River, Weizhou district, Wenchuan county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Brief comparative morphology and a few lexical items provided by WEN 1941.

**Surel** Cf: Jirel, Sunuwar  
'spoken by 146 (or 3125) people in Dolakha and is said to be either an archaic form of complex-pronominalizing Sunuwar or a language intermediate between Jirel and Sunuwar' VAN DRIEM P.C. 1986

Surkhet see Raji

Susenpha see Akhampa



Swadesh	<i>see</i>	Gomba Haita Pangma Rodong Timta Wangdang [loc] Yamphu
<b>Syang</b>	<i>Cf:</i> Marpha, Thakali, Tukche. ≠Siang. <i>Dialect:</i> Thakali. Tukche [loc]	
<b>Syangja</b>	<i>other names:</i> Syangja-Gurung [loco] <i>ETHNOLOGUE Cf:</i> Gurung. <i>Dialect:</i> Gurung. a southern dialect of Gurung, spoken Syangja District, Nepal.	
Syuuba [allo]	<i>see</i>	Kagate-Tibetan
Szechwan	<i>see</i>	Muya [pi] Xifan [grp] [pi]
Szi	<i>see</i>	Zaiwa [auto] [pi]
Sānī	<i>see</i>	Ni [auto] [pi/wg]

## T

T'age'ay	<i>see</i>	Tangsarr [exo?]
T'ao	<i>see</i>	Taoping-Qiang [loc] [pi]
T'ao-pa-Pu	<i>see</i>	Taoba-Pumi [pi]
T'ien	<i>see</i>	Tianba [pi] Tianzhu-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
T'ien-chü	<i>see</i>	Tianjun-Tibetan [loc] [pi]
T'u	<i>see</i>	Tujia [exo] [pi]
T'u-lo-chu	<i>see</i>	Pyu [*]
T'ung	<i>see</i>	Tongde-Tibetan [loc] [pi] Tongren-Tibetan [pi]
T'ung-shan	<i>see</i>	Tongshanzhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Ta	<i>see</i>	Dafang-Yi [pi/loc] Dali-Bai [loc] [pi] Htangan Li-a [pi]
Ta-ch'i	<i>see</i>	Daqishan-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Ta-ngan	<i>see</i>	Htangan ≠Tangam
Ta-p'u	<i>see</i>	Dapuxi-Qiang [pi]
Ta-yen-chen-Na	<i>see</i>	Dayanzhen-Naxi [loc] [pi]
Taaon	<i>see</i>	Taraon
Tablung [allo]	<i>see</i>	Angwanku [auto] Tablung [loc]

**Tablung [loc]** *other names:* Tablung [allo]; Tablungia [exo] (Assamese name for language of Tablung village). *Cf:* Angwanku; Nagish *also:* grp; Konyak [grp]; [other branches of Nagish [grp] *IST*] Wanchu, Phom, Nocte, Moshang, Chang-1; [units of Angwanku [*IST*] Mulung; [other Konyak [grp] locations] Wakching, Wanching, Sima, Changnyu; ['dialects' of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. Tablung 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 'Tablung' appears as an alternate for 'Angwanku' in *IST*; this usage is noted as 'Tablung-x' under Angwanku [grp].

Tablungia [exo] *see* Tablung [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].

Tagin *see* Abor-Miri-Dafla [grp]  
≠Tagen [exo]

**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]

Tai/Jingpo *see* Nujiang-Lisu [loc] [pi]

**Taipi** *Group:* 'a Tangsa group' *MAR:397. Cf:* Tangsa-1; *also:* other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1.

Taiping *see* Heihu-Qiang [pi/loc]  
Shidan [auto] [pi]

Taishon *see* Tashon

**Taisun** *Group:* 'a northern group of Central Chin' *BAREIGTS. Cf:* Chin *also:* grp, Tashon. probably = Tashon.

Taka *see* Kham  
Taka-shera [loc?]

**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 CSDPN*.

- 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
- Takpa** *other names:* Dwags [allo]. *Cf:* Tibetan *also:* grp. Dwags ≠Ladwags = Ladakhi. = Cuona-Monpa [Shafer: Bd-E Benedict: TK-Bd].  
*STEDT data:* (TBC) RJL-DPTB.TAKPA <1>;  
STC.TAKPA <1>
- Takphang [?]** *Cf:* Jakphang, Konyak *also:* grp; [other 'dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. *Dialect:* 'a dialect of Konyak' *SREEDHAR* P. 20.  
perhaps a typographical error for Jakphang.
- Taksing *see* Dafla [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:* Tamachhange Rai [allo]  
listed by *ETHNOLOGUE* as Bodic; spoken in Chirkuwa Valley, Dingla, eastern Nepal.
- Tamalu** *other names:* Damalo [allo] *ETHNOLOGUE*.  
*Cf:* Nungish, Rawang *also:* grp. *Dialect:* called a dialect of Rawang in *ETHNOLOGUE*. [Shafer: Nung Benedict: Nung].Trung
- Taman [sup]** *Cf:* Kachinish *also:* grp, Luish [grp].  
≠Tamang-1, ≠Tamang-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 (Risiangku)** *STEDT data:* (TGTM) JAM-VSTB.TAMANG (RIS) <2>; MM-K78.RIS <63>; MM-TAMRISQ.TAM-RIS <207>; MM-THESIS.RIS <637>
- Tamang (Sahu)** *STEDT data:* (TGTM) AH-CSDPN.T <938>; AW-TBT.TAM-SAHU <17>; JAM-ETY.TM <111>; JAM-VSTB.TAMANG <6>; MM-K78.SAHU <58>; MM-THESIS.SAHU <490>; PC.TAMANG SAHU <1>; SIL-SAHU.SAHU <2015>
- Tamang (Sindhuli)** *STEDT data:* (TGTM) AW-TBT.TAM-SIND <2>
- Tamang (Taglung)** *STEDT data:* (TGTM) MM-K78.TAG <47>; MM-THESIS.TAG <545>
- Tamang-1** *other names:* Ishang [allo]; Murmi [allo]; Sain [allo]; Tamar [allo]. *Cf:* Bhotia *also:* grp, Risiangku-Tamang, Manang, Sahu-Tamang, Taglung-Tamang, Gurung [grp], Gurung, Thakali. ≠Tamang-2. [Shafer: Gur Benedict: TK-Bd].  
*STEDT data:* (TGTM) AW-TBT.TAM <24>; STC.MURMI <3>
- Tamang-2** *Group:* 'a Southern Chin group' *BAREIGTS*. *Cf:* Chin *also:* grp. ≠Tamang-1.  
*STEDT data:* (TGTM) AW-TBT.TAM-TP <123>
- Tamang-Gurung *see* Manang  
Thakali
- Tamangic** *Cf:* Bodic *also:* grp  
listed by *SUN* under Bodic.
- Tamangs *see* Helambu-Sherpa
- Tamaphok *see* Yakkha
- Tamar [allo] *see* Tamang-1
- Tamarkholea** *Cf:* Limbu *also:* grp, Fedopia, Fagurai, Yakha, Bantawa.
- Tamarkholea [allo] *see* Taplejung [loc]
- Tamkhungnyuo** *Cf:* Konyak *also:* grp; [other 'dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. *Dialect:* Konyak *MAR:*397.
- 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.
- Tang** *Cf:* Konyak *also:* grp; [other 'dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. *Dialect:* Konyak *MAR:*397.  
perhaps = Tangjan.
- Tangam** *a subtribe and dialect of Adi* *RES.* 4.2, P. 1.  
*Group:* The Tangam Adis live on the banks of the Tsangpo and Yang-Sangchu Rivers in the northern extremity of the West Siang District *J. SUN* 1993 P. 478. *Cf:* Adi *also:* grp; [other Adi subtribes, groups, dialects]: Adi [grp]. ≠Ta-ngan, Htangan = Htangan.  
'Tangam is a rather aberrant variety of eastern Tani' *J. SUN* 1993 P. 478.
- Tangjan** *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. ≠Tangjap. Tangnu [loc]
- Tangjap** *a group of Nocte dialects* *DAS GUPTA, RES.* 3.2. *Cf:* Hawajap, Photungjap, Lazujap, Kapajap, Japejap, Nocte *also:* grp. ≠Tangjan.

**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 Thangkhul; Tangkhul-Naga [allo] is a variant spelling of Tangkhur-Naga, Thangkhul-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* Maring, Kupome; [sub-units of Tangkhul *IST*] Ukhrul, Champhung. Luhupa-x is related to Luhupa [grp]. *Dialect:* *IST* treats Tangkhul, Maring, 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. LUIKHAM*.

*STEDT data:* (NAGA) AW-TBT.TANK <116>; GEM-CNL.TANGKHUL <945>; JAM-ETY.TN <222>; JAM-GSTC.TANGKHUL <69>; JAM-TSR.TN <1>; JAM-VSTB.TN <5>; JAM-VSTB.TANGKHUL NAGA <6>; PC.TN <2>; RJL-DPTB.NAGA TANK <1>; RJL-DPTB.TN <2>; RJL-DPTB.TANGKHUL <13>; RJL-DPTB.TANGKHUL NAGA <1>; RJL-DPTB.TANGKUL <1>; STC.TANGKHUL <19>; WSC-SH.TANGKHUL <1>; WSC-SH.TANGKHUL <1>

Tangkhul-Kuki *see* Khoibu-Maring [loc]

Tangkhur [allo], Tangkhur-Naga *see* Tangkhul

Tangkhuwa *see* Chhatthare-Limbu

**Tangnu [loc]** *Group:* 'the present inhabitants of Tangnu are Wanchos although they also identify themselves as Tangsa which means "son of Tangnu" (sa means "son")' *RES. 3.4 P.7*. Cf: Changjan, Tangjan, Tangsa-1, Wancho. a place in Tirap District, Arunachal.

Tangsa *see* Hawi  
Khemsing  
Kimsing  
Longcang  
Longphi  
Longri  
Lungri  
Merang  
Moklum [ptm]  
Morang  
Moshang  
Panthei [loc]  
Ponthai  
Rongrang  
Shangge  
Taipi  
Tangnu [loc]  
Tangsa-1

*STEDT data:* (NN) AW-TBT.TANG <151>

**Tangsa (Moshang)** *STEDT data:* (NN) GEM-CNL.TANGSA (MO) <310>

**Tangsa (Yogli)** *STEDT data:* (NN) GEM-CNL.TANGSA (YOG) <220>

**Tangsa-1** *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 *ETHNOLOGUE*; Ranpang [allo] is a variant spelling of Rangpang, Rangpan (Rangpan, Rangpang seen in *MARRISON*, Rangpan seen in *MILLS*; according to *MILLS*, Ranpang is correct, while Rangpan and Rangpang are 'corruptions'); Northern-Konyak [allo] (used by *MILLS*); Chem-Chang *ETHNOLOGUE*. Cf: Tangnu; *also:* 'subtribes' listed in groups according to designation and author (a) 'Rangpan' [Marrison]: Gashan, Hkalak, Langshin, Mawrang, Mawshang, Myimu, Sangche, Sangtai, Saukrang, Tulim; (b) 'Tangsa' [Marrison]: Have, Khemsing, Longcang, Longphi, Lungri, Moklum, Mosang, Ponthai, 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. ≠Tengsa, Tangsa-2 = Tangsa-2. Mosang = Moshang; Have = Hawi. ≠Tangsarr. 'Tangsa', 'Northern-Konyak', 'Rangpan, Rangpang, Ranpang' were listed as separate entries in the original version of *LDTB*. As already noted, these terms have been used partially and overlappingly in scholarly works to refer to what are often the same ethnolinguistic groups. For the sake of convenience, we have chosen to merge the data on these groups under the present single heading 'Tangsa-1' (see cross-references for an exhaustive list of the groups in question). [ed. spb].

Tangsa-2 *see* ≠Moklum [ptm]  
Tangsa-1  
Tengsa [loc]

**Tangsarr [exo?]** *other names:* Tansar [allo], T'age'ay *MORSE AND MORSE, 1966* Cf: Rawang; Nungish *also:* grp. ≠Tangsa. *Dialect:* language put in the 'Kachin' branch of the 'Bodo-Naga-Kachin' group in *VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977*; treated as Nungish by *MORSE 1965*, called a dialect of Rawang in *ETHNOLOGUE*.

**Tangshu** *Group:* a tribe in conflict with the Ahom in the 15th century *GAIT 1926, CITED IN MAR:397*. Cf: Ahom. Add Ahom to list? [ed. spb].

**Tangut (PPalm)** *STEDT data:* (X) NT-SGK.TANGUT2 <70>

**Tangut (SGK)** *STEDT data:* (X) NT-SGK.TANGUT1 <339>

**Tangut = Xixia** *STEDT data:* (X) DQ-XIXIA.XIXIA <136>; JAM-MLBM.HS <5>; MVS-GRIN.TANGUT <148>; ZMYYC.TANGUT13 <1004>

- Tangut [allo] *see* Xixia [\*] [pi]
- Tanhai** *Cf.* Konyak *also:* grp; [other 'dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. *Dialect:* Konyak WEIDERT 1979, LTBA 5.1.
- 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* Memba
- Tanuu *see* Apatani
- Tao *see* Dawu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- Taoba *see* Taoba-Pumi [pi]
- Taoba-Pumi [pi]** *other names:* T'ao-pa-Pu-mi [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:* T'ao-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* Thóchú
- Taozipinggou *see* Hou'erku-Qiang [loc] [pi]
- Tapadamteng** *Cf.* Bhutanese *Dialect:* southwest dialect of Dzongkha spoken near Buxa ETHNOLOGUE
- Taplejung [loc]** *other names:* Tamarkholea [allo]  
(HANSSON 1989; also see VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN'S 'GYARUNG-MISHMI' FAMILY IN CSDPN IV P. 8). *Cf.* Limbu; *also:* other dialects of Limbu HANSSON 1989  
Yangrupe, Panthare, Phedappe, Saba. *Dialect:* of Limbu comprising several local varieties HANSSON 1989; Limbu GLOVER 1974, P. 11.  
name of town and district in northeastern Nepal. HANSSON 1989 notes that the Taplejung 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** *Group:* Tarali Magar, a Gurung group of Western Nepal WATTERS 1975, P. 72. *Cf.* Gurung *also:* grp, Magar [grp], Chantel, Kaike.
- 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]. ≠Taraon. *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:* Taroã [allo] is a variant spelling of Taaon; Digaro [allo] is a variant spelling of Digaru; Methun [allo] (seen in HALE 1980); Darang J. SUN 1992. *Cf.* Mishmi. ≠Tarao. [Shafer: ?Bdc-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.
- Taro~ *see* Taraon
- 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-ba-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* Punlum
- Tase [allo] *see* Tangsa-1
- Tasey *see* Tangsa-1
- Tashigang** *Cf.* Bhutanese, Bumthang. *Dialect:* an eastern dialect of Bhutanese WEIDERT 1980. Sharchop [auto]  
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, Taishon, Falam. Haka = Haka-1.  
probably = Taisun BAREIGTS
- Tatsienlu-Tibetan *see* Dardo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- Tau *see* Mogpha

**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:* Rongtuw [allo]. *Cf:* Haka, Chin *also:* grp; [other members of Haka *IST*] Haka, Bawm, Shonshe; [other units of Central-Kukish *IST*] Lushai, Poeron. ≠Taungthu. [Shafer: Kuk-C].  
*STEDT data:* (CHIN) STC.TAUNGTHA <2>

Taungthu *see* Pa-o [auto]  
Taungyi [exo?]

**Taungyi [exo?]** *Cf:* Pa-o, Thaton, Karen *also:* grp.  
*Dialect:* Pa-o Karen LUCE.  
Taungyi may be a Burmese exonym; compare 'Taungthu' under Pa-o Otheronyms [ed. spbl].

**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].

**Tavoy** *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].

Tavoya, Tavoyan *see* Taungyo  
*STEDT data:* (BM) JO-PB.TV <130>; STC.TAVOYAN <1> RJL-DPTB.TAVOYAN DIAL. <1>

Tawang *see* Northern-Monpa  
Salabekha

Tawe-Tovoy *see* Taungyo

Tawkaw [exo] *see* Akha [auto]

Tawnghsu, 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* Dêqên-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
Dêrong-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Tedim [allo] *see* Kamhau

Tedim-Kham *see* Kamhau

Tehrathum *see* Chhatthare-Limbu  
Panthare  
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 Hruso, Hrusso; Aka [allo] is a variant spelling of Angka. *Cf:* Aka, Angka ≠Akha; ≠Haka, Haka-1, Haka-2; ≠Hakka (dialect subgroup of Chinese); ≠Yakha. [Shafer: ?Bdc-Bmc Benedict: AMD].

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:386, 398, Tengima is also an autonym for Angami, especially Central-Angami; this usage is shown as 'Tengima-x' under Angami.

Tengiap *see* Hawajap

**Tengsa [loc]** *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. *Cf:* Ao; North-Naga; Kukish *also:* grp; [members of the Tengsa 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 Tengsa (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. *Dialect:* part of the Limbu subfamily of Eastern Himalayish GLOVER 1974, p. 11.

**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, Thaado; Thado-Ubiphei, Thado-Pao *ETHNOLOGUE*; Kuki, Kuki-Thado *ETHNOLOGUE*. *Cf:* North-Kukish; Kukish *also:* grp; Chin [grp]; [sub-units of Thado] Ralte, Baite, Changsen, Jangshen, Kaokeep, 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.THAD <11>; JAM-GSTC.THADO <3>; RJL-DPTB.THAD <1>; RJL-DPTB.THADO <7>; STC.THADO <15>; WSC-SH.THADO <2>

- Thakali** *other names:* Thakya [allo] is a variant spelling of Thaksya, Takali. Cf: Gurung, Manang, Tamang-1, Tamang-Gurung-Thakali *also:* grp, Marpha, Syang, Tukche; [other complex pronominalized languages] Khambu, Chepang, Bhramu, Kusunda. [Shafer: Gur Benedict: TK-Bd].  
spoken in Mustang District, Nepal *ETHNOLOGUE*  
*STEDT data:* (TGTM) AH-CSDPN.TH <916>; AW-TBT.THAK <13>; JAM-GSTC.TK <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.THAMI(KIRANTI) <1>
- Thangal** *other names:* Thanggal [allo]. Cf: Khoirao. *Dialect:* Khoirao MAR:398.
- Thangaw *see* Lawtu
- Thanggal [allo] *see* Thangal
- Thangkhu·Naga *see* Tangkhu
- Thangngen** Cf: Thado. *Dialect:* Thado.
- Thanphum** Cf: Lamgang, Khami, Maring, Khoibu·Maring. *Dialect:* 'Thanphum' √ is archaic; it is like Lamgang (Kuk-O), like Southern·Khmi (Kuk-S), and Maring·Khoibu (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].

- Thebor** *a unit of* North·Northwestern·West-Himalayish, a branch of West-Himalayish [grp] *IST*. Cf: North·Northwestern·West-Himalayish; West-Himalayish *also:* grp; [dialects of Thebor] Kanam, Lipa, Sungam, Zhangra, Sumchu; [other units of North·Northwestern·West-Himalayish *IST*] Bunan. [Shafer: WH-NNW Benedict: Him-Kir].  
*STEDT data:* (WH) JAM-ETY.THEBOR <1>; JAM-GSTC.THEBOR <1>; RJL-DPTB.THEBOR <3>; STC.THEBOR <15>; WSC-SH.THEBOR <2>
- Theinbaw [allo] *see* Jinghpaw
- Thek *see* Sak
- Thendu [exo] *see* Konyak [grp]
- Thenkoh [allo] *see* Konyak-x
- Third·Lolopho·Yi [cet]** *other names:* Dsān·Luóluópō·Yí [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Ti-san·Lo-lo-p'o-I [wg]. Cf: Lolopho·Yi; *also:* other subdialects of Lolopho·Yi First·Lolopho·Yi, Second·Lolopho·Yi. *Dialect:* subdialect of Lolopho·Yi.  
name reflects from the ethnonym 'Lolopho' (see Lolopho·Yi:Otheronyms). Spoken in parts of Nanhua, Xiangyun, Weishan, and Jingdong counties (all in Yunnan province, China).
- Third·Xishan·Yi [pi/loc]** *other names:* Dsān·Xīshān·Yí [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Ti-shan·Hsi-shan·I [wg]. Cf: Xishan·Yi; *also:* other subdialects of Xishan Second·Xishan·Yi, First·Xishan·Yi; [other varieties of Xishan·Yi] Minqiang. *Dialect:* subdialect of Xishan·Yi, itself a dialect of Western·Yi.  
artificial loconym (see Xishan·Yi). Spoken in parts of Weishan (Ma'an district) and Yangbi counties (both in Yunnan province, China).
- Thóchú** *other names:* Thotcu [allo]. Cf: Dzorgaish *also:* grp, Northern·Qiang. [Shafer: ?Bdc/Bmc].  
identified as a Qiangish language by J. SUN 1992, based on data in ZMYC; 'although the language labeled Thochu by HODGSON 1874 is clearly Northern Qiang, the name actually denotes a place (i.e. Taozhou, 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].
- Thonknyu [loc]** Cf: Khamngan; *also:* other Khamngan towns Noklak.  
an important Khamngan town in India *SREEDHAR*, P. 23.
- Thotcu [allo] *see* Thóchú
- Thudam·Bhote** listed by *ETHNOLOGUE* as Bodic; spoken in Mechi 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)] Phelongre; [other divisions of Sangtam] Pirr, Pochuri; [other (units) of North-Naga IST] Yimchungru, Lotha, Ao; [other branches of Kukish [grp] IST, see cross-references for] Kukish [grp]; [concerning the name Thukumi vs. Tukomi, etc.] Pochuri. ≠Tukaimi, Tukai-mee = Khoirao; ≠Tukhemmi = Khiamngan; ≠Tukomi = Pochuri. [Shafer: Kuk-NNg]. 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, Bahing, Chaurasya. [Shafer: EH-W]. spoken in eastern hills, Solukhumbu, and Okhaldhung Districts in Nepal ETHNOLOGUE. STEDT data: (KIR) AW-TBT.THUL <3>; BM-PK7.THU <152>; JAM-ETY.TR <50>; JAM-VSTB.THULUNG RAI <3>; NJA-THULUNG.THULUNG <2043>; RJL-DPTB.THULUNG <3>; STC.THULUNG <2>; STC.THULUNG(KIRANTI) <1>; WSC-SH.THULUNG <1>*

Thulung [allo]	see	Western-Kiranti
Ti-erh-Hsi	see	Second-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc]
Ti-erh-Lo-lo	see	Second-Lolopho-Yi [cet]
Ti-i-Hsi	see	First-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc]
Ti-i-Lo-lo	see	First-Lolopho-Yi [cet]
Ti-i-Tung	see	First-Dongshan-Yi [pi/loc] Second-Dongshan-Yi [pi/loc]
Ti-san-Lo-lo	see	Third-Lolopho-Yi [cet]
Ti-shan-Hsi	see	Third-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc]

**Tianba [pi]** *other names: Tíanbà ≠[allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of T'ien-pa [wg]. Cf: Upper-Northern-Yi; also: other dialects of Upper-Northern-Yi Shengzha, YINUO. Dialect: subdialect of Upper-Northern-Yi. Speaker population: 80,000. Seen in (a) (primary locations) Ganluo, Yuexi, and Ebian counties (all in Sichuan province); (b) (secondary locations) Hanyuan county (in Sichuan province).*

Tianjun *see* Tianjun-Tibetan [loc] [pi]

**Tianjun-Tibetan [loc] [pi]** *other names: T'ien-chün-Tibetan [allo] [wg]. Cf: Tibetan also: grp; [other dialects of Amdo-Tibetan] Amdo-Tibetan. Dialect: Amdo-Tibetan NISHI 6.08. spoken in Tianjun county, Haixi Tibetan/Mongol Nationalities Autonomous prefecture, Qinghai province, China. Tibetan autoloconym unknown.*

Tianzhu *see* Tianzhu-Tibetan [loc] [pi]

**Tianzhu-Tibetan [loc] [pi]** *other names: T'ien-chu-Tibetan [allo] [wg]. Cf: Tibetan also: grp; [other dialects of Amdo-Tibetan] Amdo-Tibetan. Dialect: Amdo-Tibetan NISHI 6.01.*

*spoken in Tianzhu Tibetan Nationality Autonomous county, District of Wuwei, Gansu province, China. Tibetan autoloconym unknown.*

**Tibetan** *other names: Lhasa, Zang, Bhotia, Phoke, Dbus (all from ETHNOLOGUE) Cf: Bodish-x, Khams-Tibetan, Central-Tibetan, Amdo-Tibetan, Western-Innovative-Tibetan, Western-Archaic-Tibetan, South-Tibetan; Central-Bodish, South-Bodish, East-Bodish, West-Bodish. Dialect: see NISHIDA 1970, P. 164-6, AND FOLD-OUT MAP AFTER P. 338. [Shafer: Bd-Bd]. the Tibeto-Burman language with the longest continuous written history, since the seventh century A.D.*

**Tibetan [grp]<sup>5</sup>** *see individual languages of this group, e.g. Amdo-Sherpa, Amdo-Tibetan, Arig-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Banag, Baragaun-Tibetan, Bodic [grp], Burang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Changpa, Coqên-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Dawu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Dolpa [loco], dpal-ri [wt], Dru, Dunhua-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Gê'gyai-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Gadê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Gangca-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Garhwal, Central-Bodish, West-Bodish, South-Bodish, East-Bodish, Gar-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Golog, Gonghe-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Guinan-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Gyangzê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Gyirong-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Hanniu, Hanu, Hor-ke, Hualong-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Huangzhong-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Jad, Jainca-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Jigzhi-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Jirel-Tibetan, Kagate-Tibetan, Kaigili, Koksar, Kolong, Kumaun, Labrang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Ladakhi, Lahul, Ledu-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Lhünzê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Luqu-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Maqu-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Mnyam [wt], Mustang-Tibetan [loc], Muya [pi], Ngawa [ctt] [adm], Nyagquka-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Nyarong, Panag, Panakha, Paurong, Poindo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Po-yul, Purik, Qüxü-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Reb-kong, Rubsu, Rutog-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Sham, Sherpa-Tibetan, Shingsapa-Tibetan, Sikkim, Sotati-po, Spiti, Stod-skad [wt], Takpa, Tianjun-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Tianzhu-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Tichurong, Tingri-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Tongde-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Tongren-Tibetan [pi], Tsharong, Tsuku, Wayen [loc?], Western-Archaic-Tibetan, Western-Innovative-Tibetan, Xikang-Tibetan [loc] [pi], Xikazê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Zêkog-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Zêtang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Zanda-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Zhaggo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Zoigê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]*

**Tibetan (Amdo/Bla-brang)** *STEDT data: (TIB) ZMYYC.AMDOB <100>; ZMYYC.TIBETAN.AMD04 <1005>*

**Tibetan (Central)** *STEDT data: (TIB) AW-TBT.C.TIB <23>; HAJ-TED.C.TIB <1>; STC.CENTRAL T <2>*

**Tibetan (Ladakhi)** *STEDT data: (TIB) RJL-DPTB.WEST T (LADAKHI) <1>*

**Tibetan (Lhasa)** *STEDT data: (TIB) RJL-DPTB.LHASA T <1>; RJL-DPTB.MT <4>; ZMYYC.LHASA <99>; ZMYYC.TIBETAN <1005>; ZMYYC.TIBETAN.LHASA2 <1004>*

<sup>5</sup>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.

**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-II.WT <4>; JAM-PC.WT <1>; JAM-TIL.WT <89>; JAM-TJLB.WT <8>; JAM-VSTB.WT <22>; JS-TIB.WTIBETAN <801>; PC.WT <9>; RJL-DPTB.T <135>; STC.T <293>; WSC-SH.OT <2>; WSC-SH.T <144>; ZLS-TIB.LHASA <97>; ZMYYC.WT <99>; ZMYYC.WT1 <1005>

**Tibetan (Zeku/Amdo)** *STEDT data:* (TIB) JS-AMDO.AMDO <800>; ZMYYC.AMDOZ <101>; ZMYYC.TIBETAN.AMDO5 <1005>

**Tibetan Balti (=sBalti)** *STEDT data:* (TIB) STC.WEST T(BALTI) <1>

Tibeto-Kanauri *see* Lepcha

Tibeto-Karen *see* Karen [grp]

Ticherong [allo] *see* Tichurong

**Tichurong** *a branch of the Tibetan family of Bodish GLOVER 1974, p. 13. other names:* Ticherong [allo] *ETHNOLOGUE Cf:* Dolpa, Tibetan *also:* grp. spoken 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 TEDIM <24>; GHL-PPB.TEDIM <55>; JAM-ETY.TC <65>; JAM-GSTC.TIDDIM <44>; JAM-VSTB.TIDDIM CHIN <5>; PB-TCV.TC <1000>; RJL-DPTB.TIDDIM <11>

Tiddim-Chin *see* Kamhau

Tien *see* Dianqian-Yi [loc] [pi]

Tien-tung *see* Diandongbei-Yi

Tieyi *see* Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]

**Tika [loc]** *Cf:* Mikir. ≠Tikak. *Dialect:* 'a central group of Standard Mikir' GRÜSSNER 1978, p. 7.

**Tikak** *Group:* a subtribe of the Tangsa of Tirap District, Arunachal; 'a subtribe of the Northern Konyak' MILLS. *other names:* Tikhak [allo]. *Cf:* Tangsa-1; *also:* other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. ≠Tika. a brief wordlist by BODMAN exists.

Tikhak [allo] *see* Tikak

**Tikhir** *Cf:* Yimchungrü; *also:* other dialects of Yimchungrü Chirr, Tirkhir, Minir, Pherrongre, Wui. *Dialect:* Yimchungrü MAR:398. probably same as Tirkhir.

**Tilung** listed by *ETHNOLOGUE* as Bodic; spoken in Okhaldhunga 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 HOLZHAUSEN AND VESALAINEN 1972.

Tinan *see* Kanauri [grp]

Tinan [allo] *see* Rangloi

Ting *see* Tingri-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Tingri *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, Tibetan 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, Ruga, Konch, Rabha, Cooch-Bihar, Atong. [Shafer: Br-SC Benedict: BG-Garo A]. allonym '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 [autogloss] 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, Aiangu, Dahula, Dalong, Debbarma, Halam, Jamatia, Karpong, Koloi, Laitong, Mosom, Muslung, Noatia, Riangu, Rupini; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Tripura. [Shafer: Br-W].

Tirap *see* Hawi  
Kimsing  
Longcang  
Moklum [ptm]  
Morang  
Nocte  
Panthei [loc]  
Rongrang  
Soha  
Tangnu [loc]  
Tangsa-1  
Tikak  
Tutsa  
Wancho

Tircul *see* Pyu [\*]

**Tircul (Pyu)** *STEDT data:* (BM) GHL-PPB.TIRCUL (PYU) <3>

**Tirkhir** *Group:* 'a Nagaland group (pop. 2486) living among the Yimchungru' SREEDHAR P. 23. *Cf:* Yimchungru; *also:* other dialects of Yimchungru Chirr, Tikhir, Minir, Pherrongre, Wui. *Dialect:* Yimchungru MAR:398. may be same language as Tikhir.

Tiwa *see* Lalung



- Tlantlang** Cf: Chin *also*: grp. *Dialect*: a Central Chin dialect, listed in *LSI* and *VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN* 1977, but not in Shafer.
- Tlongsai** *a member of Mara, the unique unit of Lakher* *IST*. *other names*: Xongsai [allo] *LUCE* 1959. Cf: Mara; Lakher; *also*: other members of the Mara (unit) Shandu, Zeuhnang, Mara, Sabeu-Mara, Lothi, Lailenpi-Mara, Hawthai. [Shafer: Kuk-Lak].
- Tö *see* Stod-skad [wt]
- Tobunyuo, Tolamleinyuo** Cf: Konyak *also*: grp; [other 'dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. *Dialect*: Konyak MAR:398.
- Tongbiguan *see* Nhkum [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 Nationality Autonomous prefecture, Qinghai province, China. Tibetan autoloconym unknown.
- Tonghai *see* Shijian-Yi [pi/loc]  
Southern-Yi
- Tonghua *see* Hou'erku-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, Qinghua 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, Suoqiaozhai-Qiang. *Dialect*: variety of Yanmen-Qiang *WEN* 1941.  
name from place where spoken, i.e. Tongshanzhai village (IPA [tci-cio]), 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. ≠Totok. *Dialect*: Dhimalish [grp] *IST*. [Shafer: ?Bdc-Bmc Benedict: AMD].  
add diacritics.
- Totok** *other names*: Totak [allo] (seen in *SREEDHAR*, p. 20). Cf: Konyak *also*: grp; [other 'dialects' and locations of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. ≠Toto. *Dialect*: Konyak MAR:398.
- Toungoo *see* Mauniepaga  
Mogpha  
Pakü-a  
Shoung [auto]  
Wewaw
- Towang *see* Northern-Monpa
- Tozhuma [exo] *see* Yimchungru
- 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, Rieng, Rupini, Tipura, Agartala [loc], Aiang, Dahula, Dalong, Debbarma, Jamatia, Karpong, Koloi, Laitong, Mosom, Muslung, Noatia, Rieng, 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], [tuɿ<sup>31</sup>.ɯŋ<sup>53</sup>] [IPA]. Cf: Nungish *also*: grp; [other languages called Nungish] Anong, Daru, Khanang, Melam, Metu, Nora, Rawang, Tamalu, Tukiumu; [dialects of Trung *SUN* 1982] Dulonghe-Trung, Nujiang-Trung. Dulong ≠Duleng. *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 Gongshan Dulong/Nu NA county, Nujiang 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 Kachin State, Burma on the west and south.  
*STEDT data*: (NG) ACST.TRUNG <4>; JAM-ETY.TG <61>; JAM-GSTC.TG <4>; JAM-II.TG <1>; RJL-DPTB.TRUNG <18>; RJL-DPTB.TRUNGB <1>; RJL-DPTB.TRUNG MW <1>
- Ts'uo *see* Coqên-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
- Tsa-ku-nao-Chia *see* Zagunao-Jiarong [pi]
- Tsai *see* Zaiwa [auto] [pi]
- Tsamangkha** Cf: Bhutanese, Kebumtamp *Dialect*: of Kebumtamp, spoken around east northeast border of Kurto in Bhutan *ETHNOLOGUE*
- Tsangho [paleo] *see* Angami
- Tsangla** *a branch of Bodish [grp], a section of Bodic [grp]*. Cf: Bodish *also*: grp; Bodic [grp]; [other sections of Bodic [grp] *IST*] West-Himalayish [grp], East-Himalayish [grp], West-Central-Himalayish [grp]; [other branches of Bodish [grp] *IST*] Bodish-x, Jiarong, Gurung. = Motuo-Monpa. [Shafer: Bd-Tsg Benedict: TK-Bd]. Shar chop [auto]
- Tsangla [grp] *see* Shar chop [auto]

Tsanglo	see	Angami
Tsangpo	see	Tangam
Tsarong [allo]	see	Tsharong
Tsasan	see	Tsasan
<b>Tsasen</b>	<i>a Jinghpaw dialect spoken in the north and west of the Hukawng Valley, and in Eastern Assam NISHIDA 1970, p. 168. Group: a Kachin tribe in the Hukawng valley, speaking a divergent dialect HANSON 1906, p. 613; 1913, p. 23-4. other names: Sasan [allo] HANSON 1913, p. 13 is a variant spelling of Tsasan, Satsan. Cf: Jinghpaw, Duleng, Pisa, Kachin, Htingnai, Hukong, Bhamo, Hka-hku, Hkauri, Nhkum, Shidan. Hukawng = Hukong.</i>	
Tsaudangsi [allo]	see	Chaudangsi
Tsaurasya	see	Chaurasya
<b>Tsawkoo</b>	<i>Group: described as being a tribe very similar to and east of the Gekho MCMAHON Cf: Karen also: grp, Gekho</i>	
Tse	see	Zêkog-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Zêtang-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Tseku	see	Tsuku
<b>Tseminyu [loc]</b>	<i>Cf: Rengma; also: dialects of Tseminyu Keteneneyu, Azonyu. Dialect: main village and principal dialect of the Southern Rengma MAR:398. see Dialect.</i>	
Tseng-t'ou-Hsia	see	Zengtou-Xiazhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Tsepang [allo]	see	Chebang
Tshali	see	Tshalingpa
<b>Tshalingpa</b>	<i>Cf: Bhutanese Dialect: spoken in Tshali area of Shongar District in east Bhutan ETHNOLOGUE</i>	
<b>Tsharong</b>	<i>other names: Tsarong [allo] (seen in BST p. 186). Cf: Tibetan also: grp. Dialect: 'a dialect of East-Southeast Tibet' RÖRICH 1931; 'a Southeastern Tibetan dialect' NISHIDA 1970. add diacritics.</i>	
Tsi	see	Zaiwa [auto] [pi]
Tsindr [exo], Tsindr	see	Lotha
Tsoghami [exo]	see	Angami
Tsong [allo]	see	Limbu
<b>Tsontsü [auto]</b>	<i>Group: the Lotha north of the Doyang River MAR:388, SREEDHAR, p. 17. other names: Liye [exo] (seen in MAR:388) is a variant spelling of Loyo (seen in SREEDHAR, p. 17). Cf: Lotha; also: Lotha dialects Wokha; [other Lotha groups] Kyong; [Lotha areas] Ndreng. see Ethnology.</i>	
Tsugumi, Tsungümi	see	Angami
<b>Tsuku</b>	<i>Cf: Tibetan also: grp. Dialect: Tzuku [allo] is a variant spelling of Tseku (seen in SHAFER). 'a dialect of the East (Hsi-k'ang) branch of Northeast Tibetan' MILLER 1969; a dialect of the Southeast subgroup of Central Tibetan' URAY 1955. [Shafer: Bd-C].</i>	
Tu	see	Trung

Tu-lung-ho	see	Dulonghe-Trung [pi] [loc]
Tudja	see	≠Tudza Tujia [exo] [pi] Tutsa
<b>Tudza</b>	<i>a member of North-Burman IST. Cf: also: other members of North-Burman IST Achang, Lashi, Phun, Taren, Zaiwa, Maru. ≠Tutsa; ≠Tujia; ≠Tudja = Tujia. [Shafer: Bm-N]. Bm-N &lt; Zaiwa [auto] [pi]</i>	
Tuensang	see	Khamnang Kohima-1 [loc] Tuensang-1 [loc]
<b>Tuensang-1 [loc]</b>	<i>other names: Mozungjami [exoloco] (Ao name for Tuensang village MILLS). Cf: Chang. is related to Tuensang-2. Dialect: Chang. the largest Chang village; located in Nagaland.</i>	
<b>Tujia (Northern)</b>	<i>STEDT data: (TJ) JZ-TUJIA.TJLS &lt;148&gt;</i>	
<b>Tujia (Southern)</b>	<i>STEDT data: (TJ) JZ-TUJIA.TJLX &lt;136&gt;</i>	
<b>Tujia [exo] [pi]</b>	<i>other names: T'u-chia [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of Tudja BRUK 1959; Bizeka [auto] [pi] is a variant spelling of Pi-tse-k'a [wg], Biseka BRUK 1959, [pi<sup>35</sup>·tsi<sup>55</sup>·k'ha<sup>21</sup>] [IPA]. Cf: Bai; also: dialects of Tujia Northern-Tujia, Southern-Tujia. Tujia, Tudja ≠Tudza. Dialect: highly uncertain; perhaps a Tibeto-Burman isolate, with heavy Sinitic overlay (cf. Bai). See discussion in TIAN ET AL. 1986, p. 127-63, also BRUG 1959, LACOUPERIE 1887. 'autochthonous people', Chinese exonym for the Bizeka. The Tujia number more than 2,830,000 people living in Hubei, Hunan, Sichuan, and Guizhou provinces, China TIAN ET AL. 1986; an official nationality.</i>	
Tukai-mee	see	Khamnang Khoirao ≠Pochuri Thukumi [exo]
Tukaimi	see	≠Khamnang Khoirao Pochuri ≠Thukumi [exo]
Tukaimi [paleo]	see	Khoirao
<b>Tukche [loc]</b>	<i>Cf: Marpha, Syang, Thakali. Dialect: Thakali.</i>	
Tukhemmi	see	Khamnang ≠Khoirao ≠Pochuri ≠Thukumi [exo]
Tukhemmi [exo]	see	Khamnang
<b>Tukiumu</b>	<i>Cf: Nung, Rawang also: grp. Dialect: called a dialect of Rawang in ETHNOLOGUE. [Shafer: Nung Benedict: Nung].</i>	
Tukomi	see	≠Khamnang ≠Khoirao Pochuri Purr ≠Thukumi [exo]

- Tukpa *see* Bunan  
Chitkhuli  
Kanashi  
Kanauri
- Tukpa-** *a language of the Kanauri (unit) of WH-NW IST. [Shafer: WH-NW].*
- Tulim** *Group: a Rangpan group of Burma MAR:399. Cf: Kuwa; also: other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1.*
- Tumbari** *Cf: Limbu also: grp. Dialect: part of the Limbu subfamily of Eastern Himalayish GLOVER 1974, p. 11.*
- 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
- Tungsen** *Group: an Ao group? VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977, CONTRA HALE 1980. Cf: Ao, Tunli. this name does not appear in Marrison.*
- Tunli** *Group: an Ao group? VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977; CONTRA HALE 1980. Cf: Ao, Tungsen. this name does not appear in Marrison.*
- Tut, Tutnu *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 Tutnu 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; ≠Tujia, Tudja = Tujia. 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]
- Ugong [auto]** *other names: Ugawng [allo]. Kanburi-Lawa [exo] ('Lawa' is a Thai exonymic misnomer). Cf: Lolo also: grp. Kanburi-Lawa ≠Lawa [Northern-Mon-Khmer]. Dialect: A Southern Lolo group of Kanchanaburi Province, Thailand. a nearly extinct, recently rediscovered Lolo language; see BRADLEY 1978.*
- STEDT data: (LO-S) DB-UGONG.UGONG <169>*
- 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
- Ulu** *other names: Nasopu-Ulu [allo]. Cf: Nasö, Weining, Ko-p'u, Lolo also: grp. Dialect: one of the three main divisions of Nasö [grp] STL XII.2, APPENDIX I. [Shafer: Lo-N].*
- Umbule** *a Rai language of Nepal; ETHNOLOGUE claims it is a dialect of Chauraysa. other names: Ombu [allo] is a variant spelling of Umbule; 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** *Cf: Northern-Yi; also: other dialects of Northern-Yi Lower-Northern-Yi; [dialects of Upper-Northern-Yi] Shengzha, Tianba, Yinuo. Dialect: subgroup of Northern-Yi. for speaker population and areas where spoken, see Shengzha, Tianba, and Yinuo.*
- Upper-Northern-Yi *see* Xide-Yi [loc] [pi]
- Uri [exo] *see* Ao
- Usipi *see* Tipura

## V

- Vaipei** *Group: 'a Northern Chin group' BAREIGTS. other names: Vaiphei [allo]. Cf: Chin also: grp. a Bible translation exists.*
- Vaiphei [allo] *see* Vaiphei
- Vamtu [allo], Vawmtu *see* Kanpetlet  
Womtu [loc]
- 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  
Phunoi  
Sila

Vietnamese *see* Khoanh [exo]  
Lahu  
Phunoi

STEDT data: (Z) ACST.VN <1>

**Vuite** *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].

## W

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*.

**Wagsod** *a dialect of Qiang ETHNOLOGUE Cf:* Qiang *also:* grp

Waguozhai *see* Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]

**Wahke** *Cf:* Rawang, Nungish *also:* grp. *Dialect:* Rawang *ETHNOLOGUE*.

Wai [allo] *see* Wui

**Wakching [loc]** *Cf:* Konyak *also:* grp, Angwanku [grp]; [other Konyak locations] Mulung, Changnyu, Wanching, Tablung, Sima; ['dialects' of Konyak] Konyak [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 Eastern-East-Himalayish IST. Cf:* Bantawa; Eastern-East-Himalayish; *also:* other sub-units of Bantawa *IST* Rodong, Mugali, Lohorong; [dialects of Waling] Waling-a Dungmali, Kiranti, Rungchenbung. [Shafer: EH-E Benedict: Kir-Kmb].

STEDT data: (E) ACST.WALING <1>; STC.WALING <3>

**Waling-a** *Cf:* Waling, Bantawa; *also:* other dialects of Waling Kiranti, Rungchenbung, Dungmali. *Dialect:* Waling sub-unit of Bantawa *IST*. [Shafer: EH-E].

**Wanang** *other names:* Jalpaiguri-Garo [allo]. *Cf:* Garo<sup>5</sup>, Jalpaiguri *also:* grp. *see also* BURLING 1959.

STEDT data: (BG) JAM-ETY.WANANG <3>

**Wanching [loc]** *Cf:* Konyak *also:* grp, Angwanku [grp]; [other Konyak locations] Mulung, Changnyu, Wakching, Sima, Tablung; ['dialects' of Konyak] Konyak [grp]. one of the places where the 'standard dialect of Konyak' (Angwanku) is spoken.

**Wancho** *Group:* a Naga group in extreme Northeastern Nagaland and adjacent part of Tirap Division, Arunachal MAR:380. *other names:* Banpara [paleo]; Banferia-Naga [paleo] (pre-British administration paleonym); Barmithunia [paleo]; Bor-Banchang [paleo]; Haru-Banchang [paleo]; Haru-Mithunia [paleo]; Joboka [paleo] is a variant spelling of Jokoba MAR:384 (all the above are paleonyms for the Wancho current in the days of Ahom control of what is now Arunachal Pradesh). *Cf:* Nagish *also:* grp; Baric [grp]; [other branches of Nagish [grp] *IST*] Nocte, Phom, Moshang, Angwanku, Chang-1; [other sections of Baric [grp] *IST*] Barish [grp]; [units of Wancho *IST*] Muthun; [other references] Konyak [grp], Changnoi, Wangcho, Changjan, Tangjan, Niauxa, Changnyu. *Dialect:* [as Banpara] a branch of Nagish [grp], a section of Baric [grp] *IST*. [Shafer: Brc-Ng Benedict: Kyk].

closely related to Konyak and Nocte, Changnoi, Joboka, Muthun; 'its affinity with Konyak is so great that it may considered to be one speech' DAS GUPTA RES. 5.1, P. 25. For Wancho clan names see DUTTA, RES. 4.2, P. 19-20.

STEDT data: (NN) GEM-CNL.WANCHO <466>; JAM-ETY.WAN <18>; JAM-GSTC.WANCHO <11>; JAM-TSR.WANCHO <1>; WTF-PNN.WA <112>

**Wanga** *Group:* a Haimi group of Burma MAR:399. *Cf:* Haimi; *also:* other Haimi groups Haimi.

**Wangcho** *Group:* 'a Konyak group on the northernmost Burma border' LEHMAN. *Cf:* Konyak *also:* grp, Wancho. probably the same as Wancho.

**Wangdang [loc]** *Cf:* Newang. *Dialect:* Newang. name of village in Nepal; a Swadesh list from was collected by HOLZHAUSEN AND VESALAINEN 1972.

**Wangu** *Group:* a Pyengu group of Burma MAR:399. *Cf:* Leinsi, Pyengu, Htangan, Nau'aw.

Waqên, Waqie *see* Wayen [loc?]

Wasi, Wasizi [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, Jiuziying-Qiang-a, Yanmen-Qiang, Puxi-Qiang, Heishui-Qiang; [recorded varieties of Wasi-Qiang] Liping-Qiang, Heping-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 SUN 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, Gaodongshan-Qiang, and Anzitou-Qiang *WEN (IBID.) AND 1943*. Autoloconyms of varieties named but not recorded by *WEN 1941* are listed in IPA transcription with Chinese Pinyin equivalent, as follows: [ja·kə] Zutou, [kʰo·ɔ] Goutou, [ɿɿ·mə] Baitukan, [mə·tə] Da'aiming, [ja·ɔ] Xiao'aiming, [bia·pʰie] Manianping (the above locales are on the west side of the Minjiang River); [ua·je·pʰie] Wayaoping, [to·lo·kə] 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]
- Wayaoping       *see*      Wasi-Qiang [loc] [pi]
- Wayen [loc?]**      *Cf:* Amdo, Tibetan *also:* grp. *Dialect:* 'a dialect of the Northern (Amdo) branch of Northeast Tibetan' *MILLER 1969*.  
may refer to Waqên [ctt] (Waqie [pi]) village in Hongyuan county, Sichuan province, China.
- Wayu              *see*      Hayu
- Wayung           *see*      Yamphe
- Wa-Khawk**       *Dialect of Maru ETHNOLOGUE*
- We                *see*      Khamngan
- Wei                *see*      Central-Tibetan  
Weigu-Qiang [pi]
- Weibao           *see*      Dongshan-Yi [pi/loc]  
First-Dongshan-Yi [pi/loc]
- Weicheng        *see*      Minqiang-Yi [pi/loc]  
Yadu-Qiang [loc] [pi]
- Weigu            *see*      Heishui-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
Weigu-Qiang [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*      Heihu-Qiang [pi/loc]
- Weining [pi]**       *other names:* Wei-ning [allo] [wg]. *Cf:* Nasö *also:* grp, Ko-p'u, Ulu, Lolo [grp]. *Dialect:* one of the three main divisions of Nasö *STL 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] [tpi] 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 [cet]  
First-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc]  
Minqiang-Yi [pi/loc]  
Second-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc]  
Third-Lolopho-Yi [cet]  
Third-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc]  
Western-Yi
- Weixi [loc] [pi]**      *other names:* Wei-hsi [allo] [wg]. *Cf:* Moso, Naxi. *Dialect:* Moso *FU 1941, 1943*.
- Weizang          *see*      Central-Tibetan
- Weizang-Tibetan   *see*      Central-Tibetan
- Weizhou          *see*      Luobuzhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
Suoqiaozhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
Yanmen-Qiang [loc] [pi]
- Welam**              *Group:* 'a tribe in Burma, probably Kalyokengnyu' *MAR:400*. *Cf:* Khamngan. Kalyokengnyu = Khamngan.
- Welaung**           *Group:* 'a Southern Chin group' *BAREIGTS*. *Cf:* Chin *also:* grp. *also listed in LSI*.
- Wenchuan        *see*      Anzitou-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
Gaodongshan-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]  
Yanmen-Qiang [loc] [pi]
- Wenshan          *see*      Azha [auto] [pi/cet]  
Bai [pi]  
Southeastern-Yi
- Wenxi            *see*      Azha [auto] [pi/cet]
- Wenxi-Yi         *see*      Azha [auto] [pi/cet]
- 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-East-Himalayish**   *a sub-section of East-Himalayish [grp], a section of Bodic [grp] IST*. 16:42 3/20/90 *Cf:* East-Himalayish *also:* grp; Bodic [grp]; [other sub-sections of East-Himalayish [grp] *IST*] Eastern-East-Himalayish; [units of Western-East-Himalayish *IST*] Dumi, Bahing, Chaurasya, Thulung. [Shafer: EH-W].

**Western-Innovative-Tibetan** Cf: Tibetan *also*: grp; [other subgroups of Tibetan *NISHI*] Western-Archaic-Tibetan, Central-Tibetan, Southern-Tibetan, Khams-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-Kiranti** *other names*: Sunwar-Thulung [allo] *HANSSON* 1989. Cf: Kiranti; *also*: other subgroups of Kiranti *HANSSON* 1989 Central-Kiranti, Eastern-Kiranti. *Dialect*: subgroup of Kiranti *HANSSON* 1989.

Western-Na *see* Western-Naxi [pi]

**Western-Naxi [pi]** *other names*: Western-Na-hsi [allo] [wg]. Cf: Naxi; *also*: other dialects of NaxiEastern-Naxi; [subdialects of Western-Naxi] Dayanzhen-Naxi, Lijiangba-Naxi, Baoshanzhou-Naxi. *Dialect*: of Naxi *HE ET AL.* 1985.  
comprises the larger part of Naxi speakers (200,000, or more than 80 per cent). Spoken primarily in Lijiang, Zhongdian, Weixi, and Yongsheng counties, Yunnan province, China; secondarily in Heqiang, Jianchuan, Lanping, Dêqên, and Gongshan counties, Yunnan, in Pijiangcun of Yongningba in Ninglang county, Yunnan, in Eya of Muli county, Sichuan, in Daozui of Yanyuan county, Sichuan, and in Markam county, Tibet *HE ET AL.* 1985.

Western-Old-Kuki *see* Aimol  
Anal  
Biate  
Chiru  
Hallam  
Rangkhoh  
Kolhrehng  
Kom  
Kyau  
Lamgang  
Luhupa  
Southern-Luhupa  
Tarao

Western-Tani *see* Apatani

**Western-Yi** *other names*: [la<sup>21</sup>·lo<sup>33</sup>·pa<sup>21</sup>] [ethno] [IPA], [mi<sup>13</sup>·sa<sup>21</sup>·pa<sup>21</sup>] [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 Midu and Jingdong counties (bordering the Central Yi subgroup), on the south by Jinggu county and Lancang Lahu NA county (bordering the Southern Yi subgroup), on the west by Tengchong and Longling counties, and on the north by Yongsheng and Heqing counties (bordering the Northern Yi subgroup). On a county by county basis, Western Yi is distributed as follows: (a) (primary locations) Xiaguan municipality, Dali, Yangbi, Yongping, Heqing, Xingyun, Yunlong, Jianchuan, Midu, Binchuan, and Eryuan counties, Weishan Yi NA county, and Nanjian Yi NA county (all in the Dali Bai NA prefecture); Lincang, Shuangjiang, Fengqing, Yunxian, and Zhenkang counties, Cangyuan 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-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, North-Central-Barish, South-Central-Barish; [units of West-Barish *IST*] Bodo, Dimasa, Lalung, Moran, Tipura; [other sections of Baric [grp] *IST*] Nagish [grp]. [Shafer: Br-W].

**West-Bodish** Cf: Tibetan *also*: grp [Shafer: Bd-W].Ladakhi  
Western-Archaic-Tibetan  
Purik

**West-Central-Himalayish [grp]** *a section of* Bodic [grp], a division of Tibeto-Burman *IST*. 16:37 3/20/90 Cf: Bodic *also*: grp; [other sections of Bodic [grp] *IST*] West-Himalayish [grp], East-Himalayish [grp], Bodish [grp]; [branches of West-Central-Himalayish [grp] *IST*] Chepang, Hayu, Magar. [Shafer: Bdc-WCH].

West-Central-Himalayish [grp] *see* Bodic [grp]  
Bodish-x  
East-Himalayish [grp]  
Gurung  
Jiarong [pi]  
Tsangla

**West-Himalayish [grp]** *a section of* Bodic [grp], a division of Tibeto-Burman *IST*. 16:38 3/20/90 Cf: Bodic *also*: grp; [other sections of Bodic [grp] *IST*] Bodish [grp], East-Himalayish [grp], West-Central-Himalayish [grp]; [branches of West-Himalayish [grp] *IST*] Northwestern-West-Himalayish, North-Northwestern-West-Himalayish, Almora, Janggali, Eastern-West-Himalayish. [Shafer: Bdc-WH].

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 *IST*] Kabui, Maram, Zeme; [other branches of Kukish [grp] and sections of Burmic [grp] *IST*, see cross-referencing 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, Khoanh *see* Khoanh [exo]  
Lolo·(White)  
Mung

Wo'er *see* Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]

Wokha	<i>see</i>	Kyong [auto] Lotha Ndreng [loc] Tsontsü [auto]
<b>Wokha-1</b>	<i>Cf.</i>	Lotha; <i>also</i> : Lotha groups Kyong, Tsontsü; [Lotha areas] Ndreng. is related to Wokha-2. <i>Dialect</i> : standard dialect of Lotha in Ndreng country MAR:355.
<b>Womatu</b>	<i>STEDT data</i> :	(CHIN) GHL-PPB.WOMATU <73>
<b>Womtu [loc]</b>	<i>other names</i> :	Vamtu [allo] is a variant spelling of Vawmtu IST P. 8. <i>Cf.</i> Chinbok, Kanpetlet. is related to Wokha-3. 'spoken north of Chinbok, at eastern edge' LEHMAN; probably = Kanpetlet. See also LUCE 1959, BST II, P. 129.
<b>Woni [grp] [exo]</b>	<i>Cf.</i>	Lolo <i>also</i> : grp; [languages called 'Woni'] Mahei, Eshan, Woni. Chinese exonym for various Central Lolo groups in Southwest Yunnan. <i>Cf.</i> Lolo <i>also</i> : grp, Woni [grp]; [other languages called 'Woni'] Mahei, Eshan. [Shafer: Lo-S]. <i>STEDT data</i> : (LO-S) JAM-GSTC.WONI <2>; JAM-TSR.WO <36>
Wu	<i>see</i>	Wuding·Yi [pi/loc]
Wubu	<i>see</i>	Zhongsanku·Qiang [pi]
Wuding	<i>see</i>	Luquan-Lisu [loc] [pi] Wuding·Yi [pi/loc]
<b>Wuding·Yi [pi/loc]</b>	<i>other names</i> :	Wüdn̄g·Yí [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Wu-ting-I [wg]; Hóng·Yí [exo] is a variant spelling of Hung-I [wg] (Chinese exonym meaning 'Red Yi'). <i>Cf.</i> Diandongbei·Yi; <i>also</i> : other subdialects of Diandongbei·Yi Wulu·Yi, Qiaowu·Yi, Xundian·Yi, Kun'an·Yi. <i>Dialect</i> : subdialect of Diandongbei·Yi, itself subgroup of Eastern·Yi. Wuding is a county in Yunnan province. Spoken in Wuding, Yongren, and Yanxing counties (all in Yunnan province).
<b>Wui</b>	<i>other names</i> :	Wai [allo] (seen in SREEDHAR, P. 22). <i>Cf.</i> Yimchungru; <i>also</i> : other dialects of Yimchungru Tikhir, Tirkhir, Chirr, Minir, Pherrongre. <i>Dialect</i> : Yimchungru MAR:400.
Wuliang	<i>see</i>	Naxi [pi]
Wulu·Yi	<i>see</i>	Diandongbei·Yi Kun'an·Yi [pi/loc] Wuding·Yi [pi/loc] Xundian·Yi [pi/loc]
Wumeng	<i>see</i>	Wumeng·Yi [pi/loc]
<b>Wumeng·Yi [pi/loc]</b>	<i>other names</i> :	Wumeng·Yí [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Wu-meng-I [wg]. <i>Cf.</i> Dianqian·Yi; <i>also</i> : other dialects of Dianqian·Yi Shuixi·Yi, Mangbu·Yi, Wusa·Yi. <i>Dialect</i> : of Dianqian·Yi, itself a subgroup of Eastern·Yi. Wumeng is a mountain range in Northeast Yunnan. Spoken in parts of Zhaotong, Ludian, and Yongshan counties (all in Yunnan province).
Wumeng·Yí	<i>see</i>	Wumeng·Yi [pi/loc]
Wumushu	<i>see</i>	Cimulin·Qiang [pi]
Wung	<i>see</i>	Tangkhu

Wusa	<i>see</i>	Wusa·Yi [pi]
<b>Wusa·Yi [pi]</b>	<i>other names</i> :	Wusa·Yí [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Wu-sa-I [wg]. <i>Cf.</i> Dianqian·Yi; <i>also</i> : other dialects of Dianqian·Yi Mangbu·Yi, Shuixi·Yi, Wumeng·Yi; [subdialects of Wusa·Yi] Weining·Yi, Hezhang·Yi, Henke·Yi; [cross-categorizations] Noesu. <i>Dialect</i> : of Dianqian·Yi, itself a subgroup of Eastern·Yi. Wusa is probably an ethnonym. Spoken in Weining, Shuicheng, Hezhang, and Nayong counties (all in Guizhou province), and Yiliang, Huize, and Xuanwei counties (all in Yunnan province). Partially co-extensive with language called 'Noesu'.
Wuwei	<i>see</i>	Tianzhu·Tibetan [loc] [pi]

## X

Xi'er	<i>see</i>	Mawo·Qiang [pi]
Xiabaishui	<i>see</i>	Xiabaishui·Qiang [loc] [pi]
<b>Xiabaishui·Qiang [loc] [pi]</b>	<i>other names</i> :	Hsia-pai-shui·Ch'iang [allo] [wg]. <i>Cf.</i> Yanmen·Qiang; <i>also</i> : other varieties of Yanmen·Qiang WEN 1941 Qingtuping·Qiang, Tongshanzhai·Qiang, Luobuzhai·Qiang, Suoqiaozhai·Qiang. <i>Dialect</i> : variety of Yanmen·Qiang WEN 1941. name from place where spoken, i.e. Xiabaishui village (IPA [gɯ·ka]), Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China. Brief comparative morphology and a few lexical items provided by WEN 1941.
Xiaerba	<i>see</i>	Sherpa·Tibetan
Xiaguan	<i>see</i>	Western·Yi
Xiahe, Xiahe·Tibetan [allo] [pi]	<i>see</i>	Labrang·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Xialongba	<i>see</i>	Weigu·Qiang [pi]
Xiameng	<i>see</i>	Daqishan·Qiang [loc] [pi]
Xiang	<i>see</i>	Muda [auto] [pi]
Xiangcheng, Xiangcheng·Tibetan [allo] [pi]	<i>see</i>	Qagchêng·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Xiangyun	<i>see</i>	Central·Yi First·Lolopho·Yi [cet] Third·Lolopho·Yi [cet]
Xiangze	<i>see</i>	Zanda·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Xiao'aiming	<i>see</i>	Wasi·Qiang [loc] [pi]
Xiaochang	<i>see</i>	Heihu·Qiang [pi/loc]
Xiaoheshui	<i>see</i>	Cimulin·Qiang [pi]
Xiaohuodi	<i>see</i>	Puxi·Qiang [pi]
Xiaojiaban	<i>see</i>	Dongshan·Yi [pi/loc]
Xiaoliuxing	<i>see</i>	Jiuziying·Qiang-a [pi]
Xiaopuxi, Xiaoqishanzhai	<i>see</i>	Puxi·Qiang [pi]
Xiaozhai	<i>see</i>	Zhongsanku·Qiang [pi]
Xiaozhaizi	<i>see</i>	Hou'erku·Qiang [loc] [pi] Puxi·Qiang [pi]
Xiashuitang	<i>see</i>	Jiuziying·Qiang-a [pi]

Xiayangshan, Xiayinshan *see* Mawo-Qiang [pi]

Xiazhuang *see* Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]

**Xichang [pi]** *other names:* Xichang-Lolo [allo] is a variant spelling of Hsi-ch'ang-Lolo [wg], Sikang-Lolo. *Cf:* Lolo *also:* grp. ≠Xikang-Tibetan. *Dialect:* a Northern Lolo dialect *FU* 1944.

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 Ganxiangxing [pi], Kan-hsiang-ying [wg] (name of town which is the seat of Xide county; *STL's* spelling 'Kang-' reflects Southwest 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, Hsifan. *Cf:* Hor *also:* grp, Hor, Manyak, Menia, Meli, Muli, Lolo [grp]. Horpa = Hor. [Shafer: Lo-? Benedict: Lo-?].

*see* Dzorgaish [grp]

Xigazê *see* Chomo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
Gyangzê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
Gyirong-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
Sherpa-Tibetan  
Tingri-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
Xikazê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Xige-Qiang *see* Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]

Xikang *see* Khams-Tibetan [wt]  
Xikang-Tibetan [loc] [pi]

**Xikang-Tibetan [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Hsi-k'ang-Tibetan [allo] [wg] (seen in *MILLER* 1969) is a variant spelling of Old-Hsi-K'ang-Tibetan [wg]. *Cf:* Tibetan *also:* grp, Kang, Khams, Kangding, Amdo. ≠Xichang. *Dialect:* East branch of Northeast Tibetan *MILLER* 1969; roughly corresponds to the 'Kang' group in the mainland Chinese classification (Miller's 'Northeast Tibetan' is composed of the East or Xikang branch, and the North or Amdo branch). paleotoponym for what was once a separate administrative territory, but now comprises the western part of Sichuan province, China; see also Khams.

Xikazê *see* Xikazê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

**Xikazê-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names:* Rikaze-Tibetan [allo/loc] [pi] is a variant spelling of Jih-k'a-tse-Tibetan [wg], zhis-ka-rtse [wt]. *Cf:* Tibetan *also:* grp; Central-Tibetan; [other dialects of Central-Tibetan, see cross-references field for] Central-Tibetan. *Dialect:* Central-Tibetan *NISHI* 3.08, *NISHIDA* 1970. spoken in Xikazê (Rikaze) county, Xigazê district, Tibetan NA region, China.

Xingfu *see* Heihu-Qiang [pi/loc]

Xinglong *see* Daqishan-Qiang [loc] [pi]

Xingren *see* Eastern-Yi  
Pannan-Yi [pi/loc]  
Panxian-Yi [pi/loc]

Xingyi *see* Eastern-Yi

Xingyun *see* Western-Yi

Xining *see* Xining-Tibetan [loc] [pi]

**Xining-Tibetan [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Hsi-ning-Tibetan [allo] [wg]. *Cf:* Amdo-Tibetan. *Dialect:* Amdo-Tibetan *NISHIDA* 1970, p. 165; not recorded in *NISHI*. spoken in Xining, capital of Qinghai province, China. Xining comprises a large, polyglot, metropolitan area with speakers of Tibetan, Chinese, and Mongolian dialects; the Tibetan autonym is unknown.

Xinping *see* Exin-Yi [pi]  
Southern-Yi  
Yangwu [pi]

Xinyingpan *see* Qinghua-Pumi [pi]

**Xishan-Yi [pi/loc]** *other names:* Xīshān-Yí [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Hsi-shan-I [wg]. *Cf:* Western-Yi; *also:* other dialects of Western-Yi Dongshan-Yi; [subdialects of Xishan-Yi] First-Xishan-Yi, Second-Xishan-Yi, Third-Xishan-Yi; [other varieties of Xishan-Yi] Minqiang-Yi. *Dialect:* of Western-Yi. artificial loconym (= 'West Mountain'). Spoken in an area extending westward of the Weishan plateau, across the former Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Ma'an districts, i.e. Dali, Yunxian, Changning, Lincang, Shuangjiang, Midu, Jingdong, and Jinggu counties (all in Yunnan province)

Xishuangbanna *see* Ake [auto] [pi]  
Akha [auto]  
Ha'ai-Hani [pi]  
Muda [auto] [pi]

**Xixia [\*] [pi]** *a branch of Burmish IST; an extinct language of Central Asia with affinities to Lolo, with a complex ideographic script invented ca. 1036 see NISHIDA 1967. other names:* Hsi-hsia [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of Sihia (both seen in *IST*); Tangut [allo] (name used by Russian scholars like Kepping and Sofronov). *Cf:* Tosu, Lolo *also:* grp. [Shafer: Bm-Hshs].

Xma *see* Qiang [pi]

**Xongsai** *STEDT data:* (KUK) GHL-PPB.XONGSAI <62>

Xongsai [allo] *see* Tlongsai

Xuanwei *see* Weining-Yi [pi/loc]  
Wusa-Yi [pi]



- Xuecheng *see* Daqishan-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
 Xueliang *see* Luquan [pi]  
 Xundian *see* Xundian-Yi [pi/loc]  
**Xundian-Yi [pi/loc]** *other names:* Xúndiàn-Yí [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Hsün-tien-I [wg]; Gepo [ethno] [pi] is a variant spelling of Ko-p'o [wg]. *Cf:* Diandongbei-Yi; *also:* other subdialects of Diandongbei-Yi Wulu-Yi, Qiaowu-Yi, Wuding-Yi, Kun'an-Yi. *Dialect:* subdialect of Diandongbei-Yi, itself a subgroup of Eastern-Yi.  
 Xundian is a county in Yunnan province. Spoken in Xundian, Luquan, Huize, Songming, Luxi, Shizong, Luoping, and Mile counties (all in Yunnan province).  
 Xīshān-Yí *see* Xishan-Yi [pi/loc]

## Y

- Ya'an *see* Northern-Yi  
 Ya-i-sai-O *see* Yayisai-Enu [loc] [pi]  
 Ya-ni-Ha *see* Aini-Hani [auto] [pi]  
**Yabein** *Cf:* Burmese. *Dialect:* Burmese  
 VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977.  
**Yacham [loc]** *other names:* Yachamsha [allo]; Dopdor [allo] is a variant spelling of Dopdarya, Dupdoria. *Cf:* Ao; Tengsa; *also:* other members of the Tengsa sub-unit *IST* Lepcha; [other sub-units of Ao *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>; WTF-PNN.YACHAM-TENGSA <1>  
 Yachamsha [allo] *see* Yacham [loc]  
 Yachongr, Yachumi [exo] *see* Yimchungru  
 Yadong *see* Chomo-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
 Yadu *see* Heping-Qiang [loc] [pi]  
 Yadu-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, Cimulin-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* Gè'gyai-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
 Yahaw, Yahow *see* Zahao  
 Yajiang *see* Muya [pi]  
 Nyagquka-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]  
 Zhába

- Yajiang-Tibetan [allo] [pi] *see* Nyagquka-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; Roi [allo] HALE 1980. *Cf:* Bantawa; Eastern-East-Himalayish; Yakkha; 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 'Yakkha'; the situation is complicated by the fact that terms like 'Yakkha', 'Yakha', 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>

- Yakhain *see* Arakanese

- Yakkha** *a member of* Southern-East-Kiranti, a subgroup of East-Kiranti [grp] HANSSON 1989. *other names:* Yakkha-cea [autogloss] is a variant spelling of Yakkhaba-cea, Yakkha-sala, Yakkhaba-sala; Dewan-sala [autogloss] HANSSON 1989. *Cf:* Southern-East-Kiranti; East-Kiranti *also:* grp; Rai [grp]; [other members of Southern-East-Kiranti HANSSON 1989] Belhariya, Chhulung, Athpariya, Chhintang, Phangduwali, Lumba-Yakkha, Mugali. Yakkha, Yakkha-cea, Yakkha-sala is related to Yakkha-x = South-Lorong; is related to Yakkha-xx = Yamphe; is related to Yakkhaba = South-Lorong; is related to Yakha. Yakkhaba-cea, Yakkhaba-sala is related to Yakkhaba = South-Lorong; is related to Yakkhaba-kha, Yakkhaba-khaṭe = Yamphe. ≠Akha; ≠Aka = Tenae.  
 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], Choubise, Khuwaphok, Dandabajar, and Bodhe (the above in Dhankuta district); Ankhibuin, 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>

- Yakkha-Dewan** *STEDT data:* (E) AW-TBT.YAK-DEW <1>

- Yakkha-x *see* South-Lorong  
 Yakkha-xx *see* Yamphe  
 Yakkhaba [allo] *see* South-Lorong  
 Yakkhaba-cea-x *see* Lumba-Yakkha  
 Yakkhaba-kha *see* Yamphe  
 Yakkhaba-khaṭe *see* South-Lorong  
 Lumba-Yakkha  
 Yamphe  
 Yakkhaba-Lorong *see* South-Lorong  
 Yakkhaba-sala, Yakkha-sala *see* South-Lorong  
 Lumba-Yakkha  
 Yamphe  
 Yakthomba [allo] *see* Yakha

Yakthunba	<i>see</i>	Yakha
Yakthungba	<i>see</i>	Limbu Yakha
Yalong	<i>see</i>	Naxi [pi]
Yamchong [exo], Yamchongrr	<i>see</i>	Yimchungru
Yamne	<i>see</i>	Pangi Pasi

**Yamphe** *a member of Northern-East-Kiranti, a subgroup of East-Kiranti HANSSON 1989. other names: yamphe-kha [autogloss] is a variant spelling of yakkhaba-kha, yakkhaba-khaʔe, yamphu-kha-x HANSSON 1989; Jimi-Yamphe [ethno], Yakkha-xx [ethno], Newahang-Yamphe [ethno], Mewahang-Yamphe [ethno], Ketra-Rai [ethno] (local denotations for tribal groups that speak Yamphe HANSSON 1989). Cf. Rai also: grp; Northern-East-Kiranti; East-Kiranti; Newahang, Timta; [other members of Northern-East-Kiranti HANSSON 1989] North-Lorong, South-Lorong, Yamphu; [other sub-groups of East-Kiranti Hansson 1989] Eastern-East-Kiranti, Southern-East-Kiranti. Yamphu-kha-x is related to Yamphu-kha = Yamphu. Yakkha-xx is related to Yakkha-x = South-Lorong; is related to Yakkha-cea, Yakkha-sala, Yakkha = Yakkha. Yakkhaba-kha, Yakkhaba-khaʔe is related to Yakkhaba = South-Lorong; is related to Yakkhaba-cea, Yakkhaba-sala = Yakkha. Pa-o-Yamphe ≠ Pa-o.*  
*'√ spoken in the north of Sankhuwasabha district, around the upper Arun valley south of Hatiya [Nepal]'; 'the most common autoglossonym seems to be "yakkhaba-kha", but here the label of Yamphe has been chosen, since it is attested only for this language' HANSSON 1989. Local varieties HANSSON 1989 include: Khokda (in Num panchayat); Pakhola (in Tungkhaling); Ala and Uling (both in Pathibare panchayat); Pa-o-Yamphe (in Sekidim of Makalu panchayat); Sibao-Yamphe (in Wayung of Makalu panchayat). STEDT data: (E) AW-TBT.YAM <4>*

**Yamphu** *a member of Northern-East-Kiranti, a subgroup of East-Kiranti HANSSON 1989; a Kiranti [grp] language of East Nepal MICHAÏLOVSKY 1975; a Rai [grp] language of the upper Arun valley in East Nepal HOLZHAUSEN AND VESALAINEN 1972 may be a dialect of Lohorong ETHNOLOGUE. other names: Yangphu [allo]; Yamphu-kha [autogloss] HANSSON 1989. Cf. Kiranti also: grp; Rai [grp]; Northern-East-Kiranti; East-Kiranti; Newahang, Timta; [other members of Northern-East-Kiranti HANSSON 1989] North-Lorong, South-Lorong, Yamphe; [other sub-groups of East-Kiranti HANSSON 1989] Eastern-East-Kiranti, Southern-East-Kiranti. Yamphu-kha is related to Yamphu-kha-x = Yamphe.*  
*'√ somewhat intermediate between Northern and Southern Lorung'; '√ spoken only within a small region in the panchayat of Mattsayapokhari in Sankhuwasabha district [Nepal]' HANSSON 1989. Swadesh word list collected by HOLZHAUSEN AND VESALAINEN 1972.*

Yamphu-kha-x	<i>see</i>	Yamphe
Yanbe [allo]	<i>see</i>	Yanbye
Yanbian	<i>see</i>	Eastern-Naxi [pi] Shengzha [pi] Yongsheng-Lisu [loc] [pi]

**Yanbye** *other names: Yanbe [allo] is a variant spelling of Yangye, Yanbye ETHNOLOGUE. Cf. Burmese. Dialect: Burmese VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN 1977.*

**Yanchok [loc]** *Cf. Magar also: grp-1, Magar [grp]-2. Magari = Magar [grp]-1, Magar [grp]-2. Dialect: Magari CSDPN.*

Yanfeng	<i>see</i>	Lipho [auto] [cet]
Yang	<i>see</i>	Yangwu [pi]
Yang [exo]	<i>see</i>	Pa-o [auto]
Yang'er	<i>see</i>	Luhua-Qiang-a [pi]
Yang-Sangchu	<i>see</i>	Tangam
Yangbi	<i>see</i>	First-Dongshan-Yi [pi/loc] Third-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc] Western-Yi

Yangdian	<i>see</i>	Wasi-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Yangjakot	<i>see</i>	Gurung

**Yangphe** *STEDT data: (E) AW-TBT.YANGPHE <1>*

Yangphu	<i>see</i>	Newang Timta
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Yangphu [allo]	<i>see</i>	Yamphu
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**Yangrupe** *Cf. Limbu; also: other dialects of Limbu HANSSON 1989 Taplejung, Panthare, Phedappe, Saba. Dialect: of Limbu HANSSON 1989. spoken in a small region south of the Kabeli river in the extreme north of the Panchthar district, Eastern Nepal HANSSON 1989.*

Yangtalai	<i>see</i>	Bwe-a [exo] Yintale [exo]
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Yangtalai [exo]	<i>see</i>	Yintale [exo]
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Yangtse, Yangtsepakha	<i>see</i>	Salabekha
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Yangtze	<i>see</i>	Lipho [auto] [cet]
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**Yangwu [pi]** *other names: Yang-wu [allo] [wg]. Cf. Hani also: grp. Dialect: Hani [grp] KAO 1955, TSR. village in Xinping county, Yunnan province, China*

Yangye	<i>see</i>	Yanbye
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Yani	<i>see</i>	Aini-Hani [auto] [pi] ≠ Yano [auto]
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Yani-Hani [allo] [pi]	<i>see</i>	Aini-Hani [auto] [pi]
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Yanmen	<i>see</i>	Yanmen-Qiang [loc] [pi]
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**Yanmen-Qiang [loc] [pi]** *other names: Yen-men-Ch'iang [allo] [wg]. Cf. Qiang; also: other subgroups of Qiang WEN 1941 Hou'erku-Qiang, Luhua-Qiang, Zhongsanku-Qiang, Wasi-Qiang, Jiuziying-Qiang-a, Puxi-Qiang, Heishui-Qiang, Xiabaishui-Qiang, Qingtuping-Qiang, Tongshanzhai-Qiang, Luobuzhai-Qiang, Suoqiaozhai-Qiang. Dialect: subgroup of Qiang WEN 1941 corresponding more or less to the northern 1/3 of Mianchi-Qiang, a subgroup of Southern-Qiang posited by SUN 1981 (Sun's Mianchi-Qiang includes Yanmen village itself). name from the area where spoken, i.e. Yanmen stream and village, Weizhou district, Wenchuan county, Ngawa Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China; area in question borders Maowen Qiang*

NA county to the north. Subgroup of Qiang posited by WEN 1941 includes such recorded localities as Xiabaishui-Qiang, Qingtuping-Qiang, Tongshanzhai-Qiang, Luobuzhai-Qiang and Suoqiaozhai-Qiang (qq.v.). Autoloconyms of varieties named but not recorded by WEN 1941 are listed in IPA transcription with Chinese Pinyin equivalent, as follows: [sɿ·ka] 'Shangbaishui', [ɿo·bui] 'Niunaozhai', [dzɿ·kʰuɿ] 'Shuijingwan', [kʰu·tei] 'Yueli', [ɿu·pa] 'Fangmaping', [lo·ku·ta] 'Luoguada', [ɿo·pə·ci·li] 'Huaguoyuan', [wa·da·ke] 'Dazhaizi', [ɿgu·tsɿ·ke] 'Xiaozhaizi'.

**Yano [auto]** *Group:* Dafla people living in Sepila area of Arunachal Pradesh. *other names:* Yano·Dafla [allo]. Cf. Mising. ≠Yani = Aini·Hani. [Shafer: ?Bdc-Bmc Benedict: AMD].

Yano·Dafla [allo] *see* Yano [auto]

Yanshan *see* Azha [auto] [pi/cet]  
Southeastern·Yi

Yanxing *see* Wuding·Yi [pi/loc]

Yanyuan *see* Eastern·Naxi [pi]  
Guabie·Naxi [loc] [pi]  
Northern·Yi  
Pumi [exo] [pi]  
Shengzha [pi]  
Taoba·Pumi [pi]  
Western·Naxi [pi]  
Yongningba·Naxi [loc] [pi]  
Yongsheng·Lisu [loc] [pi]

Yao *see* ≠Yaw

Yao'an *see* Central·Yi  
Lolopho·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, Taungyo, 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-KukishSouth-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]

**Yayisai·Enu [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Ya-i-sai·O-nu [allo]  
[wg]. Cf. Enu·Hani. *Dialect:* variety of Enu·Hani *LI* 1979  
and *LI ET AL.* 1986.  
spoken in Yayisai in Mojiang Hani NA county, Yunnan province,  
China. *LI* 1979 and *LI ET AL.* 1986 give brief comparative phonological  
notes and a few lexical items.

Yeh-Jen *see* Lisu [grp]

Yeinbaw [exo] *see* Yinbaw

**YeJin [exo]** Cf. Jinghpaw, Lisu.  
lit. 'wild men' (cf. Chinese *ye* 野); 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* Yanmen-Qiang [loc] [pi]

**Yi (Dafang)** *STEDT data:* (LO-N) DQ-DAFANG.DAFANG  
<127>; JZ-YI.YIDF <131>; PC.DAFANG <1>; ZMYYC.YI-DAFANG22  
<330>; ZMYYC.YI.DAFANG22 <1004>

**Yi (Liangshan)** *STEDT data:* (LO-N) PC.YI (LIANGSHAN) <1>

**Yi (Lishan)** *STEDT data:* (LO-N) DLF-GAZHUO.YILS <37>

**Yi (Mile)** *STEDT data:* (LO-N) ZMYYC.YI-MILE25 <360>;  
ZMYYC.YI.MILE25 <1004>

**Yi (Mojiang)** *STEDT data:* (LO-N) ZMYYC.YI-MOJING26  
<349>; ZMYYC.YI.MOJING26 <1004>

**Yi (Nanhua)** *STEDT data:* (LO-N) ZMYYC.YI-NH24 <352>;  
ZMYYC.YI.NANHUA24 <1004>; ZMYYC.YI.NANJIAN23 <1004>

**Yi (Nanjan)** *STEDT data:* (LO-N) JZ-YI.YINJ <142>;  
ZMYYC.YI-NJ23 <352>

**Yi (Xide)** *STEDT data:* (LO-N) CSL-YIZD.XYI <498>;  
JAM-GSTC.XIDE LOLOISH <1>; JZ-YI.YIXD <118>; ZMYYC.YI-  
XIDE21 <346>; ZMYYC.YI.XIDE21 <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* Yinbaw

Yimchenger [allo], Yimchungr *see* Yimchungru

**Yimchungru** *Group:* a large tribe in Eastern Nagaland.  
*other names:* Yimchenger [allo] is a variant spelling of  
Yimchungr (seen in *MILLS*), Yimsungr, Yachongr;  
Yimchurr [allo] (seen in *IST*; see remarks); Yemshong  
[exo]; Yachumi [exo] ('Ao exonym for Yimchungru'  
*MAR*:400; 'Sema name for Yimchungru' *MILLS*); Tozhuma  
[exo] (Angami (?) name for Yimchungru *MAR*:398);  
Yamchong [exo] is a variant spelling of Yamchongrr  
(Sangtam exonym *MILLS*). Cf. North·Naga; Kukish *also:*  
grp; [dialects of Yimchungru] Tikhir, Tirkhir, Chirr,  
Minir, Pherrongre, Wui; [other (units) of North-Naga *IST*]  
Ao, Thukumi, Lotha; [other branches of Kukish [grp] *IST*,  
see cross-references for] Kukish [grp]. Sema = Simi.  
*Dialect:* [as Yachumi, Yimchurr] a (unit) of North·Naga, a  
branch of Kukish [grp] *IST*. [Shafer: Kuk-NNg].  
at least some of the allonyms for Yimchungru (if not the name  
Yimchungru itself) would seem to be exonyms; data concerning exact  
usage is scanty. *MICHAILOVSKY* suggests that the variant 'Yimchurr'  
is due to a misreading of the devanagari for 'Yimchungru'.

STEDT data: (NAGA) AW-TBT.YIM <60>; GEM-CNL.YIMCHUNGRI <532>

Yimchurr [allo] *see* Yimchungru

Yimen *see* Exin-Yi [pi]  
Southern-Yi

Yimsungr *see* Yimchungru

**Yinbaw** *other names:* Yimbaw [allo]; Yeinbaw [exo] (Burmese name); Keku [exo] (Padaung designation), Lakhi-phuw [exo] is a variant spelling of Laku-po (Kayah reference) *EMMONS* 1966. *Cf.* Gekho, Karen *also:* grp, Padaung. *Dialect:* *LUCE* 1959 puts Padaung, Yinbaw, and Gekho into a single subgroup of Karen.

Yindi [allo] *see* Yindu

**Yindu** *other names:* Yindi [allo] *Cf.* Khumi dialect of Khumi *ETHNOLOGUE* [Shafer: Kuk-S]. *see also* *BST* P. 194, N. 1.

Yingjiang *see* Hkauri [auto]  
Nhkum [auto]  
Shidan [auto] [pi]

**Yintale [exo]** *Group:* '[Yintale is the] Burmese name for Yangtalai, related to but not the same as Kayah; they live south of the Kayah in Bawlakhe State' *LEHMAN*. *other names:* Yintalet [allo] *ETHNOLOGUE*; Yangtalai [exo] (Shan exonym). *Cf.* Karen *also:* grp, Kayah. [Shafer: Karenic Benedict: Karenic]. *see* Group; autonym unknown.

Yintalet [allo] *see* Yintale [exo]

**Yinuo [pi]** *other names:* Yínuò [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of I-no [wg]. *Cf.* Upper-Northern-Yi; *also:* other dialects of Upper-Northern-Yi Shengzha, Tianba. *Dialect:* subdialect of Upper-Northern-Yi. Speaker population: more than 300,000. Seen in (a) (primary locations) Meigu, Mabian, Leibo, and Ebian counties and parts of Ganluo county (all in Sichuan province); (b) (secondary locations) parts of Yuexi, Zhaojue, and Jinyang counties (all in Sichuan province).

Yo *see* Zo

Yö *see* Yogli

**Yogli** *Group:* 'the northernmost of the Tangsa, between the Namchik and Patkoi' *MAR:400*; 'a subtribe of the Northern Konyak' *MILLS*. *other names:* Yögli [allo] is a variant spelling of Jogli, Jögli. *Cf.* Tangsa-1; *also:* other languages classed as Tangsa, Rangpan, Ranpang, Northern-Konyak, etc. Tangsa-1. information on Namchik, Patkoi? [ed. spb]. STEDT data: (NN) JAM-GSTC.YOGLI <5>; WTF-PNN.YO <64>

**Yokwa** *Cf.* Chin *also:* grp. *Dialect:* Central Chin *VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN* 1977.

Yongbei *see* Lipho [auto] [cet]

Yongning *see* Taoba-Pumi [pi]

**Yongning Naxi (=Moso)** STEDT data: (LO-C) ZMYYC.NAXI.YONGNING29 <1005>

Yongningba *see* Western-Naxi [pi]  
Yongningba-Naxi [loc] [pi]

**Yongningba-Naxi [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Yung-ning-pa-Na-hsi [allo] [wg]; Na [auto] [pi] is a variant spelling of Na [wg], [na<sup>13</sup>] [IPA] (autonym of Yongningba-Naxi speakers living in Yongningba in Ninglang county and in Zuosuo district of Yanyuan county); Malimasa [auto] [pi] is a variant spelling of Ma-li-ma-sa [wg], [ma<sup>33</sup>.li<sup>55</sup>.ma<sup>33</sup>.sa<sup>33</sup>] [IPA] (autonym of about 100 Yongning-Naxi-speaking families living in Weixi county). *Cf.* Eastern-Naxi; *also:* other subdialects of Eastern-Naxi Beiquba-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 Yanyuan 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  
Lipho [auto] [cet]  
Northern-Yi  
Wuding-Yi [pi/loc]

Yongshan *see* Eastern-Yi  
Northern-Yi  
Shengzha [pi]  
Wumeng-Yi [pi/loc]

Yongsheng *see* Beiquba-Naxi [loc] [pi]  
Eastern-Naxi [pi]  
Lijiangba-Naxi [loc] [pi]  
Lipho [auto] [cet]  
Pumi [exo] [pi]  
Qinghua-Pumi [pi]  
Shengzha [pi]  
Taoba-Pumi [pi]  
Western-Naxi [pi]  
Western-Yi  
Yongsheng-Lisu [loc] [pi]

**Yongsheng-Lisu [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Yung-sheng-Li-su [allo] [wg]. *Cf.* Lisu; *also:* other Lisu dialects in China *XU ET AL.* 1986 Nuijiang-Lisu, Luquan-Lisu; [ethnology] Lipho. Lipha = Lipho. *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** *Cf.* Phom. *Dialect:* Phom *MAR:400*.

Yote *see* Zo

You-le-Chi, Youleshan *see* Youle-Jinuo [loc] [pi]

**Youle-Jinuo [loc] [pi]** *other names:* You-le-Chi-no [allo] [wg]. *Cf.* Lolo *also:* grp; Jinuo; [other dialects of Jinuo] Buyuan-Jinuo. *Dialect:* Lolo [grp]. name from Youleshan, old name for Jinuoshan. Speaking population of 10,000 people live in Jinuoshan district of Jinghong county, Shishuangbanna Tai NA prefecture, Yunnan province, China. This is the most widely-spoken dialect, comprising 90 per cent of the Jinuo population; described in detail in *GAI* 1986.

Yüan	<i>see</i>	Yuanjin-Yi [pi] Yuanyang-Yi [loc] [pi]
Yuanjiang	<i>see</i>	Haobai-Hani [pi] Mojiang-Yi [loc] [pi] Southern-Yi Yuanjin-Yi [pi]
<b>Yuanjin-Yi [pi]</b>	<i>other names:</i>	Yuánjīn-Yí [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Yüan-chin-I [wg]. <i>Cf.</i> Southern-Yi; <i>also:</i> subdialects of Yuanjin-Yi Mojiang-Yi, Yuanyang-Yi. <i>Dialect:</i> Southern-Yi. Name from 'Yuanyang' + 'Jinping' counties. Spoken in Yuanyang, Jinping, Mojiang, Yuanjiang, Pu'er, and Jiancheng counties, and Honghe Hani/Yi NA county, Yunnan province, China.
Yuanmou	<i>see</i>	Central-Yi Eastern-Yi
Yuanyang	<i>see</i>	Ha'ai-Hani [pi] Hani-b [auto] [pi] Southern-Yi Yuanjin-Yi [pi] Yuanyang-Yi [loc] [pi]
<b>Yuanyang-Yi [loc] [pi]</b>	<i>other names:</i>	Yuányáng-Yí [allo] [tpi] is a variant spelling of Yüan-yang-I [wg]. <i>Cf.</i> Yuanjin-Yi; <i>also:</i> other subdialects of Yuanjin-Yi Mojiang-Yi. <i>Dialect:</i> subdialect of Yuanjin-Yi, a dialect of Southern-Yi. Name from Yuanyang county. Spoken in Yuanyang and Jinping counties, Yunnan province, China.
Yueli	<i>see</i>	Yanmen-Qiang [loc] [pi]
Yuexi	<i>see</i>	Northern-Yi Shengzha [pi] Tianba [pi] Yinuo [pi]
Yung-ning-pa-Na	<i>see</i>	Yongningba-Naxi [loc] [pi]
Yung-sheng-Li	<i>see</i>	Yongsheng-Lisu [loc] [pi]
Yunlong	<i>see</i>	Western-Yi
Yunnan [loc]	<i>see individual language names, such as:</i>	Aini-Hani [auto] [pi], Ake [auto] [pi], Akha [auto], Axi [auto] [pi/cet], Azha [auto] [pi/cet], Azhe [auto] [pi/cet], Bai [pi], Baihong-Hani [pi], Baoshanzhou-Naxi [loc] [pi], Beiquba-Naxi [loc] [pi], Bijie-Yi [pi/loc], Bika-Hani [pi], Biyue [auto] [pi], Buyuan-Jinuo [loc] [pi], Central-Nusu [pi], Central-Yi, Dêqên-Tibetan [loc] [ctt], Dali-Bai [loc] [pi], Dayanzhen-Naxi [loc] [pi], Dianqian-Yi [loc] [pi], Dongshan-Yi [pi/loc], Dulonghe-Trung [pi] [loc], Eastern-Naxi [pi], Eastern-Yi, Eryuan [pi], Eshan [pi], Exin-Yi [pi], First-Lolopho-Yi [cet], First-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc], Gejiu-Yi [loc] [pi], Gelanghe-Aini [loc] [pi], Ha'ai-Hani [pi], Hani-b [auto] [pi], Haobai-Hani [pi], Heqing [pi], Hkauri [auto], Jeu-g'oe [auto], Jinuo [auto] [pi], Kaduo [auto] [pi], Khams-Tibetan [wt], Kun'an-Yi [pi/loc], Lijiangba-Naxi [loc] [pi], Lipho [auto] [cet], Li-a [pi], Luquan [pi], Luquan-Lisu [loc] [pi], Lyuchun-Hani [loc] [pi], Mangbu-Yi [pi/loc], Minqiang-Yi [pi/loc], Mojiang-Yi [loc] [pi], Muda [auto] [pi], Nasö [grp], Nhkum [auto], Ni [auto] [pi/wg], Northern-Nusu [pi], Northern-Yi, Nu [pi] [exo], Nujiang-Lisu [loc] [pi], Nujiang-Trung [pi] [loc], Nusu [pi] [auto], Panxian-Yi [pi/loc], Pumi [exo] [pi], Qinghua-Pumi [pi],

Second-Lolopho-Yi [cet], Second-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc], Shengzha [pi], Shidan [auto] [pi], Shijian-Yi [pi/loc], Shiping-Yi [loc] [pi], Shuikui-Haoni [loc] [pi], Shuixi-Yi [pi/loc], Southeastern-Yi, Southern-Nusu [pi], Southern-Yi, Taoba-Pumi [pi], Third-Lolopho-Yi [cet], Third-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc], Thongho, Western-Naxi [pi], Western-Yi, Wuding-Yi [pi/loc], Wumeng-Yi [pi/loc], Wusa-Yi [pi], Xundian-Yi [pi/loc], Yangwu [pi], Yayisai-Enu [loc] [pi], Yongningba-Naxi [loc] [pi], Yongsheng-Lisu [loc] [pi], Youle-Jinuo [loc] [pi], Yuanjin-Yi [pi], Yuanyang-Yi [loc] [pi], Zhongdian-Tibetan [loc] [pi]

Yunxian	<i>see</i>	First-Xishan-Yi [pi/loc] Western-Yi
Yushu	<i>see</i>	Chindu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Jiegu-Tibetan [loc] [pi] Nangqên-Tibetan [loc] [ctt] Zhidoi-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]
Utbü	<i>see</i>	Chinbon
Yuxi	<i>see</i>	Bai [pi] Exin-Yi [pi] Southern-Yi
Yuánjīn-Yí	<i>see</i>	Yuanjin-Yi [pi]
Yuányáng-Yí	<i>see</i>	Yuanyang-Yi [loc] [pi]

## Z

<b>Zagaran-Mran</b>	<i>Cf.</i>	Maru dialect of Maru <i>ETHNOLOGUE</i>
Zagunao	<i>see</i>	Hou'erku-Qiang [loc] [pi] Jiashan-Qiang [loc] [pi] Jiuziying-Qiang-b [loc] [pi] Niushan-Qiang [loc] [pi] Ruodazhai-Qiang [loc] [pi] Zengtou-Xiazhai-Qiang [loc] [pi]
<b>Zagunao-Jiarong [pi]</b>	<i>other names:</i>	Tsa-ku-nao-Chia-jung [allo] [wg]. <i>Cf.</i> Jiarong. <i>Dialect:</i> Jiarong JIN 1949, NAGANO 1978. Seat of Lixian county, Aba Tibetan NA prefecture, Sichuan province, China [ed. spb].
<b>Zahao</b>	<i>Group:</i>	'a northern group of Central Chin'
	<i>BAREIGTS. other names:</i>	Zahau [allo] is a variant spelling of Yahaw, Yahow (seen in <i>SHAFFER, LEHMAN</i> ); Laizo [allo] is a variant spelling of Laiyo; Sim [allo] (seen in <i>BAREIGTS</i> ); Zahau-Shimhrin [allo], Lyen-Lyem <i>ETHNOLOGUE. Cf.</i> Chin <i>also:</i> grp, Falam, Laizo [grp]; [other units of Central-Kukish <i>IST</i> ] Bawm, Haka; [other sub-units of Lushai <i>IST</i> ] Lushai, Hmar, Pankhu. Sim ≠ Sima; ≠ Simi; ≠ Simte. <i>Dialect:</i> 'a Falam dialect' <i>LEHMAN</i> ; [as Yahao] a sub-unit of Lushai, a unit of Central-Kukish. [Shafer: Kuk-C]. 'the principal language of Falam District, Chin Special Division' <i>OSBURN 1975.</i>
		Pang Pannai
Zahau [allo]	<i>see</i>	Zahao
Zahau-Shimhrin [allo]	<i>see</i>	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<sup>31</sup>-va<sup>31</sup>] [allo] [IPA] is a variant spelling of Tsai-wa [wg]; Atsi [allo] HANSON 1913 is a variant spelling of Achi IST, Szi IST, Tsi, Aci, Atshi, Atzhi, Atsi-Marú (all from *ETHNOLOGUE*). *Cf. also:* other members of North-Burman IST Achang, Lashi, Phun, Tudza, Taren, Maru; [dialects of Zaiwa] Langwa, Polo; [consult cross-references under entries for:] Kachin. Atsi, Achi ≠ Axi, Asi, Ahi, Ahsi = Ahi. *Dialect:* [as Tsaiwa, 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-ETY.ZAIWA <1>; JAM-GSTC.ATS <3>; JAM-TSR.AT <3>; JAM-VSTB.ATSI <2>; JZ-ZAIWA.ZW <135>; PC.ZAIWA <1>; RJL-DPTB.ATSI <2>; RJL-DPTB.ZAIWA <37>; STC.ATSI <1>; ZMYYC.ZAIWA42 <1004>

**Zakhring** *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-mdafi [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], Róuruo (Chinese) SUN MZYW 1985 P. 63-78.

Zawa *see* Nujiang·Trung [pi] [loc]

Zawalong *see* Nu [pi] [exo]

**Zayein** *other names:* Khaungtou, 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]. *Cf. Tibetan also:* grp; [other dialects of Amdo·Tibetan] Amdo·Tibetan. *Dialect:* Amdo·Tibetan NISHI 6.18.

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

**Zeliangrong [acro]** *Group:* see Remarks. *Cf. Rongmei, Zeliang.* '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, Kutcha, Kachcha·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 ≠ Areng = 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> *STEDT data:* (NAGA) AW-TBT.ZEM <86>; JAM-GSTC.ZEMEI <1>

Zemi *see* Liyang  
Njauna [loc]  
Nruanghmei  
Nzemi [auto]  
Paren [loc]  
Simi

Zemi [allo] *see* Zeme

Zengtou-Shangzhai *see* Hou'erku·Qiang [loc] [pi]

Zengtou-Xiazhai *see* Zengtou·Xiazhai·Qiang [loc] [pi]

**Zengtou·Xiazhai·Qiang [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Tseng-t'ou·Hsia-chai·Ch'iang [allo] [wg]. Cf: Hou'erku·Qiang, Taoping·Qiang-a; *also:* other varieties of Hou'erku·Qiang Niushan·Qiang, Jiashan·Qiang, Taoping·Qiang-b, Ruodazhai·Qiang. *Dialect:* variety of Hou'erku·Ch'iang WEN 1941, 1945; included in the Taoping·Qiang-a subgroup by SUN 1981; treated as Southern·Qiang by CHANG 1967.

name from place where spoken, i.e. Zengtou·Xiazhai village (IPA [q<sup>h</sup>q<sup>21</sup>·lo<sup>55</sup>·yue<sup>33</sup>]), 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·Ch'iang comparative phonology in CHANG 1967.

Zengtou·Zhongzhai *see* Hou'erku·Qiang [loc] [pi]

**Zerungge Rai** *STEDT data:* (MK) AW-TBT.ZER <2>

Zêtang *see* Zêtang·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'ih-tang·Tibetan [wg]. Cf: Tibetan *also:* grp; Central·Tibetan; [other dialects of Central·Tibetan, see cross-references field for] Central·Tibetan. *Dialect:* [as Chidang·Tibetan] Central·Tibetan NISHI 3.14.

spoken in Zêtang (Zedang) in Nêdong (Naidong) county, Shannan district, Tibetan NA region, China. 'Zêtang' and 'Chidang' represent two slightly different transcriptions of the same Tibetan place name.

**Zeuhnang** *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].

Zhaba *see* Pumi [exo] [pi]

**Zhaba (=Queyu)** *STEDT data:* (Q) SHK-ZHABQ.ZHABA <116>; ZMYYC.QUEYU16 <1005>

**Zhábà** Cf: Qiangic. ≠Zhábā (Yajiang 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'a-ya·Tibetan [wg], brag-gyab [wt]. *Dialect:* Khams·Tibetan NISHI 5.10 spoken in Zhag'yab (Chaya) county, Qamdo prefecture, Tibetan NA region, China.

Zhaggo *see* Zhaggo·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

**Zhaggo·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names:* brag-figo [allo] [wt]; Luhuo·Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Lu-huo·Tibetan [wg]. Cf: Tibetan *also:* grp; [other dialects of Amdo·Tibetan] Amdo·Tibetan; [classificatory notes, see Remarks field of] Dawu·Tibetan. *Dialect:* Amdo·Tibetan NISHI 6.22.

spoken in Zhaggo (Luhuo) county, Garzê Tibetan Nationality Autonomous prefecture, Sichuan province.

**Zhang-zhung [\*]** Cf: Kanauri. *Dialect:* 'an extinct language known only from a Tun-huang manuscript √ appears to have been an early representative of the Kanauri subtype (of Himalayish)' STC P. 7. [Shafer: Old Alm? Benedict: Him-Knr].

**Zhangra** *a member of* Thebor, a (unit) of North-Northwestern·West·Himalayish IST. *other names:* Zhangram [allo] is a variant spelling of Zangram. Cf: Thebor; North-Northwestern·West·Himalayish; *also:* other dialects of Thebor IST Kanam, Lippa, Sungam, Sumchu; [other (units) of North-Northwestern·West·Himalayish IST] Bunan. [Shafer: WH-NNW].

Zhangzidan *see* Beiquba·Naxi [loc] [pi]  
Eastern·Naxi [pi]

Zhaojue *see* Northern·Yi  
Shengzha [pi]  
Yinuo [pi]

Zhaotong *see* Bai [pi]  
Eastern·Yi  
Wumeng·Yi [pi/loc]

Zhawo *see* Mawo·Qiang [pi]

Zhengtonggong *see* Shidan [auto] [pi]

Zhenkang *see* Western·Yi

Zhenning *see* Eastern·Yi

Zhenxiong *see* Bijie·Yi [pi/loc]  
Mangbu·Yi [pi/loc]  
Shuixi·Yi [pi/loc]

Zhenyuan *see* Bika·Hani [pi]  
Central·Yi

Zhidoi *see* Zhidoi·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

**Zhidoi·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names:* Zhiduo·Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Chih-to·Tibetan [wg], fibri·stod [wt]. Cf: Khams·Tibetan; other Khams·Tibetan dialects, see cross-references field of Khams·Tibetan. *Dialect:* Khams·Tibetan NISHI 5.03. spoken in Zhidoi (Zhiduo) county, Yushu Tibetan AN prefecture, Qinghai province, China.

Zhiduo *see* Zhidoi·Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Zhijin *see* Dafang·Yi [pi/loc]  
Eastern·Yi  
Shuixi·Yi [pi/loc]

Zhimomi [allo] *see* Zumomi

Zhitai *see* Zhongsanku·Qiang [pi]

Zhizhiluo *see* Central·Nusu [pi]

Zhongdian *see* Lijiangba·Naxi [loc] [pi]  
Pumi [exo] [pi]  
Shengzha [pi]  
Western·Naxi [pi]  
Zhongdian·Tibetan [loc] [pi]

**Zhongdian-Tibetan [loc] [pi]** *other names:* Chung-tien-Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Chongtien *ETHNOLOGUE*; 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, Dêqên Tibetan NA prefecture, Yunnan province, China.

**Zhongsanku-Qiang [pi]** *other names:* Chung-san-k'u-Ch'iang [allo] [wg]. *Cf:* Qiang; *also:* other subgroups of Qiang *WEN* 1941 Hou'erku-Qiang, Luhua-Qiang, Wasi-Qiang, Jiuziying-Qiang-a, Yanmen-Qiang, Puxi-Qiang, Heishui-Qiang. *Dialect:* cf. Longxi-Qiang Longxi-Qiang, Xige-Qiang; Sangping, Tieyi, Xiazhuang; ta-la-ke 'Dongmenwai', mǎ-tsi-ke 'Bunancun', Waguozhai, Wubu wu-pa, ti-li 'Dili', siǎ-to 'Xidiu', mǎ-tǎ 'Madao', 'Shajiakou', 'Bajiadao', piǎ-to 'Badao', yuǎ-ǎ 'Wo'er', mǎ-dza 'Buza', li-pie 'Libi', tci-ǎ 'Ciya', pǒ-pie 'Xiaozhai', teie-bie-ke 'Zhitai', k'huo-po 'Xipo'.

Zhouqu, Zhouqu-Tibetan [allo] [pi] *see*  
Zhugqu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]

Zhuang *see* Eastern-Yi  
Southeastern-Yi

Zhuang/Miao *see* Bai [pi]

**Zhugqu-Tibetan [loc] [ctt]** *other names:* Zhouqu-Tibetan [allo] [pi] is a variant spelling of Chou-ch'ü-Tibetan [wg], fibrug-chu [wt]. *Cf:* Khams-Tibetan; other Khams-Tibetan dialects, see cross-references field of Khams-Tibetan. *Dialect:* Khams-Tibetan *NISHI* 5.02. spoken in Zhugqu (Zhouqu) county, Gannan Tibetan NA prefecture, Gansu province, China.

**Zhuokeji-Jiarong [pi]** *other names:* Cho-k'o-chi-Chia-jung [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of Chos-kia, lCog-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 [exo]

**Zida [pi]** *other names:* Tzu-ta [allo] [wg] is a variant spelling of Tsuta. *Cf:* Jiarong. *Dialect:* Jiarong *CHANG* 1968, *NAGANO* 1978. Probably 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

**Zitung** *other names:* Zithung [allo]. *Cf:* Rawang, Kachin, Krangku. *Dialect:* placed in the 'Rawang' subdivision of the 'Kachin' branch of Bodo-Naga-Kachin *VOEGELIN AND VOEGELIN* 1977, *CITED IN HALE* 1980.

**Zo** *Group:* 'a Northern Chin group' *BAREIGTS*. *other names:* Zou [allo] is a variant spelling of Yo, Yote, Yos *ETHNOLOGUE*. *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:* Ruo'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 (Ruo'ergai) 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] [exo]

Zongkhar, Zonkar *see* Bhutanese

**Zophei** *Group:* 'a southern group of Central Chin' *BAREIGTS*. *Cf:* Chin *also:* grp.

Zorni *see* Chin [grp] [exo]

**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' *ETHNOLOGUE* p. 432; see also *LUCE* 1959, *ONO* 1965. *STEDT data:* (CHIN) GHL-PPB.ZOTUNG (V) <70>; JAM-ETY.ZOT <16>

**Zumomi** a sub-unit of Simi, a (unit) of East-Kukish *IST*. *Group:* 'a southern clan of Sema' *MAR*:401. *other names:* Zhimomi [allo]. *Cf:* Simi; East-Kukish; *also:* members of the Zumomi sub-unit *IST* Lazemi; [other sub-units of Simi] Khezha; [other (units) of East-Kukish *IST*] Angami, Rengma. Sema = Simi. [Shafer: Kuk-E].

Zungi [paleo] *see* Chungli

**Zunheboto-1 [loc]** *Cf:* Simi; *also:* sub-units of Simi *IST* Khezha, Zumomi. Sema = Simi. is related to Zunheboto-2. *Dialect:* the central (standard) dialect of Sema, spoken in and around Zunheboto town *SREEDHAR*, p. 19.

Zuosuo *see* Yongningba-Naxi [loc] [pi]

Zutou *see* Wasi-Qiang [loc] [pi]



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## 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).

(1) <u>Abbreviation</u>	(2) <u>Bibliographic citation</u>
<b>AAK-SSM</b>	Abbi, Anvita, and Mishra K. Awadhesh. 1985. Consonant clusters and syllable structure of Meitei. LTBA. 8.2:81-92. 244 forms.
<b>ACST</b>	Chou Fa-kao. 1972. Archaic Chinese and Sino-Tibetan. Journal of the Institute of Chinese Studies of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. 5.1:159-237. 1074 forms.
<b>AH-CSDPN</b>	Hale, Austin and David E. Watters (eds.) 1973. Clause, Sentence, and Discourse Patterns in selected languages of Nepal IV: Word Lists. (Summer Institute of Linguistics Publications in Linguistics and Related Fields 40). Kathmandu, Nepal: SIL and Tribhuvan University Press. 11332 forms.
<b>AT-MPB</b>	Tayeng, Aduk. 1976. Milang phrase book. Shillong: The Director of Information and Public Relations, Gov't of Arunachal Pradesh. 1941 forms.
<b>AW-TBT</b>	Weidert, Alfons K. 1987. Tibeto-Burman tonology: A comparative account. (Current Issues in Linguistic Theory, Vol. 54.) Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Co. 5427 forms.
<b>B-ShrpaHQ</b>	Bishop, Naomi. 1989. Questionnaire (Sherpa Helambu). (unpublished). 247 forms.
<b>BK-AD</b>	Karlgren, Bernhard. 1923. Analytic dictionary of Chinese and Sino-Japanese. Paris: P. Geuthner. 1 form.
<b>BM-Bah</b>	Michailovsky, Boyd. 1989. Bahing (< Lexware). ms. (electronic). 1238 forms.
<b>BM-Hay</b>	Michailovsky, Boyd. 1989. Hayu (< Lexware). ms. (electronic). 1571 forms.
<b>BM-Lim</b>	Michailovsky, Boyd. 1989. Limbu (<Lexware). (unpublished). 1602 forms.
<b>BM-PK7</b>	Michailovsky, Boyd. 1991. Proto-Kiranti forms (body parts only), ms. (unpublished). 1550 forms.

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Bibliographic citation</u>
<b>CB-SpitiQ</b>	Bodh, Sri Chhimed. 1991. Questionnaire (Spiti). (unpublished). 229 forms.
<b>CG-Dolak</b>	Genetti, Carol. 1990? Dolakhali (Newari) word list. (unpublished.) 228 forms.
<b>CG-Kath</b>	Genetti, Carol. 1990? Kathmandu word list. (unpublished.) 235 forms.
<b>CK-TujBQ</b>	Chen Kang. 1986. Questionnaire. (unpublished). 152 forms.
<b>CK-TujMQ</b>	Chen Kang. 1986. Questionnaire. (unpublished). 144 forms.
<b>CK-YiQ</b>	Chen Kang. 1986. Questionnaire. (unpublished). 623 forms.
<b>CSL-YIzd</b>	Chen Shilin, Li Min, et al., eds. 1979. Yihan zidian Chinese-Yi dictionary. Yi Language Work Unit, People's Committee of Sichuan. 498 forms.
<b>CYS-Meithei</b>	Singh, Ch. Yashwanta. 1991. Questionnaire (Meithei). (unpublished). 312 forms.
<b>DB-Bisu</b>	Bradley, David. Bisu dialect vocabulary. (unpublished mss.) 284 forms.
<b>DB-Lisu</b>	Bradley, David. 1994. A dictionary of the northern dialect of Lisu (China and southeast Asia) [Based on Xu, Mu et al. 1985]. (Pacific linguistics series C-126.) Canberra: Australian National University. 11117 forms.
<b>DB-Phunoi</b>	Bradley, David. 1989? Field Notebook?? (unpublished). 148 forms.
<b>DB-PLolo</b>	Bradley, David. 1979. Proto-Loloish. (Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies Monograph Series #39.) London and Malmo: Curzon Press. 1667 forms.
<b>DB-Ugong</b>	Bradley, David. 1993. Questionnaire (Ugong). (unpublished). 169 forms.
<b>Deuri</b>	unknown. unknown. unknown. unknown. 69 forms.
<b>DHFRL</b>	Dai Qingxia et al., eds. 1991. Zangmianyu shiwuzhong [Fifteen Tibeto-Burman languages]. Beijing: Yanshan Chubanshe. 93 forms.
<b>DK-Moyon</b>	Kosha, Donald. 1990. Questionnaire. (unpublished). 318 forms.
<b>DLF-Gazhuo</b>	Dai Qingxia, Liu Juhuang, and Fu Ailan. 1987. On the Gazhuo language of the Mongolian people of the Yunnan Province. (Yuyan Yanjiu, No. 1.) 109 forms.
<b>DNW-Kham</b>	Watters, David and Nancy Watters. 1973. An English-Kham Kham-English glossary. Kirtipur, Nepal: SIL, INAS, Tribhuvan University. 194 forms.
<b>DQ-Batang</b>	Dai Qingxia. 1989. Questionnaire. (unpublished). 249 forms.
<b>DQ-Bola</b>	Dai Qingxia. 1989. Field Notebook. (unpublished). 271 forms.
<b>DQ-Dafang</b>	Dai Qingxia. 1989. Questionnaire. (unpublished). 127 forms.
<b>DQ-Daofu</b>	Dai Qingxia. 1989. Questionnaire. (unpublished). 219 forms.
<b>DQ-Gazhuo</b>	Dai Qingxia. 1989. Questionnaire. (unpublished). 176 forms.
<b>DQ-Jiarong</b>	Dai Qingxia. 1989. Questionnaire. (unpublished). 265 forms.
<b>DQ-JinA</b>	Dai Qingxia. 1989. Field Notebook. (unpublished). 292 forms.
<b>DQ-JinB</b>	Dai Qingxia. 1989. Field Notebook. (unpublished). 216 forms.



<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Bibliographic citation</u>
<b>DQ-KarenA</b>	Dai Qingxia. 1989. Field Notebook. (unpublished). 204 forms.
<b>DQ-KarenB</b>	Dai Qingxia. 1989. Field Notebook. (unpublished). 292 forms.
<b>DQ-Langsu</b>	Dai Qingxia. 1989. Field Notebook. (unpublished). 255 forms.
<b>DQ-Lashi</b>	Dai Qingxia. 1989. Field Notebook. (unpublished). 248 forms.
<b>DQ-Lolopho</b>	Dai Qingxia. 1989. Field Notebook. (unpublished). 219 forms.
<b>DQ-NusuA</b>	Dai Qingxia. 1989. Field Notebook. (unpublished). 255 forms.
<b>DQ-NusuB</b>	Dai Qingxia. 1989. Field Notebook. (unpublished). 246 forms.
<b>DQ-Nyiq</b>	Dai Qingxia. 1989. Questionnaire?? (unpublished). 237 forms.
<b>DQ-QiangN</b>	Dai Qingxia. 1989. Field Notebook. (unpublished). 201 forms.
<b>DQ-Xiandao</b>	Dai Qingxia. 1989. Field Notebook. (unpublished). 280 forms.
<b>DQ-Xixia</b>	Dai Qingxia. 1989. Questionnaire. (unpublished). 136 forms.
<b>DS-Kan</b>	Sharma, D.D. 1988. A descriptive grammar of Kinnauri. Delhi: Mittal Publications (Studies in Tibeto-Himalayan languages 1). 96 forms.
<b>DS-Patt</b>	Sharma, D.D. 1982. Studies in Tibeto-Himalayan linguistics: A descriptive analysis of Pattani (a dialect of Lahaul). Hoshiarpur: Vishveshvaranand Vishva Bandhu Institute of Sanskrit and Indological Studies, Panjab University. 1010 forms.
<b>EA-Tsh</b>	Andvik, Eric. 1993. Tshangla verb inflections. LTBA. 16.1:75-136. 216 forms.
<b>EJAH-BKD</b>	Henderson, Eugénie J. A. Bwe Karen dictionary. 709 forms.
<b>EJAH-Hpun</b>	Henderson, Eugénie J. A. 1986. Some hitherto unpublished material on Northern (Megyaw) Hpun. Contributions to Sino-Tibetan studies, ed. by John McCoy and Timothy Light, 101-34. Leiden: E.J. Brill. 863 forms.
<b>ELS-CLL</b>	Evans, Jonathan P., John B. Lowe, Jackson T. S. Sun. 1991. Comparative Loloish lexicon. (unpublished.) 372 forms.
<b>FD-Bai</b>	Dell, François. 1981. La langue Bai: phonologie et lexique [The Bai language: phonology and lexicon]. Paris: Centre de Recherches Linguistiques sur l'Asie Orientale de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales. 126 forms.
<b>GBM-Lepcha</b>	Mainwaring, G.B. 1898. Dictionary of the Lepcha language. Berlin: Unger Brothers. 2 forms.
<b>GEM-CNL</b>	Marrison, G.E. 1967. The Classification of the Naga Languages of North-East India. Ph.D. dissertation, SOAS, University of London. 2 volumes. 27617 forms.
<b>GHL-PPB</b>	Luce, G. H. 1985. Phases of Pre-Pagán Burma languages and history, Vol. 2. School of Oriental and African Studies. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 3420 forms.
<b>GSR</b>	Karlgren, Bernhard. 1957. Grammata serica recens. (reprinted from Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities, Bulletin 29.) Göteborg, Sweden: Elanders Boktryckeri Aktiebolag. 2078 forms.
<b>HAI-TED</b>	Jäschke, Heinrich August. 1881. A Tibetan-English dictionary, with special reference to the prevailing dialects. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul. 633 forms.

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Bibliographic citation</u>
<b>HM-Prak</b>	Hoshi Michiyo. 1984. A Prakaa vocabulary - a dialect of the Manang language. <i>Anthropological and Linguistic Studies of the Gandaki Area in Nepal. Part II. Monumenta Serindica</i> (Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo). 12: 133-202. 1138 forms.
<b>ILH-PL</b>	Hansson, Inga-Lill. 1989. A comparison of Akha, Hani, Khatu, and Pijo. <i>LTBA</i> . 12.1:1-91. 4841 forms.
<b>IMS-HMLG</b>	Simon, Ivan Martin. 1976. Hill Miri language guide. Shillong: Philological Section, Research Dept., Government of Arunachal Pradesh. 934 forms.
<b>IMS-Miji</b>	Simon, Ivan Martin. 1979. Miji language guide. Shillong: Directorate of Research (Philological Section) Government of Arunachal Pradesh. 100 forms.
<b>JAM-DL</b>	Matisoff, James A. 1988. The dictionary of Lahu. (University of California Publications in Linguistics, v. 111.) Berkeley, Los Angeles, London: University of California Press. 54 forms.
<b>JAM-Ety</b>	Matisoff, James A. 1987. Body Part Card File. 6093 forms.
<b>JAM-GSTC</b>	Matisoff, James A. 1985. God and the Sino-Tibetan copula, with some good news concerning selected Tibeto-Burman rhymes. <i>Journal of Asian and African Studies</i> (Tokyo Foreign Languages University). 29:1-81. 1479 forms.
<b>JAM-II</b>	Matisoff, James A. 1993. Personal communications from JAM, more recent than the Body Part Card File (thus -II = two). 30 forms.
<b>JAM-MLBM</b>	Matisoff, James A. 1978. Mpi and Lolo-Burmese microlinguistics. <i>Monumenta Serindica</i> (Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo). 4:1-36. 404 forms.
<b>JAM-PC</b>	Matisoff, James A. 1987- personal communication. 45 forms.
<b>JAM-Rong</b>	Matisoff, James A. 1994. Rongmei elicitation. (unpublished). 150 forms.
<b>JAM-TIL</b>	Matisoff, James A. 1983. Translucent insights: a look at Proto-Sino-Tibetan through Gordon H. Luce's comparative word-list. <i>Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London</i> . 46.3:462-76. 379 forms.
<b>JAM-TJLB</b>	Matisoff, James A. 1974. The tones of Jinghpaw and Lolo-Burmese: Common origin vs. independent development. <i>ALH</i> . 15.2:153-212. 1246 forms.
<b>JAM-TSR</b>	Matisoff, James A. 1972. The Loloish tonal split revisited. (Research Monograph No. 7.) Berkeley: Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies, University of California, Berkeley. 1459 forms.
<b>JAM-VSTB</b>	Matisoff, James A. 1978. Variational semantics in Tibeto-Burman: The 'organic' approach to linguistic comparison. (OPWSTBL 6.) Philadelphia: Institute for the Study of Human Issues. 334 forms.

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Bibliographic citation</u>
<b>JCD</b>	Dai Qingxia, Xu Xigen, Shao Jiacheng, Qiu Xiangkun. 1983. Jing-Han Cidian -- Jinghpo Miwa Ga Ginsi Chyum -- Jinghpo-Chinese Dictionary. Yunnan Nationalities Press. 22 forms.
<b>JK-Dh</b>	King, J. 1994. Dhimal body parts. (personal communication). 53 forms.
<b>JO-PB</b>	Okell, John. 1971. K clusters in Proto-Burmese. STC 4. 949 forms.
<b>JP-Idu</b>	Pulu, Jatan. 1978. Idu phrase book. Shillong: The Director of Information and Public Relations, Arunachal Pradesh. 495 forms.
<b>JS-Amdo</b>	Sun, Jackson. 1985. Amdo Tibetan. M.A. Thesis. ms. 800 forms.
<b>JS-Ch</b>	Sun, Jackson. 1985. Chinese Glosses, excerpted. M.A. Thesis. ms. 852 forms.
<b>JS-HCST</b>	Sun, Jackson. 1993. A historical-comparative study of the Tani (Mirish) branch in Tibeto-Burman. PhD Dissertation, University of California, Berkeley. 8069 forms.
<b>JS-Mawo</b>	Sun, Jackson. 1986? Qiang Mawo. ms. 140 forms.
<b>JS-Tani</b>	Sun, Jackson. 1993. Tani synonym sets. electronic manuscript. 8069 forms.
<b>JS-Tib</b>	Sun, Jackson. 1985. Tibetan glosses, excerpted. M.A. Thesis. ms. 801 forms.
<b>JZ-Achang</b>	Dai Qingxia and Cui Zhizhao, eds. 1985. Achangyu jianzhi [Brief description of the Achang language]. Beijing: Nationalities Press. 419 forms.
<b>JZ-Bai</b>	Xu Lin and Zhao Yansun, eds. 1984. Baiyu jianzhi [Brief description of the Bai language]. Beijing: Nationalities Press. 416 forms.
<b>JZ-CLMenba</b>	Zhang Jichuan, ed. 1986. Cangluo Menbayu jianzhi [Brief description of the Cangluo Menba language]. Beijing: Nationalities Press. 286 forms.
<b>JZ-CNMenba</b>	Lu Shaozun, ed. 1986. Cuona Menbayu jianzhi [Brief description of the Cuona Menba language]. Beijing: Nationalities Press. 143 forms.
<b>JZ-Dulong</b>	Sun Hongkai, ed. 1982. Dulongyu jianzhi [Brief description of the Dulong language]. Beijing: Nationalities Press. 354 forms.
<b>JZ-Hani</b>	Li Yongsui and Wang Ersong, eds. 1986. Haniyu jianzhi [Brief description of the Hani language]. Beijing: Nationalities Press. 586 forms.
<b>JZ-Jingpo</b>	Liu Lu, ed. 1984. Jingpozu yuyan jianzhi (Jingpoyu) [Brief description of the Jingpo language of the Jingpo people]. Beijing: Nationalities Press. 149 forms.
<b>JZ-Jinuo</b>	Gai Xingzhi, ed. 1986. Jinuoyu jianzhi [Brief description of the Jinuo language]. Beijing: Nationalities Press. 211 forms.

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Bibliographic citation</u>
<b>JZ-Lahu</b>	Chang Hong'en et al., eds. 1986. Lahuyu jianzhi [Brief description of the Lahu language]. Beijing: Nationalities Press. 307 forms.
<b>JZ-Lisu</b>	Xu Lin, Mu Yuzhang, Gai Xingzhi, eds. 1986. Lisuyu jianzhi [Brief description of the Lisu language]. Beijing: Nationalities Press. 187 forms.
<b>JZ-Luoba</b>	Ouyang Jueya, ed. 1985. Luobayu jianzhi [Brief description of the Luoba language]. Beijing: Nationalities Press. 1 form.
<b>JZ-Naxi</b>	He Jiren and Jiang Zhuyi, eds. 1985. Naxiyu jianzhi (Naxiyu) [Brief description of the Naxi language]. Beijing: Nationalities Press. 251 forms.
<b>JZ-Nusu</b>	Sun Hongkai and Liu Lu, eds. 1986. Nuzu yuyan jianzhi (Nusuyu) [Brief description of the language of the Nu people (Nusu language)]. Beijing: Nationalities Press. 438 forms.
<b>JZ-Pumi</b>	Lu Shaozun, ed. 1983. Pumiya jianzhi [Brief description of the Pumi language]. Beijing: Nationalities Press. 281 forms.
<b>JZ-Qiang</b>	Sun Hongkai, ed. 1981. Qiangyu jianzhi [Brief description of the Qiang language]. Beijing: Nationalities Press. 299 forms.
<b>JZ-Tujia</b>	Tian Desheng, He Tianzhen et al., eds. 1986. Tujiayu jianzhi [Brief description of the Tujia language]. Beijing: Nationalities Press. 284 forms.
<b>JZ-Yi</b>	Chen Shilin, Bian Shiming, Li Xiuqing, eds. 1985. Yiyu jianzhi [Brief description of the Yi language]. Beijing: Nationalities Press. 391 forms.
<b>JZ-Zaiwa</b>	Xu Xijian and Xu Guizhen, eds. 1984. Jingpozu yuyan jianzhi (Zaiwayu) [Brief description of the Zaiwa language of the Jingpo people]. Beijing: Nationalities Press. 135 forms.
<b>KDG-IGL</b>	Das Gupta, K. 1963. An introduction to the Gallong language. Shillong: Philological Section, Research Department, North-East Frontier Agency. 1698 forms.
<b>KDG-Tag</b>	Das Gupta, K. 1983. An outline on Tagin language. Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh. 928 forms.
<b>KHG-Mikir</b>	Grüssner, Karl-Heinz. 1978. Arleng Alam, die Sprache der Mikir: Grammatik und Texte. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner. 806 forms.
<b>KVB-Lai</b>	Van Bik, Kenneth. 1995. personal communications. 1 forms.
<b>LL-PRPL</b>	Löffler, Lorenz G. 1985. A Preliminary report on the Paangkhua language. Linguistics of the Sino-Tibetan Area: The state of the art, ed. by Thurgood, Graham et al., 279-86; (Pacific Linguistics Series C, No. 87.) Canberra: Australian National University. 226 forms.
<b>LMZ-AhiQ</b>	Luo Meizhen. 1990? Questionnaire (Ahi Yi). (unpublished). 340 forms.

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Bibliographic citation</u>
<b>LYS-Sangkong</b>	Li Yongsui. 1991. Mian-Yi yuyan diaocha de xin shouhuo: Sangkongyu [A new harvest from research into Burmese-Yi: the Sangkong language]. Presented at the Fifth International Yi-Burmese Conference. Xichang Sichuan. Beijing: Institute of Nationality Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. 71 forms.
<b>MF-PhnQ</b>	Ferlus, Michel. 1991. Questionnaire (Phunoi). (unpublished). 70 forms.
<b>MM-K78</b>	Mazaudon, Martine. 1978. Consonantal mutation and tonal split in the Tamang sub-family of Tibeto-Burman. Kailash. 6.3:157-79. 562 forms.
<b>MM-TamRisQ</b>	Mazaudon, Martine. 1991. Questionnaire. (unpublished). 207 forms.
<b>MM-Thesis</b>	Mazaudon, Martine. 1994. Thèse d'état. 5300 forms.
<b>MVS-Grin</b>	Grinstead, Eric. 1968. Tangut lexicon. 148 forms.
<b>MVS-Grin</b>	Sofronov, M.V. c1978. Analysis of Tangut script. Personally entered into Grinstead's glossary. 148 forms.
<b>MXL-Lolo</b>	Ma Xueliang. 1948. Lowen Zuoji, xianyao, gongshengjing yizhu [Annotated translation of the Lolo book of rites, cures, and sacrifices]. AS/BIHP. 20:577-666. 1 form.
<b>MXL-SaniQ</b>	Ma Xueliang. 1989? Field Notebook. unpublished. 275 forms.
<b>NEFA-PBI</b>	Anonymous. 1962. A phrase book in Idu. Shillong: Philological Section, Research Dept., North-East Frontier Agency. 638 forms.
<b>NJA-Thulung</b>	Allen, N.J. 1975. Sketch of Thulung grammar. (East Asian Papers no.6.) Ithaca: Cornell University China-Japan Program. 2043 forms.
<b>NKR-Bant</b>	Rai, Norel Kishore. 1985. A descriptive study of Bantawa. Poona: Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute. 139 forms.
<b>NPB-ChanQ</b>	Noonan, M., Pagliuca, W. & Bhulanja, R. 1992. Questionnaire (Chantyal). (unpublished). 321 forms.
<b>NT-SGK</b>	Nishida, Tatsuo. 1967. Seikago no kenkyu. Japan: Zauho Kaukokai. 409 forms.
<b>OH-DKL</b>	Hanson, Ola. 1906. A dictionary of the Kachin language. Rangoon. (Reprint 1954, 1966, Rangoon, Baptist Board of Publications). 1 form.
<b>PB-Bisu</b>	Beaudouin, Patrick. 1988. Glossary English-French-Bisu; Bisu-English-French. Nice, France: Section de Linguistique. U.E.R. Lettres. Université de Nice. 167 forms.
<b>PB-TCV</b>	Bhaskararao, Peri. 1994. Tiddim Chin verbs and their alternants. Journal of Asian and African Studies Nos. 46-47. 1000 forms.
<b>PKB-KLH</b>	Benedict, Paul K. 1979. Four forays into Karen linguistic history. LTBA. 5.1:1-35. 6 forms.
<b>PKB-WBRD</b>	Benedict, Paul K. 1976. Rhyming dictionary of Written Burmese. LTBA. 3.1:1-93. 4080 forms.

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Bibliographic citation</u>
<b>PL-AED</b>	Lewis, Paul. 1968. Akha-English dictionary. (Data Paper 70, Linguistics series III.) Ithaca, NY: Cornell U. Southeast Asia Program. 4 forms.
<b>PT-Kok</b>	Tripuri, Prashanta and Dan Jurafsky. 1988. Kokborok dictionary. ms. 749 forms.
<b>RB-GB</b>	Burling, Robbins. 1992. Garo (Bangladesh dialect) semantic dictionary. (unpublished). 277 forms.
<b>RBJ-KLS</b>	Jones, Robert B., Jr. 1961. Karen linguistic studies: Description, comparison, and texts. (University of California Publications in Linguistics #25.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press. 1862 forms.
<b>RC-ChepQ</b>	Caughley, Ross. 1989? Questionnaire (Chepang). (unpublished). 315 forms.
<b>RJL-DPTB</b>	LaPolla, Randy J. 1987. Dulong and Proto-Tibeto-Burman. LTBA. 10.1:1-43. 2214 forms.
<b>RPHH-Kul</b>	Rai, Krishna Prasad, Anna Holzhausen, and Andreas Holzhausen. 1975. Kulung body part index from: Kulung-Nepali-English glossary. Kathmandu: SIL, INAS, Tribhuvan University. 1069 forms.
<b>SBN-BunQ</b>	Sharma, S.R., Bodh, Nawang. 1991? Questionnaire (Bunan). (unpublished). 202 forms.
<b>SD-MPD</b>	Duanghom, Srinuan. 1976. An Mpi dictionary. ed. by Woranoot Pantupong, (Working papers in phonetics and phonology 1). Bangkok: Indigenous Languages of Thailand Research Project, Central Institute of English Language. 36 forms.
<b>SER-HSL/T</b>	Egli-Toduner, Susanna. Handbook of the Sharchhokpa-Lo/Tsangla (language of the people of eastern Bhutan). Thimphu, Bhutan: Helvetas. 99 forms.
<b>SH-KNw</b>	Shakya, Daya Ratna & David Hargreaves. 1989. Questionnaire (Newari). (unpublished). 314 forms.
<b>SHK-Anong</b>	Sun Hongkai. 1988. Notes on Anong, a new language. LTBA. 11.1:27-63. 67 forms.
<b>SHK-Baima</b>	Sun Hongkai. 1991? Questionnaire. (unpublished). 184 forms.
<b>SHK-ErgDQ</b>	Sun Hongkai. 1991? Questionnaire. (unpublished). 160 forms.
<b>SHK-ErgNQ</b>	Sun Hongkai. 1991? Questionnaire. (unpublished). 350 forms.
<b>SHK-ErsCQ</b>	Sun Hongkai. 1991? Questionnaire. (unpublished). 158 forms.
<b>SHK-GuiqQ</b>	Sun Hongkai. 1991? Questionnaire. (unpublished). 146 forms.
<b>SHK-Idu</b>	Sun Hongkai. 1991? Questionnaire. (unpublished). 115 forms.
<b>SHK-MawoQ</b>	Sun Hongkai. 1991? Questionnaire. (unpublished). 266 forms.
<b>SHK-MuyaQ</b>	Sun Hongkai. 1991? Questionnaire. (unpublished). 186 forms.
<b>SHK-NamuQ</b>	Sun Hongkai. 1991? Questionnaire. (unpublished). 147 forms.
<b>SHK-rGEQ</b>	Sun Hongkai. 1991? Questionnaire. (unpublished). 317 forms.
<b>SHK-rGNQ</b>	Sun Hongkai. 1991? Questionnaire. (unpublished). 321 forms.
<b>SHK-rGNWQ</b>	Sun Hongkai. 1991? Questionnaire. (unpublished). 336 forms.
<b>SHK-ShixQ</b>	Sun Hongkai. 1991? Questionnaire. (unpublished). 139 forms.

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Bibliographic citation</u>
<b>SHK-Sulung</b>	Sun Hong Kai. 1993. Questionnaire (Sulong). (unpublished). 55 forms.
<b>SHK-ZhabQ</b>	Sun Hongkai. 1991? Questionnaire. (unpublished). 116 forms.
<b>SIL-Chep</b>	Caughley, Ross. 1972. A vocabulary of the Chepang language. Kathmandu, Nepal: SIL. 2044 forms.
<b>SIL-Gur</b>	Glover, Warren W. 1972. A vocabulary of the Gurung language. Kirtipur: SIL, Tribhuvan University. 2216 forms.
<b>SIL-Kham</b>	Watters, David and Nancy Watters. 1972. A vocabulary of the Kham language. Kirtipur: SIL and Tribhuvan University. 196 forms.
<b>SIL-Sahu</b>	SIL. Sahu Dictionary. 2015 forms.
<b>SIL-Thak</b>	Hari, Maria. 1971. A vocabulary of the Thakali language. Kathmandu, Nepal: SIL and Tribhuvan University. 1947 forms.
<b>SLZO-MLD</b>	Sun Hongkai, Lu Shaozun, Zhang Jichuan and Ouyang Jueya, eds. 1980. Menba, Luoba, Dengren de yuyan [The languages of the Menba, Luoba and Deng peoples]. Beijing: Social Sciences Press. 876 forms.
<b>SRS-PSS</b>	Sharma, Suhnu R. 1981. Phonological structure of Spiti. LTBA. 4.2:83-110. 324 forms.
<b>STC</b>	Benedict, Paul K. 1972. Sino-Tibetan : A conspectus. (Princeton-Cambridge Series in Chinese Linguistics, #2.) New York: Cambridge University Press. 3281 forms.
<b>STP-ManQ</b>	Phuncok, Shri Tashi. 1991. Questionnaire (Manchati). (unpublished). 212 forms.
<b>SVD-Dum</b>	Driem, Sjors van. 1993. A grammar of Dumi. (Mouton Grammar Library 10.) Berlin, New York: Mouton de Gruyter. 1482 forms.
<b>SVD-Lim</b>	Driem, Sjors van. 1987. A grammar of Limbu. (Mouton Grammar Library 4.) Berlin, New York, Amsterdam: Mouton de Gruyter. 548 forms.
<b>SY-KhözhaQ</b>	Yabu, Shiro. Questionnaire (Khözha). (unpublished). 192 forms.
<b>T-KomRQ</b>	Sueyoshi Toba & Allen Kom. 1991. Questionnaire (Kom Rem). (unpublished). 384 forms.
<b>TK-Yakha</b>	Kohn, Tamara. 1990? Questionnaire (Yakha). (unpublished). 346 forms.
<b>VN-AngQ</b>	Nienu, Vikuosa. 1990. Questionnaire (Angami Naga). (unpublished). 186 forms.
<b>VN-ChkQ</b>	Nienu, Vikuosa. 1990. Questionnaire (Chokri). (unpublished). 235 forms.
<b>VN-LothQ</b>	Nienu, Vikuosa. 1990. Questionnaire (Lotha). (unpublished). 132 forms.
<b>WAH-Sani</b>	Wu Zili, Ang Zhiling, Huang Jianmin. 1984. Yi-Han jianming cidian [Abridged Yi-Chinese dictionary]. Yunnan Nationalities Press. 253 forms.

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Bibliographic citation</u>
<b>WSC-SH</b>	Coblin, Weldon South. 1986. A sinologist's handbook of Sino-Tibetan lexical comparisons. (Monumenta Serica Monograph Series, Vol. 18.) Nettetal: Steyler Verlag. 1325 forms.
<b>WTF-PNN</b>	French, Walter T. 1983. Northern Naga: A Tibeto-Burman mesolanguage. Ph.D. Dissertation, The City University of New York. 1429 forms.
<b>WW-Bant</b>	Novel Kishore Rai, Tikka Ram Rai, Werner Winter. 1984. A tentative Bantawa dictionary. 250 forms.
<b>WW-Cham</b>	Winter, Werner. 1985. Materials towards a dictionary of Chamling: I. Chamling-English; II. English-Chamling. Based on data collected by Dhan Prasad Rai. Preliminary Version. Kiel: Linguistic Survey of Nepal. 261 forms.
<b>YHJC-Sani</b>	Wu Zili, Ang Zhiling, Huang Jianmin. 1984. Yi-Han jianming cidian [Abridged Yi-Chinese dictionary]. Yunnan Nationalities Press. 273 forms.
<b>YN-Man</b>	Nagano, Yasuhiko. 1984. A Manang glossary. Anthropological and Linguistic Studies of the Gandaki Area in Nepal II. Monumenta Serindica (Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo). 12: 203-234. 683 forms.
<b>ZLS-Tib</b>	Zhang Liansheng. 1988. A handbook of Chinese, Tibetan and English Words. (unpublished??). 97 forms.
<b>ZMYC</b>	Sun Hongkai et al. 1991. Zangmianyu yuyin he cihui [Tibeto-Burman phonology and lexicon]. Chinese Social Sciences Press. 58483 forms.
<b>ZYS-Bai</b>	Zhao Yansun. 1990. Questionnaire. (unpublished). 394 forms.



## 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 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 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.

(1) Source Abbreviation	(2) Language Abbreviation	(3) Language Name as used in STEDT	(4) Sub- group	(5) N
AAK-SSM	Meithei	<i>Meithei</i>	MEI	244
ACST	(Nung)	<i>Nung</i>	NG	1
ACST	Atsi	<i>Zaiwa=Atsi</i>	BM	1
ACST	Atsi (Burling)	<i>Zaiwa=Atsi</i>	BM	1
ACST	Bodo	<i>Bodo</i>	BG	5
ACST	Byangsi	<i>Byangsi</i>	WH	1
ACST	Ch	<i>Chebang</i>	KMCS	1
ACST	Ch Naga	<i>Chang</i>	NN	2
ACST	Chebang	<i>Chebang</i>	KMCS	2
ACST	Chinbok	<i>Chinbok</i>	KUK	1
ACST	Chinese	<i>Chinese (Old/Mid)</i>	OC	405
ACST	Chingtang	<i>Chingtang</i>	KIR	1
ACST	Dhimal	<i>Dhimal</i>	HIM	1
ACST	Digaro	<i>Digaro</i>	BG	1
ACST	Dimasa	<i>Dimasa</i>	BG	10
ACST	Garo	<i>Garo</i>	BG	9
ACST	Gyarung	<i>Gyarong</i>	RG	1
ACST	Jg	<i>Jingpho</i>	JG	23

<u>Source Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language Name (as used in STEDT)</u>	<u>Sub- group</u>	<u>N</u>
ACST	K-N	<i>*Kuki-Naga</i>	KCN	2
ACST	Kanauri	<i>Kanauri</i>	WH	1
ACST	Karen	<i>Karen</i>	KAR	4
ACST	Kuki	<i>Kuki</i>	KUK	2
ACST	Lahu	<i>Lahu</i>	LO-C	2
ACST	Lepcha	<i>Lepcha</i>	LEP	2
ACST	Limbu	<i>Limbu</i>	E	1
ACST	Lisu	<i>Lisu</i>	LO-C	2
ACST	Lushai	<i>Lushai</i>	CHIN	15
ACST	Magari	<i>Magari</i>	KMCS	2
ACST	Maru	<i>Maru (=Langsu)</i>	BM	1
ACST	MC	<i>Chinese (Middle)</i>	MC	8
ACST	Mikir	<i>Mikir</i>	MIK	4
ACST	Miri	<i>Miri</i>	TANI	1
ACST	Moshang	<i>Moshang (=Tangsa Moshang)</i>	NN	2
ACST	Moso (B-L)	<i>Moso</i>	LB	2
ACST	Murmi	<i>Murmi</i>	TGTM	1
ACST	Mutwang dial.	<i>Mutwang</i>	NG	1
ACST	Nachereng	<i>Nachereng</i>	EH	1
ACST	Newari	<i>Newari</i>	NW	2
ACST	Nung	<i>Nung</i>	NG	4
ACST	Nung RW	<i>Nung (Rawang)</i>	NG	8
ACST	Nungish (Metu)	<i>Nungish (Metu)</i>	NG	1
ACST	OC	<i>Chinese (Old)</i>	OC	50
ACST	Ong-Be	<i>Ong-Be</i>	Z	1
ACST	P B-G	<i>*Bodo-Garo</i>	BG	6
ACST	P B-L	<i>*Lolo-Burmese</i>	LB	7
ACST	PHmong-Mien	<i>*Hmong-Mien</i>	Z	1
ACST	PK	<i>*Karen</i>	KAR	23
ACST	PST	<i>*Sino-Tibetan</i>	ST	44
ACST	PTB	<i>*Tibeto-Burman</i>	TB	257
ACST	PTB (Bodish)	<i>*Bodish</i>	TBC	1
ACST	PTB (Nung)	<i>*Nung</i>	NUNG	1
ACST	Pwo	<i>Pho</i>	KAR	2
ACST	Rangkhol	<i>Rangkhol</i>	KUK	1
ACST	Rodong	<i>Rodong</i>	E	1
ACST	Rungchang-bung	<i>Rungchangbung</i>	EH	1
ACST	S Kuki	<i>Kuki (Southern)</i>	KUK	1
ACST	Sgaw	<i>Sgaw</i>	KAR	4
ACST	Sho	<i>Sho (=Ashö)</i>	KUK	1
ACST	Sui	<i>Sui</i>	OTH	1
ACST	Sunwar	<i>Sunwari</i>	KMCS	1

<u>Source</u> <u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language</u> <u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language Name</u> <u>(as used in STEDT)</u>	<u>Sub-</u> <u>group</u>	<u>N</u>
ACST	Thado	<i>Thado</i>	CHIN	3
ACST	Tiddim	<i>Tiddim</i>	CHIN	5
ACST	TK	<i>*Tibeto-Karen</i>	TB	7
ACST	Trung	<i>Trung</i>	NG	4
ACST	Tsangla	<i>Monpa Tsangla=Central</i>	MNP	1
ACST	Vayu	<i>Hayu</i>	W	1
ACST	Vn	<i>Vietnamese</i>	Z	1
ACST	Waling	<i>Waling</i>	E	1
ACST	WB	<i>Burmese (Written)</i>	BM	41
ACST	WT	<i>Tibetan (Written)</i>	TIB	69
ACST	Yakha	<i>Yakha</i>	E	1
ACST	Yawdwin	<i>Yawdwin</i>	KUK	1
AH-CSDPN	Ch	<i>Chebang</i>	KMCS	805
AH-CSDPN	G	<i>Gurung</i>	TGTM	1006
AH-CSDPN	J	<i>Jirel</i>	TIB	629
AH-CSDPN	Ke	<i>Kaike</i>	TBC	558
AH-CSDPN	Kg	<i>Khaling</i>	W	919
AH-CSDPN	Kh	<i>Kham</i>	KMCS	997
AH-CSDPN	M	<i>Magari</i>	KMCS	889
AH-CSDPN	Np	<i>Nepali</i>	Z	1265
AH-CSDPN	Nw	<i>Newari</i>	NW	1023
AH-CSDPN	S	<i>Sunwari</i>	KMCS	817
AH-CSDPN	Sh	<i>Sherpa</i>	TIB	570
AH-CSDPN	T	<i>Tamang (Sahu)</i>	TGTM	938
AH-CSDPN	Th	<i>Thakali</i>	TGTM	916
AT-MPB	Milang	<i>Milang</i>	TANI	1941
AW-TBT	Akha	<i>Akha</i>	LO-S	39
AW-TBT	Anal	<i>Anal</i>	KUK	43
AW-TBT	Ang	<i>Angami Naga</i>	NAGA	111
AW-TBT	Ao	<i>Ao Naga</i>	NAGA	86
AW-TBT	Ap	<i>Apatani</i>	TANI	63
AW-TBT	As	<i>Ashö</i>	CHIN	26
AW-TBT	Ath	<i>Athpare (Rai)</i>	MK	12
AW-TBT	Atsi	<i>Zaiwa=Atsi</i>	BM	75
AW-TBT	Bah	<i>Bahing</i>	W	5
AW-TBT	Bah-Rum	<i>Bahing-Rumdali</i>	W	1
AW-TBT	Bant	<i>Bantawa</i>	E	23
AW-TBT	BAR	<i>*Barish</i>	BG	4
AW-TBT	Bhote	<i>Bhote</i>	TIB	2
AW-TBT	Boro	<i>Bodo</i>	BG	122
AW-TBT	BP	<i>Pho (Bassein)</i>	KAR	23
AW-TBT	Bs	<i>Burmese (Written)</i>	BM	224
AW-TBT	Bum	<i>Bumthang</i>	TBC	21

<u>Source Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language Name (as used in STEDT)</u>	<u>Sub- group</u>	<u>N</u>
AW-TBT	Bw	<i>Bwe</i>	KAR	41
AW-TBT	C.Tib	<i>Tibetan (Central)</i>	TIB	23
AW-TBT	Chak	<i>Chakrii</i>	NAGA	66
AW-TBT	Cham	<i>Chamling</i>	E	14
AW-TBT	Chang	<i>Chang</i>	NN	107
AW-TBT	Chep	<i>Chepang</i>	KMCS	165
AW-TBT	Chiru	<i>Chiru</i>	KCN	10
AW-TBT	Chou	<i>Chourasya</i>	EH	1
AW-TBT	Chs	<i>Chinese (Old)</i>	OC	4
AW-TBT	Chukwa	<i>Chukwa</i>	E	1
AW-TBT	Dafla	<i>Dafla (=Nishi)</i>	TANI	1
AW-TBT	Dumi	<i>Dumi</i>	KIR	2
AW-TBT	Dung	<i>Dungmali</i>	KIR	5
AW-TBT	Dzong	<i>Dzongkha</i>	TIB	20
AW-TBT	E.Bar	<i>*Barish (East)</i>	BG	3
AW-TBT	Garó	<i>Garó</i>	BG	110
AW-TBT	Geba	<i>Geba</i>	KAR	1
AW-TBT	Gl	<i>Gallong</i>	TANI	65
AW-TBT	Gur	<i>Gurung</i>	TGTM	19
AW-TBT	Hayu	<i>Hayu</i>	W	1
AW-TBT	Jg	<i>Jingpho</i>	JG	200
AW-TBT	Kai	<i>Kaike</i>	TBC	1
AW-TBT	Khal	<i>Khaling</i>	W	7
AW-TBT	Kham	<i>Kham</i>	KMCS	4
AW-TBT	Khamba	<i>Khamba</i>	WH	1
AW-TBT	Khar	<i>Kharmile</i>	TGTM	5
AW-TBT	Khez	<i>Khezha</i>	NAGA	45
AW-TBT	Khi	<i>Khiamngan</i>	BG	143
AW-TBT	KNC	<i>*Kuki-Naga-Chin</i>	KCN	16
AW-TBT	Kom	<i>Kom=Komrem</i>	KCN	41
AW-TBT	Kon	<i>Konyak</i>	NN	8
AW-TBT	Kul	<i>Kulung</i>	KIR	16
AW-TBT	Kurt	<i>Kurtey</i>	TIB	13
AW-TBT	Lahu	<i>Lahu</i>	LO-C	42
AW-TBT	Lak	<i>Lakher</i>	CHIN	78
AW-TBT	Lam	<i>Lamgang</i>	KUK	38
AW-TBT	LB	<i>*Lolo-Burmese</i>	LB	2
AW-TBT	Lep	<i>Lepcha</i>	LEP	1
AW-TBT	Liam	<i>Liangmei</i>	KUK	74
AW-TBT	Lim	<i>Limbu</i>	E	248
AW-TBT	Lisu	<i>Lisu</i>	LO-C	33
AW-TBT	Loh	<i>Lohorong</i>	E	17
AW-TBT	Lot	<i>Lotha Naga</i>	NAGA	81

<u>Source Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language Name (as used in STEDT)</u>	<u>Sub- group</u>	<u>N</u>
AW-TBT	Lush	<i>Lushai</i>	CHIN	167
AW-TBT	Mag	<i>Magari</i>	KMCS	8
AW-TBT	Mani	<i>Meithei</i>	MEI	37
AW-TBT	Mao	<i>Mao=Sopvoma</i>	NAGA	65
AW-TBT	Maru	<i>Maru (=Langsu)</i>	BM	63
AW-TBT	Mec	<i>Meche</i>	BG	112
AW-TBT	Miju	<i>Miju (=Geman)</i>	DENG	150
AW-TBT	Mik	<i>Mikir</i>	MIK	132
AW-TBT	Monpa	<i>Monpa</i>	MNP	2
AW-TBT	Monshang	<i>Moshang (=Tangsa Moshang)</i>	NN	6
AW-TBT	MP	<i>Pho (Moulmein)</i>	KAR	24
AW-TBT	Mru	<i>Mru</i>	MRU	1
AW-TBT	N.Ass	<i>*North Assam</i>	NA	1
AW-TBT	N.Reng	<i>Rengma (Northern)</i>	NAGA	54
AW-TBT	New	<i>Newari</i>	NW	19
AW-TBT	Noc	<i>Nocte</i>	NN	162
AW-TBT	Omb	<i>Ombule (Rai)</i>	MK	4
AW-TBT	P	<i>Pho</i>	KAR	7
AW-TBT	P.Kir	<i>*Kiranti?</i>	KIR	2
AW-TBT	Paang	<i>Paangkhua</i>	CHIN	2
AW-TBT	Palaychi	<i>Palaychi</i>	KAR	1
AW-TBT	PBs	<i>*Burmese</i>	BM	3
AW-TBT	PChin	<i>*Chin</i>	CHIN	1
AW-TBT	PJg	<i>*Jingpho</i>	JG	2
AW-TBT	PK	<i>*Karen</i>	KAR	19
AW-TBT	PKir	<i>*Kiranti</i>	KIR	1
AW-TBT	PKk	<i>*Kuki</i>	KCN	1
AW-TBT	PL	<i>*Loloish</i>	YI	103
AW-TBT	PLB	<i>*Lolo-Burmese</i>	LB	25
AW-TBT	PNg	<i>*Naga</i>	NAGA	5
AW-TBT	PNg-I	<i>*Naga</i>	NAGA	5
AW-TBT	PNg-Kuk	<i>*Kuki-Naga</i>	KCN	1
AW-TBT	PTB	<i>*Tibeto-Burman</i>	TB	361
AW-TBT	Rokh	<i>Rokhung</i>	E	2
AW-TBT	Rong	<i>Rongmei</i>	NAGA	68
AW-TBT	Rum	<i>Rumdali</i>	MK	3
AW-TBT	S.Reng	<i>Rengma (Southern)</i>	NAGA	50
AW-TBT	Sak-Tro	<i>Sakka Trokpa</i>	TIB	6
AW-TBT	Samp	<i>Sampang</i>	E	3
AW-TBT	Sang	<i>Sangtam</i>	NAGA	39
AW-TBT	Sema	<i>Sema</i>	NAGA	41
AW-TBT	Sg	<i>Sgaw</i>	KAR	40

<u>Source Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language Name (as used in STEDT)</u>	<u>Sub- group</u>	<u>N</u>
AW-TBT	Sherpa	<i>Sherpa</i>	TIB	5
AW-TBT	Sun	<i>Sunwari</i>	KMCS	13
AW-TBT	T	<i>Pa-O=Taungthu</i>	KAR	17
AW-TBT	Tam	<i>Tamang</i>	TGTM	24
AW-TBT	Tam-Kon	<i>Konyak (Tamlu)</i>	NN	89
AW-TBT	Tam-Sahu	<i>Tamang (Sahu)</i>	TGTM	17
AW-TBT	Tam-Sem	<i>Tam-Sem</i>	HIM	1
AW-TBT	Tam-Sind	<i>Tamang (Sindhuli)</i>	TGTM	2
AW-TBT	Tam-TP	<i>Tamang (TP?)</i>	TGTM	123
AW-TBT	Tang	<i>Tangsa</i>	NN	151
AW-TBT	Tank	<i>Tangkhul</i>	NAGA	116
AW-TBT	Tash	<i>Tashigang</i>	BOD	11
AW-TBT	Thad	<i>Thado</i>	CHIN	11
AW-TBT	Thak	<i>Thakali</i>	TGTM	13
AW-TBT	Thami	<i>Thami</i>	CHIN	6
AW-TBT	Thul	<i>Thulung</i>	KIR	3
AW-TBT	Tib	<i>Tibetan (Spoken)</i>	TIB	3
AW-TBT	Tid	<i>Tiddim</i>	CHIN	37
AW-TBT	W.Bw	<i>Bwe (Western)</i>	KAR	16
AW-TBT	Wak-Kon	<i>Konyak (Wakching)</i>	NN	26
AW-TBT	WB	<i>Burmese (Written)</i>	BM	1
AW-TBT	WT	<i>Tibetan (Written)</i>	TIB	103
AW-TBT	Yak	<i>Yakkhaba=Yakha</i>	E	34
AW-TBT	Yak-Dew	<i>Yakkha-Dewan</i>	E	1
AW-TBT	Yam	<i>Yamphe</i>	E	4
AW-TBT	Yangphe	<i>Yangphe</i>	E	1
AW-TBT	Yim	<i>Yimchungrü</i>	NAGA	60
AW-TBT	Zem	<i>Zemei</i>	NAGA	86
AW-TBT	Zer	<i>Zerungge Rai</i>	MK	2
B-ShrpaHQ	SherpaH	<i>Sherpa (Helambu)</i>	TIB	247
BK-AD	Mid Chin	<i>Chinese (Middle)</i>	MC	1
BM-Bah	Bahing	<i>Bahing</i>	W	1238
BM-Hay	Hayu	<i>Hayu</i>	W	1571
BM-Lim	Limbu	<i>Limbu</i>	E	1602
BM-PK7	bah	<i>Bahing</i>	W	113
BM-PK7	ban	<i>Bantawa</i>	E	128
BM-PK7	banr	<i>Bantawa</i>	E	50
BM-PK7	cha	<i>Chamling</i>	E	104
BM-PK7	che	<i>Chepang</i>	KMCS	41
BM-PK7	ck	<i>*Dum-Thu-Kha</i>	MK	13
BM-PK7	cwk	<i>*BSDTK</i>	MK	34
BM-PK7	dum	<i>Dumi</i>	KIR	111
BM-PK7	hay	<i>Hayu</i>	W	85

<u>Source</u> <u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language</u> <u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language Name</u> <u>(as used in STEDT)</u>	<u>Sub-</u> <u>group</u>	<u>N</u>
BM-PK7	kaike	<i>Kaike</i>	TBC	11
BM-PK7	kg	<i>Khaling</i>	W	130
BM-PK7	kham	<i>Kham</i>	KMCS	12
BM-PK7	kul	<i>Kulung</i>	KIR	106
BM-PK7	lim	<i>Limbu</i>	E	131
BM-PK7	lw	<i>lw *</i>	FIX	2
BM-PK7	mag	<i>Magari</i>	KMCS	9
BM-PK7	new	<i>Newari</i>	NW	16
BM-PK7	PKir	<i>*Kiranti</i>	KIR	86
BM-PK7	PTB	<i>*Tibeto-Burman</i>	TB	62
BM-PK7	sek	<i>*Sek</i>	E	10
BM-PK7	sk	<i>*Kul-Cham-Ban</i>	MK	11
BM-PK7	sun	<i>Sunwari</i>	KMCS	96
BM-PK7	sung	<i>Sunwari</i>	MK	21
BM-PK7	thu	<i>Thulung</i>	KIR	152
BM-PK7	tib	<i>Tibetan (Written)</i>	TIB	10
BM-PK7	wk	<i>*Bah-Sun</i>	W	3
CB-SpitiQ	Spiti	<i>Spiti</i>	TIB	229
CG-Dolak	Dolak	<i>Newari (Dolakali)</i>	NW	228
CG-Kath	Newari	<i>Newari (Kathmandu)</i>	NW	235
CK-TujBQ	TujB	<i>Tujia</i>	TJ	152
CK-TujMQ	TujM	<i>Tujia</i>	TJ	144
CK-YiQ	Lalo	<i>Lalo</i>	LO-N	194
CK-YiQ	Nasu	<i>Nasu</i>	LO-N	215
CK-YiQ	Nesu	<i>Nesu</i>	LO-N	214
CSL-YIzd	XYi	<i>Yi (Xide)</i>	LO-N	498
CYS-Meithei	MEITHEI	<i>Meithei</i>	MEI	312
DB-Bisu	Bisu	<i>Bisu</i>	LO-S	284
DB-Lisu	CLisu	<i>Lisu (Central)</i>	LO-C	612
DB-Lisu	NLisu	<i>Lisu (Northern)</i>	LO-C	10505
DB-Phunoi	Phunoi	<i>Phunoi</i>	LO-S	148
DB-PLolo	(C)L	<i>Common Lahu</i>	LO-C	173
DB-PLolo	Akha	<i>Akha</i>	LO-S	6
DB-PLolo	Bisu	<i>Bisu</i>	LO-S	81
DB-PLolo	L	<i>Lisu</i>	LO-C	190
DB-PLolo	Mpi	<i>Mpi</i>	LO-S	84
DB-PLolo	Phunoi	<i>Phunoi</i>	LO-S	81
DB-PLolo	PLol	<i>*Loloish</i>	YI	1052
DB-Ugong	Ugong	<i>Ugong=Kanburi Lawa</i>	LO-S	169
Deuri	Deuri	<i>Deuri</i>	BG	69
DHFRL	Gazhuo	<i>Gazhuo</i>	LO-N	93
DK-Moyon	Moyon	<i>Moyon</i>	MEI	318
DLF-Gazhuo	Gazhuo	<i>Gazhuo</i>	LO-N	72

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DLF-Gazhuo	Ylls	<i>Yi (Lishan)</i>	LO-N	37
DNW-Kham	Kham	<i>Kham</i>	KMCS	194
DQ-Batang	Batang	<i>Batang</i>	TIB	249
DQ-Bola	Bola	<i>Bola</i>	BM	271
DQ-Dafang	Dafang	<i>Yi (Dafang)</i>	LO-N	127
DQ-Daofu	Daofu	<i>Ergong (Daofu)</i>	Q	219
DQ-Gazhuo	Gazhuo	<i>Gazhuo</i>	LO-N	176
DQ-Jiarong	Jiarong	<i>Gyarong</i>	RG	265
DQ-JinA	JinA	<i>Jinuo (A)</i>	YI	292
DQ-JinB	JinB	<i>Jinuo (B)</i>	YI	216
DQ-KarenA	KarenA	<i>Karen (A)</i>	KAR	204
DQ-KarenB	KarenB	<i>Karen (B)</i>	KAR	292
DQ-Langsu	Langsu	<i>Maru (=Langsu)</i>	BM	255
DQ-Lashi	Lashi	<i>Lashi</i>	BM	248
DQ-Lolopho	Lolopho	<i>Lolopho</i>	YI	219
DQ-NusuA	NusuA	<i>Nusu (A)</i>	LO-N	255
DQ-NusuB	NusuB	<i>Nusu (B)</i>	LO-N	246
DQ-Nyiq	Nyiq	<i>Nyiq</i>	LO-C	237
DQ-QiangN	Yadu Qiang	<i>Qiang (Yadu)</i>	Q	201
DQ-Xiandao	Xiandao	<i>Achang Xiandao</i>	BM	280
DQ-Xixia	XIXIA	<i>Tangut = Xixia</i>	X	136
DS-Kan	Kanauri	<i>Kanauri</i>	WH	96
DS-Patt	DS-Patt	<i>Pattani</i>	WH	1010
EA-Tsh	Tsh	<i>Monpa Tsangla=Central</i>	MNP	216
EJAH-BKD	Bwe	<i>Bwe</i>	KAR	709
EJAH-Hpun	NHpun	<i>Hpun (Northern)</i>	BM	863
ELS-CLL	Chinese	<i>Mandarin</i>	CH	372
FD-Bai	Bai	<i>Bai (Dali)</i>	BAI	126
GBM-Lepcha	Lepcha	<i>Lepcha</i>	LEP	2
GEM-CNL	Angami (Khon)	<i>Angami (Khonoma)</i>	NAGA	846
GEM-CNL	Angami (Koh)	<i>Angami (Kohima)</i>	NAGA	971
GEM-CNL	Ao (Chung)	<i>Ao (Chungli)</i>	NN	982
GEM-CNL	Ao (Mong)	<i>Ao (Mongsen)</i>	NN	914
GEM-CNL	Burmese (Wr)	<i>Burmese (Written)</i>	BM	985
GEM-CNL	Chang	<i>Chang</i>	NN	936
GEM-CNL	Chokri	<i>Chokri</i>	NAGA	516
GEM-CNL	Dimasa	<i>Dimasa</i>	BG	918
GEM-CNL	Kachin	<i>Jingpho</i>	JG	1026
GEM-CNL	Kezhama	<i>Kezhama *</i>	NAGA	148
GEM-CNL	Khoirao	<i>Khoirao</i>	KCN	406
GEM-CNL	Konyak	<i>Konyak</i>	NN	977
GEM-CNL	Liangmai	<i>Liangmei</i>	KUK	727
GEM-CNL	Lotha	<i>Lotha Naga</i>	NAGA	1294



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GEM-CNL	Lushai	<i>Lushai</i>	CHIN	1105
GEM-CNL	Manipur	<i>Meithei</i>	MEI	968
GEM-CNL	Mao	<i>Mao=Sopvoma</i>	NAGA	709
GEM-CNL	Maram	<i>Maram</i>	CHIN	354
GEM-CNL	Maring	<i>Maring</i>	CHIN	416
GEM-CNL	Meluri	<i>Meluri *</i>	CHIN	314
GEM-CNL	Mikir	<i>Mikir</i>	MIK	1334
GEM-CNL	Mzieme	<i>Mzieme (=NE Zemei)</i>	NAGA	582
GEM-CNL	Nocte	<i>Nocte</i>	NN	395
GEM-CNL	Nruanghmei	<i>Rongmei</i>	NAGA	809
GEM-CNL	Ntenyi	<i>Ntenyi *</i>	NAGA	637
GEM-CNL	Phom	<i>Phom</i>	NN	679
GEM-CNL	Puiron	<i>Puiron</i>	KUK	384
GEM-CNL	Rengma	<i>Rengma</i>	NAGA	804
GEM-CNL	Sangtam	<i>Sangtam</i>	NAGA	852
GEM-CNL	Sema	<i>Sema</i>	NAGA	919
GEM-CNL	Tangkhul	<i>Tangkhul</i>	NAGA	945
GEM-CNL	Tangsa (Mo)	<i>Tangsa (Moshang)</i>	NN	310
GEM-CNL	Tangsa (Yog)	<i>Tangsa (Yogli)</i>	NN	220
GEM-CNL	Tengsa	<i>Tengsa</i>	NN	3
GEM-CNL	Tibetan (Wr)	<i>Tibetan (Written)</i>	TIB	1129
GEM-CNL	Wancho	<i>Wancho</i>	NN	466
GEM-CNL	Yacham	<i>Yacham</i>	NN	3
GEM-CNL	Yacham-Tengsa	<i>Yacham-Tengsa</i>	NN	267
GEM-CNL	Yimchungrü	<i>Yimchungrü</i>	NAGA	532
GEM-CNL	Zeme	<i>Zeme (=Zemei)</i>	NAGA	835
GHL-PPB	A	<i>Andro</i>	JN	14
GHL-PPB	Archaic Chinese	<i>Chinese (Old)</i>	OC	99
GHL-PPB	Asho (Sandoway)	<i>Ashö (Sandoway)</i>	CHIN	54
GHL-PPB	Atsi	<i>Zaiwa=Atsi</i>	BM	50
GHL-PPB	Awa Khumi	<i>Awa Khumi</i>	CHIN	60
GHL-PPB	Burmese	<i>Burmese (Spoken)</i>	BM	46
GHL-PPB	Burmese (Mod)	<i>Burmese (Modern)</i>	BM	106
GHL-PPB	Burmese (Old)	<i>Burmese (Written)</i>	BM	174
GHL-PPB	C	<i>Chairel</i>	CHR	13
GHL-PPB	Chin Tedim	<i>Tiddim</i>	CHIN	24
GHL-PPB	Danaw	<i>Danaw (Mon-Khmer)</i>	Z	1
GHL-PPB	Danu	<i>Danu</i>	BM	46
GHL-PPB	Ganan	<i>Ganan</i>	JN	99
GHL-PPB	Geba	<i>Geba</i>	KAR	119
GHL-PPB	GSR	<i>GSR #</i>	S	90
GHL-PPB	Hpun (Metjo)	<i>Hpun (Metjo)</i>	BM	75
GHL-PPB	Hwalngau	<i>Hwalngau</i>	CHIN	4

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GHL-PPB	Kadu	<i>Kadu</i>	JN	19
GHL-PPB	Kadu (Kantu)	<i>Kadu (Kantu)</i>	JN	82
GHL-PPB	Khualsim	<i>Khualsim</i>	CHIN	56
GHL-PPB	Lahu-Na (Kengtung)	<i>Lahu (Black)</i>	LO-C	36
GHL-PPB	Lailenpi	<i>Lailenpi</i>	CHIN	55
GHL-PPB	Lashi (Lachhe')	<i>Lashi (Lachhe')</i>	BM	67
GHL-PPB	Lisu (Theng-yueh)	<i>Lisu (Theng-yüeh)</i>	LO-C	81
GHL-PPB	Lisu Putao	<i>Lisu (Putao)</i>	LO-C	95
GHL-PPB	Lolo (Ni)	<i>Lolo (Ni)</i>	LO-C	35
GHL-PPB	Lothvo (Hiranpi)	<i>Lothvo (Hiranpi) *</i>	CHIN	61
GHL-PPB	Lushei	<i>Lushai</i>	CHIN	54
GHL-PPB	Maru	<i>Maru (=Langsu)</i>	BM	11
GHL-PPB	Matupi	<i>Matupi?</i>	CHIN	58
GHL-PPB	Mera (Darling)	<i>Mera</i>	CHIN	55
GHL-PPB	Mru	<i>Mru</i>	MRU	124
GHL-PPB	N. Pa-o (Taunggyi)	<i>Pa-O (Northern)=Taungthu</i>	KAR	102
GHL-PPB	Pa-O	<i>Pa-O=Taungthu</i>	KAR	2
GHL-PPB	Paku	<i>Paku</i>	KAR	118
GHL-PPB	Pwo (Delta)	<i>Pho (Delta)</i>	KAR	123
GHL-PPB	Pwo (Tenasserim)	<i>Pho (Tenasserim)</i>	KAR	117
GHL-PPB	Riang	<i>Riang</i>	BG	1
GHL-PPB	Sak (B)	<i>Sak</i>	JN	102
GHL-PPB	Sak (D)	<i>Sak</i>	JN	25
GHL-PPB	Semang	<i>Semang</i>		1
GHL-PPB	Sgaw	<i>Sgaw</i>	KAR	125
GHL-PPB	Sngm	<i>Sengmai</i>	LU	8
GHL-PPB	Taman	<i>Taman</i>	JN	13
GHL-PPB	Taung-Yo	<i>Taung-Yo</i>	BM	46
GHL-PPB	Tedim	<i>Tiddim</i>	CHIN	55
GHL-PPB	Tha'oa (L)	<i>Tha'oa (L)</i>	CHIN	60
GHL-PPB	Thanphum	<i>Thanphum</i>	KUK	56
GHL-PPB	Tibetan	<i>Tibetan (Written)</i>	TIB	169
GHL-PPB	Tircul (Pyu)	<i>Tircul (Pyu)</i>	BM	3
GHL-PPB	W. Bwe	<i>Bwe (Western)</i>	KAR	126
GHL-PPB	Womatu	<i>Womatu</i>	CHIN	73
GHL-PPB	Xongsai	<i>Xongsai</i>	KUK	62
GHL-PPB	Zotung (V)	<i>Zotung</i>	CHIN	70
GSR	Mandarin	<i>Mandarin</i>	CH	994
GSR	MC	<i>Chinese (Middle)</i>	MC	48
GSR	OC	<i>Chinese (Old)</i>	OC	33
GSR	OC/MC	<i>Chinese (Old/Mid)</i>	S	1000
GSR	PTB	<i>*Tibeto-Burman</i>	TB	2

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GSR	WT	<i>Tibetan (Written)</i>	TIB	1
HAI-TED	C.Tib	<i>Tibetan (Central)</i>	TIB	1
HAI-TED	W	<i>Tibetan (Western)</i>	TIB	2
HAI-TED	WT	<i>Tibetan (Written)</i>	TIB	630
HM-Prak	Prak	<i>Manang (Prakaa)</i>	TGTM	1138
ILH-PL	*PL	<i>*Loloish</i>	YI	232
ILH-PL	Ak1	<i>Akha (Thai)</i>	LO-S	598
ILH-PL	Ak2	<i>Akha (Yunnan)</i>	LO-S	543
ILH-PL	Akha	<i>Akha</i>	LO-S	290
ILH-PL	HaL	<i>Hani (Lüchun)</i>	LO-S	611
ILH-PL	Hao	<i>Haoni</i>	LO-S	110
ILH-PL	HaW	<i>Hani (Wordlist)</i>	LO-S	581
ILH-PL	Jingpho	<i>Jingpho</i>	JG	2
ILH-PL	K	<i>Khatu</i>	LO-S	728
ILH-PL	Mpi	<i>Mpi</i>	LO-S	189
ILH-PL	P	<i>Pijo</i>	LO-S	762
ILH-PL	WB	<i>Burmese (Written)</i>	BM	195
IMS-HMLG	Miri	<i>Miri, Hill</i>	TANI	934
IMS-Miji	Miji	<i>Miji</i>	KAM	100
JAM-DL	Lahu	<i>Lahu</i>	LO-C	50
JAM-DL	PLB	<i>*Lolo-Burmese</i>	LB	3
JAM-DL	WB	<i>Burmese (Written)</i>	BM	1
JAM-Ety	Ahi	<i>Ahi</i>	LO-C	1
JAM-Ety	Ak	<i>Akha</i>	LO-S	130
JAM-Ety	AM	<i>Abor-Miri</i>	TANI	240
JAM-Ety	Anal	<i>Anal</i>	KUK	15
JAM-Ety	Angami	<i>Angami Naga</i>	NAGA	1
JAM-Ety	Ato	<i>Atong</i>	BG	20
JAM-Ety	Bh	<i>Bahing</i>	W	30
JAM-Ety	Bisu	<i>Bisu</i>	LO-S	1
JAM-Ety	Bo	<i>Bodo</i>	BG	123
JAM-Ety	BP	<i>Pho (Bassein)</i>	KAR	41
JAM-Ety	BS	<i>Sgaw (Bassein)</i>	KAR	41
JAM-Ety	Bt	<i>Bantawa</i>	E	32
JAM-Ety	Ch	<i>FIX ME</i>	S	2
JAM-Ety	Chinbok	<i>Chinbok</i>	KUK	17
JAM-Ety	Cp	<i>Chepang</i>	KMCS	100
JAM-Ety	Dhimal	<i>Dhimal</i>	HIM	1
JAM-Ety	Digaro	<i>Digaro</i>	BG	4
JAM-Ety	Dimasa	<i>Kachari (=Dimasa)</i>	BG	3
JAM-Ety	Dulong	<i>Dulong=Trung</i>	NG	1
JAM-Ety	G	<i>Garó</i>	BG	29
JAM-Ety	Gu	<i>Gurung (Ghachok)</i>	TGTM	98

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JAM-Ety	Hani	<i>Hani</i>	LO-S	2
JAM-Ety	Hy	<i>Hayu</i>	W	79
JAM-Ety	Jg	<i>Jingpho</i>	JG	400
JAM-Ety	JgHk	<i>Jingpho (Hkauri)</i>	JG	1
JAM-Ety	Jir	<i>Jirel</i>	TIB	84
JAM-Ety	Jy	<i>rGyarong</i>	RG	1
JAM-Ety	K	<i>Karen</i>	KAR	66
JAM-Ety	Kachari	<i>Kachari (=Dimasa)</i>	BG	17
JAM-Ety	Kadu	<i>Kadu</i>	JN	18
JAM-Ety	Kg	<i>Khaling</i>	W	105
JAM-Ety	Khumi	<i>Khumi</i>	CHIN	17
JAM-Ety	Kk	<i>Kaike</i>	TBC	79
JAM-Ety	Km	<i>Kham</i>	KMCS	106
JAM-Ety	Knr	<i>Kanauri</i>	WH	103
JAM-Ety	KT	<i>Pa-O=Taungthu</i>	KAR	3
JAM-Ety	Lai	<i>Lai</i>	CHIN	18
JAM-Ety	Laizo	<i>Laizo</i>	CHIN	13
JAM-Ety	Lb	<i>Limbu</i>	E	148
JAM-Ety	Lh	<i>Lahu</i>	LO-C	272
JAM-Ety	Lisu (Phuthao)	<i>Lisu (Phuthao)</i>	LO-C	1
JAM-Ety	Lk	<i>Lakher</i>	CHIN	203
JAM-Ety	Lp	<i>Lepcha</i>	LEP	299
JAM-Ety	Ls	<i>Lisu</i>	LO-C	82
JAM-Ety	Lu	<i>Lushai</i>	CHIN	215
JAM-Ety	Lui	<i>Lui</i>	JN	28
JAM-Ety	MC	<i>Chinese (Middle)</i>	MC	2
JAM-Ety	Me	<i>Meithei</i>	MEI	66
JAM-Ety	Mg	<i>Magari</i>	KMCS	98
JAM-Ety	Mk	<i>Mikir</i>	MIK	277
JAM-Ety	MP	<i>Pho (Moulmein)</i>	KAR	41
JAM-Ety	Mru	<i>Mru</i>	MRU	45
JAM-Ety	MS	<i>Sgaw (Moulmein)</i>	KAR	41
JAM-Ety	Ng	<i>Ngawn</i>	CHIN	5
JAM-Ety	Ngaun	<i>Ngawn</i>	CHIN	5
JAM-Ety	Np	<i>Nepali</i>	Z	116
JAM-Ety	Nung	<i>Nung</i>	NG	6
JAM-Ety	Nw	<i>Newari</i>	NW	114
JAM-Ety	Nyi	<i>Nyi *</i>	LO-C	1
JAM-Ety	OC	<i>Chinese (Old)</i>	OC	2
JAM-Ety	Pl	<i>Palaychi</i>	KAR	42
JAM-Ety	PLB	<i>*Lolo-Burmese</i>	LB	1
JAM-Ety	Pn	<i>Phunoi</i>	LO-S	83
JAM-Ety	Sak	<i>Sak</i>	JN	32

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JAM-Ety	Sh	<i>Sherpa</i>	TIB	82
JAM-Ety	Sun	<i>Sunwari</i>	KMCS	94
JAM-Ety	Tar	<i>Darang</i>	DENG	97
JAM-Ety	TC	<i>Tiddim</i>	CHIN	65
JAM-Ety	Tg	<i>Trung</i>	NG	61
JAM-Ety	Thebor	<i>Thebor</i>	WH	1
JAM-Ety	Thu	<i>Pa-O=Taungthu</i>	KAR	31
JAM-Ety	Tk	<i>Thakali (Tukche)</i>	TGTM	104
JAM-Ety	Tm	<i>Tamang (Sahu)</i>	TGTM	111
JAM-Ety	TN	<i>Tangkhul</i>	NAGA	222
JAM-Ety	TR	<i>Thulung</i>	KIR	50
JAM-Ety	Wan	<i>Wancho</i>	NN	18
JAM-Ety	Wanang	<i>Wanang</i>	BG	3
JAM-Ety	WB	<i>Burmese (Written)</i>	BM	291
JAM-Ety	WT	<i>Tibetan (Written)</i>	TIB	579
JAM-Ety	Zaiwa	<i>Zaiwa=Atsi</i>	BM	1
JAM-Ety	Zot	<i>Zotung</i>	CHIN	16
JAM-GSTC	Ach	<i>Achang</i>	BM	1
JAM-GSTC	Ahi	<i>Ahi</i>	LO-C	3
JAM-GSTC	Ak	<i>Akha</i>	LO-S	55
JAM-GSTC	AM	<i>Abor-Miri</i>	TANI	27
JAM-GSTC	Angami Naga	<i>Angami Naga</i>	NAGA	3
JAM-GSTC	Ats	<i>Zaiwa=Atsi</i>	BM	3
JAM-GSTC	Bahing	<i>Bahing</i>	W	2
JAM-GSTC	Black Lh	<i>Lahu (Black)</i>	LO-C	1
JAM-GSTC	Bo	<i>Bodo</i>	BG	50
JAM-GSTC	Bodo-Garo	<i>*Bodo-Garo</i>	BG	1
JAM-GSTC	BP	<i>Pho (Bassein)</i>	KAR	1
JAM-GSTC	Bu	<i>Bisu</i>	LO-S	6
JAM-GSTC	Bunan	<i>Bunan</i>	WH	1
JAM-GSTC	Chang	<i>Chang</i>	NN	16
JAM-GSTC	Chepang	<i>Chepang</i>	KMCS	1
JAM-GSTC	Chinese	<i>Chinese (Old)</i>	OC	75
JAM-GSTC	Digaro	<i>Digaro</i>	BG	1
JAM-GSTC	Dimasa	<i>Dimasa</i>	BG	21
JAM-GSTC	G	<i>Garo</i>	BG	18
JAM-GSTC	Gurung	<i>Gurung</i>	TGTM	1
JAM-GSTC	Gyarong	<i>Gyarong</i>	RG	4
JAM-GSTC	Hani	<i>Hani</i>	LO-S	2
JAM-GSTC	Jg	<i>Jingpho</i>	JG	142
JAM-GSTC	Jino	<i>Jinuo</i>	YI	2
JAM-GSTC	Jir	<i>Jirel</i>	TIB	1
JAM-GSTC	Kaman Mishmi	<i>Geman</i>	DENG	2

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JAM-GSTC	Kiranti	<i>Kiranti</i>	KIR	1
JAM-GSTC	Km	<i>Kham</i>	KMCS	2
JAM-GSTC	Kmrp	<i>Kamarupan</i>	KAM	12
JAM-GSTC	Knr	<i>Kanauri</i>	WH	1
JAM-GSTC	Kokborok	<i>Kokborok (=Tripuri)</i>	BG	1
JAM-GSTC	Konyak	<i>Konyak</i>	NN	15
JAM-GSTC	Lahu (red)	<i>Lahu (Red)</i>	LO-C	2
JAM-GSTC	Lahu (Yellow)	<i>Lahu (Yellow)</i>	LO-C	1
JAM-GSTC	Laizo	<i>Laizo</i>	CHIN	6
JAM-GSTC	Lh	<i>Lahu</i>	LO-C	124
JAM-GSTC	Liangmai	<i>Liangmei</i>	KUK	2
JAM-GSTC	Limbu	<i>Limbu</i>	E	3
JAM-GSTC	Lisu	<i>Lisu</i>	LO-C	2
JAM-GSTC	Lk	<i>Lakher</i>	CHIN	46
JAM-GSTC	Lotha Naga	<i>Lotha Naga</i>	NAGA	2
JAM-GSTC	Lp	<i>Lepcha</i>	LEP	1
JAM-GSTC	Ls	<i>Lisu</i>	LO-C	12
JAM-GSTC	Lu	<i>Lushai</i>	CHIN	88
JAM-GSTC	Luquan	<i>Luquan</i>	LO-N	6
JAM-GSTC	Maru	<i>Maru (=Langsu)</i>	BM	1
JAM-GSTC	Me	<i>Meithei</i>	MEI	15
JAM-GSTC	Miri	<i>Miri</i>	TANI	3
JAM-GSTC	Mk	<i>Mikir</i>	MIK	46
JAM-GSTC	Moshang	<i>Moshang (=Tangsa Moshang)</i>	NN	4
JAM-GSTC	MP	<i>Pho (Moulmein)</i>	KAR	1
JAM-GSTC	Mpi	<i>Mpi</i>	LO-S	23
JAM-GSTC	Mru	<i>Mru</i>	MRU	3
JAM-GSTC	Mzieme	<i>Mzieme (=NE Zemei)</i>	NAGA	1
JAM-GSTC	Nasu	<i>Nasu</i>	LO-N	4
JAM-GSTC	Nocte	<i>Nocte</i>	NN	12
JAM-GSTC	Nung	<i>Nung</i>	NG	11
JAM-GSTC	Nw	<i>Newari</i>	NW	2
JAM-GSTC	Pa-O	<i>Pa-O=Taungthu</i>	KAR	2
JAM-GSTC	Pankhu	<i>Pankhu *</i>	CHIN	1
JAM-GSTC	PAustro-Tai	<i>*Austro-Tai</i>	Z	3
JAM-GSTC	Phom	<i>Phom</i>	NN	8
JAM-GSTC	Phön	<i>Phön</i>	BM	1
JAM-GSTC	PK	<i>*Karen</i>	KAR	3
JAM-GSTC	PLB	<i>*Lolo-Burmese</i>	LB	47
JAM-GSTC	PLol	<i>*Loloish</i>	YI	2
JAM-GSTC	Pn	<i>Phunoi</i>	LO-S	4
JAM-GSTC	PNN	<i>*Northern Naga</i>	NN	28

<u>Source</u> <u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language</u> <u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language Name</u> <u>(as used in STEDT)</u>	<u>Sub-</u> <u>group</u>	<u>N</u>
JAM-GSTC	PST	<i>*Sino-Tibetan</i>	ST	6
JAM-GSTC	PTai	<i>*Tai</i>	Z	3
JAM-GSTC	PTB	<i>*Tibeto-Burman</i>	TB	119
JAM-GSTC	PTm	<i>*Tamang</i>	TGTM	2
JAM-GSTC	Pwo	<i>Pho</i>	KAR	4
JAM-GSTC	Rangkhoh	<i>Rangkhoh</i>	KUK	2
JAM-GSTC	Sani	<i>Sani=Nyi</i>	LO-C	5
JAM-GSTC	Sgaw	<i>Sgaw</i>	KAR	6
JAM-GSTC	Siamese	<i>Thai</i>	Z	1
JAM-GSTC	Siyin	<i>Siyin</i>	CHIN	2
JAM-GSTC	Sopvoma	<i>Sopvoma</i>	NAGA	1
JAM-GSTC	Sun	<i>Sunwari</i>	KMCS	1
JAM-GSTC	Tangkhul	<i>Tangkhul</i>	NAGA	69
JAM-GSTC	Tg	<i>Trung</i>	NG	4
JAM-GSTC	Thado	<i>Thado</i>	CHIN	3
JAM-GSTC	Thebor	<i>Thebor</i>	WH	1
JAM-GSTC	Tiddim	<i>Tiddim</i>	CHIN	44
JAM-GSTC	Tk	<i>Thakali</i>	TGTM	1
JAM-GSTC	Vayu	<i>Hayu</i>	W	2
JAM-GSTC	Wancho	<i>Wancho</i>	NN	11
JAM-GSTC	WB	<i>Burmese (Written)</i>	BM	146
JAM-GSTC	Woni	<i>Woni</i>	LO-S	2
JAM-GSTC	WT	<i>Tibetan (Written)</i>	TIB	43
JAM-GSTC	Xide Loloish	<i>Yi (Xide)</i>	LO-N	1
JAM-GSTC	Yellow Lh	<i>Lahu (Yellow)</i>	LO-C	2
JAM-GSTC	Yogli	<i>Yogli</i>	NN	5
JAM-GSTC	Zemei	<i>Zemei</i>	NAGA	1
JAM-II	*Lolo-Burmese	<i>*Lolo-Burmese</i>	LB	2
JAM-II	AM	<i>Abor-Miri</i>	TANI	1
JAM-II	Chinese	<i>Chinese</i>	S	1
JAM-II	Jg	<i>Jingpho</i>	JG	9
JAM-II	Lh	<i>Lahu</i>	LO-C	7
JAM-II	PBarish	<i>*Barish</i>	BG	1
JAM-II	PLol	<i>*Loloish</i>	YI	1
JAM-II	Sangkong	<i>Sangkong</i>	LO-S	1
JAM-II	Tg	<i>Trung</i>	NG	1
JAM-II	WB	<i>Burmese (Written)</i>	BM	2
JAM-II	WT	<i>Tibetan (Written)</i>	TIB	4
JAM-MLBM	Ak	<i>Akha</i>	LO-S	10
JAM-MLBM	Ang Nag	<i>Angami Naga</i>	NAGA	1
JAM-MLBM	Hs	<i>Tangut = Xixia</i>	X	5
JAM-MLBM	Jg	<i>Jingpho</i>	JG	3
JAM-MLBM	Khami	<i>Khami</i>	CHIN	1

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JAM-MLBM	Lepcha	<i>Lepcha</i>	LEP	1
JAM-MLBM	Lh	<i>Lahu</i>	LO-C	93
JAM-MLBM	Lisu	<i>Lisu</i>	LO-C	2
JAM-MLBM	Lu-ch	<i>Luquan</i>	LO-N	3
JAM-MLBM	Mpi	<i>Mpi</i>	LO-S	104
JAM-MLBM	Nasu	<i>Nasu</i>	LO-N	2
JAM-MLBM	Nung	<i>Nung</i>	NG	1
JAM-MLBM	PLB	<i>*Lolo-Burmese</i>	LB	102
JAM-MLBM	S. Khami	<i>Khami (Southern)</i>	CHIN	1
JAM-MLBM	Thai	<i>Thai</i>	Z	6
JAM-MLBM	WB	<i>Burmese (Written)</i>	BM	69
JAM-PC	Lh	<i>Lahu</i>	LO-C	2
JAM-PC	WT	<i>Tibetan (Written)</i>	TIB	1
JAM-Rong	Rongmei	<i>Rongmei</i>	NAGA	150
JAM-TIL	AC	<i>Chinese (Old)</i>	OC	86
JAM-TIL	Ak	<i>Akha</i>	LO-S	6
JAM-TIL	Garó	<i>Garó</i>	BG	1
JAM-TIL	Jingpho	<i>Jingpho</i>	JG	4
JAM-TIL	Khmer	<i>Khmer *</i>	Z	1
JAM-TIL	Lh	<i>Lahu</i>	LO-C	10
JAM-TIL	Ls	<i>Lisu</i>	LO-C	2
JAM-TIL	Lu-ch	<i>Luquan</i>	LO-N	1
JAM-TIL	MC	<i>Chinese (Middle)</i>	MC	1
JAM-TIL	OB	<i>Burmese (Inscriptional)</i>	BM	3
JAM-TIL	PLB	<i>*Lolo-Burmese</i>	LB	14
JAM-TIL	PST	<i>*Sino-Tibetan</i>	ST	16
JAM-TIL	PTB	<i>*Tibeto-Burman</i>	TB	55
JAM-TIL	WB	<i>Burmese (Written)</i>	BM	90
JAM-TIL	WT	<i>Tibetan (Written)</i>	TIB	89
JAM-TJLB	Ahi, Sani	<i>Ahi, Sani (=Nyi)</i>	LO-C	1
JAM-TJLB	Ak	<i>Akha</i>	LO-S	23
JAM-TJLB	Hkauri-LM	<i>Jingpho (Hkauri)</i>	JG	13
JAM-TJLB	Jg	<i>Jingpho</i>	JG	612
JAM-TJLB	Lh	<i>Lahu</i>	LO-C	182
JAM-TJLB	PLB	<i>*Lolo-Burmese</i>	LB	4
JAM-TJLB	WB	<i>Burmese (Written)</i>	BM	402
JAM-TJLB	WT	<i>Tibetan (Written)</i>	TIB	8
JAM-TJLB	Yellow Lh	<i>Lahu (Yellow)</i>	LO-C	1
JAM-TSR	Ahi	<i>Ahi</i>	LO-C	69
JAM-TSR	Ak	<i>Akha</i>	LO-S	166
JAM-TSR	Ak (Burling)	<i>Akha</i>	LO-S	1
JAM-TSR	AM	<i>Abor-Miri</i>	TANI	1
JAM-TSR	At	<i>Zaiwa=Atsi</i>	BM	3



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JAM-TSR	Bi	<i>Bisu</i>	LO-S	41
JAM-TSR	Bola	<i>Bola</i>	BM	1
JAM-TSR	Ch	<i>Qiang (ChiuTzuYing)</i>	Q	20
JAM-TSR	Ha [HT]	<i>Hani (Hu T'an)</i>	LO-S	49
JAM-TSR	Ha [K]	<i>Hani (Kao Hua-Nien)</i>	LO-S	38
JAM-TSR	Hpun	<i>Hpun *</i>	BM	1
JAM-TSR	Jg	<i>Jingpho</i>	JG	1
JAM-TSR	LC	<i>Luquan</i>	LO-N	64
JAM-TSR	Lh	<i>Lahu</i>	LO-C	236
JAM-TSR	Li	<i>Lisu</i>	LO-C	102
JAM-TSR	Li (Nu-C)	<i>Lisu</i>	LO-C	1
JAM-TSR	Li [F]	<i>Lisu</i>	LO-C	16
JAM-TSR	Li [J]	<i>Lisu</i>	LO-C	9
JAM-TSR	Li [Nu-chiang]	<i>Lisu</i>	LO-C	1
JAM-TSR	Li [R]	<i>Lisu</i>	LO-C	10
JAM-TSR	Limbu	<i>Limbu</i>	E	2
JAM-TSR	Maru	<i>Maru (=Langsu)</i>	BM	1
JAM-TSR	Mo	<i>Moso</i>	LB	11
JAM-TSR	Mpi	<i>Mpi</i>	LO-S	14
JAM-TSR	Na	<i>Nasu</i>	LO-N	66
JAM-TSR	Nakhi	<i>Nakhi *</i>	LO-C	1
JAM-TSR	Naxi [Rock]	<i>Naxi (Rock)</i>	LO-C	1
JAM-TSR	PLB	<i>*Lolo-Burmese</i>	LB	380
JAM-TSR	Pn	<i>Phunoi</i>	LO-S	2
JAM-TSR	PTB	<i>*Tibeto-Burman</i>	TB	1
JAM-TSR	Sa	<i>Sani=Nyi</i>	LO-C	110
JAM-TSR	Sa (Vial)	<i>Sani=Nyi</i>	LO-C	1
JAM-TSR	TN	<i>Tangkhul</i>	NAGA	1
JAM-TSR	Wancho	<i>Wancho</i>	NN	1
JAM-TSR	WB	<i>Burmese (Written)</i>	BM	1
JAM-TSR	Wo	<i>Woni</i>	LO-S	36
JAM-VSTB	AC	<i>Chinese (Old)</i>	OC	1
JAM-VSTB	Ahi	<i>Ahi</i>	LO-C	2
JAM-VSTB	Akha	<i>Akha</i>	LO-S	7
JAM-VSTB	AM	<i>Abor-Miri</i>	TANI	5
JAM-VSTB	Anal	<i>Anal</i>	KUK	1
JAM-VSTB	Angami Naga	<i>Angami Naga</i>	NAGA	2
JAM-VSTB	Ao Naga	<i>Ao Naga</i>	NAGA	3
JAM-VSTB	Atsi	<i>Zaiwa=Atsi</i>	BM	2
JAM-VSTB	Bahing	<i>Bahing</i>	W	2
JAM-VSTB	Bantawa	<i>Bantawa</i>	E	3
JAM-VSTB	Bisu	<i>Bisu</i>	LO-S	3
JAM-VSTB	Boro	<i>Bodo</i>	BG	2

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JAM-VSTB	Chepang	<i>Chepang</i>	KMCS	7
JAM-VSTB	Chinbok	<i>Chinbok</i>	KUK	1
JAM-VSTB	Chinese	<i>Mandarin</i>	CH	5
JAM-VSTB	Garó	<i>Garó</i>	BG	7
JAM-VSTB	Gurung	<i>Gurung</i>	TGTM	3
JAM-VSTB	Hayu	<i>Hayu</i>	W	8
JAM-VSTB	Jinghpaw	<i>Jingpho</i>	JG	17
JAM-VSTB	Jirel	<i>Jirel</i>	TIB	7
JAM-VSTB	Jyarung	<i>Gyarong</i>	RG	3
JAM-VSTB	Kabui	<i>Kabui =Rongmei</i>	KUK	1
JAM-VSTB	Kachari	<i>Kachari (=Dimasa)</i>	BG	1
JAM-VSTB	Kaike	<i>Kaike</i>	TBC	5
JAM-VSTB	Kanauri	<i>Kanauri</i>	WH	2
JAM-VSTB	Karen (BP)	<i>Pho (Bassein)</i>	KAR	3
JAM-VSTB	Karen (BS)	<i>Sgaw (BS)</i>	KAR	1
JAM-VSTB	Karen (MP)	<i>Pho (Moulmein)</i>	KAR	3
JAM-VSTB	Karen (MS)	<i>Sgaw (Moulmein)</i>	KAR	1
JAM-VSTB	Karen (P)	<i>Karen (Pho)</i>	KAR	1
JAM-VSTB	Karen (Palaychi)	<i>Palaychi</i>	KAR	1
JAM-VSTB	Karen (Sgaw)	<i>Karen (Sgaw)</i>	KAR	1
JAM-VSTB	Karen (T)	<i>Pa-O=Taungthu</i>	KAR	1
JAM-VSTB	Khaling	<i>Khaling</i>	W	6
JAM-VSTB	Kham	<i>Kham</i>	KMCS	2
JAM-VSTB	Lahu	<i>Lahu</i>	LO-C	13
JAM-VSTB	Lakher	<i>Lakher</i>	CHIN	4
JAM-VSTB	Lepcha	<i>Lepcha</i>	LEP	4
JAM-VSTB	Limbu	<i>Limbu</i>	E	5
JAM-VSTB	Lisu	<i>Lisu</i>	LO-C	5
JAM-VSTB	Lushai	<i>Lushai</i>	CHIN	11
JAM-VSTB	Magari	<i>Magari</i>	KMCS	4
JAM-VSTB	Maring	<i>Maring</i>	CHIN	1
JAM-VSTB	Maru	<i>Maru (=Langsu)</i>	BM	2
JAM-VSTB	Meithei	<i>Meithei</i>	MEI	3
JAM-VSTB	Mikir	<i>Mikir</i>	MIK	12
JAM-VSTB	Miri	<i>Miri</i>	TANI	1
JAM-VSTB	Mru	<i>Mru</i>	MRU	5
JAM-VSTB	N. Khami	<i>Khami (Northern)</i>	CHIN	1
JAM-VSTB	Newari	<i>Newari</i>	NW	3
JAM-VSTB	Nung	<i>Nung</i>	NG	3
JAM-VSTB	Phunoi	<i>Phunoi</i>	LO-S	3
JAM-VSTB	PTB	<i>*Tibeto-Burman</i>	TB	58
JAM-VSTB	Pyen	<i>Pyen</i>	LO-S	1
JAM-VSTB	Sani	<i>Sani=Nyi</i>	LO-C	3

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JAM-VSTB	Sherpa	<i>Sherpa</i>	TIB	3
JAM-VSTB	Sunwar	<i>Sunwari</i>	KMCS	2
JAM-VSTB	Tamang	<i>Tamang (Sahu)</i>	TGTM	6
JAM-VSTB	Tamang (Ris)	<i>Tamang (Risiangku)</i>	TGTM	2
JAM-VSTB	Tamlu	<i>Konyak (Tamlu)</i>	NN	1
JAM-VSTB	Tangkhul Naga	<i>Tangkhul</i>	NAGA	6
JAM-VSTB	Taraon	<i>Darang</i>	DENG	2
JAM-VSTB	Thakali	<i>Thakali (Tukche)</i>	TGTM	4
JAM-VSTB	Thulung Rai	<i>Thulung</i>	KIR	3
JAM-VSTB	Tiddim Chin	<i>Tiddim</i>	CHIN	5
JAM-VSTB	TN	<i>Tangkhul</i>	NAGA	5
JAM-VSTB	WB	<i>Burmese (Written)</i>	BM	11
JAM-VSTB	WT	<i>Tibetan (Written)</i>	TIB	22
JCD	Jingpho	<i>Jingpho</i>	JG	21
JCD	Qiang	<i>Qiang (Yadu)</i>	Q	1
JK-Dh	Dhimal	<i>Dhimal</i>	HIM	53
JO-PB	AR	<i>Arakanese</i>	BM	90
JO-PB	IT	<i>Intha</i>	BM	128
JO-PB	MR	<i>Maru (=Langsu)</i>	BM	85
JO-PB	OB	<i>Burmese (Inscriptional)</i>	BM	87
JO-PB	PB	<i>*Burmese</i>	BM	141
JO-PB	SB	<i>Burmese (Standard Spoken)</i>	BM	145
JO-PB	TV	<i>Tavoyan</i>	BM	130
JO-PB	WB	<i>Burmese (Written)</i>	BM	143
JP-Idu	LBidu	<i>Idu</i>	DENG	495
JS-Amdo	Amdo	<i>Tibetan (Zeku/Amdo)</i>	TIB	800
JS-Ch	Chinese	<i>Mandarin (Simp.) CH</i>	852	
JS-HCST	Apatani S	<i>Apatani</i>	TANI	305
JS-HCST	Bengni S	<i>Bengni</i>	TANI	438
JS-HCST	Bokar OY	<i>Bokar</i>	TANI	377
JS-HCST	Bokar S	<i>Bokar</i>	TANI	9
JS-HCST	Damu OY	<i>Damu</i>	TANI	2
JS-HCST	Mising L	<i>Mising (=Miri)</i>	TANI	68
JS-HCST	Padam DG	<i>Padam (=Abor)</i>	TANI	1
JS-HCST	Padam L	<i>Padam (=Abor)</i>	TANI	78
JS-HCST	Padam T	<i>Padam (=Abor)</i>	TANI	6
JS-HCST	Padam-Mising L	<i>Padam-Mising (=Abor-Miri)</i>	TANI	335
JS-HCST	PET	<i>*Eastern Tani</i>	TANI	1
JS-HCST	PT	<i>*Tani</i>	TANI	479
JS-HCST	PWT	<i>*Western Tani</i>	TANI	1
JS-Mawo	Mawo	<i>Qiang (Mawo)</i>	Q	140
JS-Tani	Apatani A	<i>Apatani</i>	TANI	2492

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JS-Tani	Apatani S	<i>Apatani</i>	TANI	2426
JS-Tani	Bengni S	<i>Bengni</i>	TANI	1679
JS-Tani	Damu OY	<i>Damu</i>	TANI	1472
JS-Tib	WTibetan	<i>Tibetan (Written)</i>	TIB	801
JZ-Achang	AClc	<i>Achang Longchuan</i>	BM	147
JZ-Achang	AClh	<i>Achang Lianghe</i>	BM	136
JZ-Achang	AClx	<i>Achang Luxi</i>	BM	136
JZ-Bai	BAIbj	<i>Bai (Bijiang)</i>	BAI	135
JZ-Bai	BAIdl	<i>Bai (Dali)</i>	BAI	132
JZ-Bai	BAIjc	<i>Bai (Jianchuan)</i>	BAI	149
JZ-CLMenba	CLmt	<i>Monpa Cangluo (Motuo)</i>	MNP	182
JZ-CLMenba	CLtl	<i>Monpa Cangluo (Tilang)</i>	MNP	104
JZ-CNMenba	CNwl	<i>Monpa Cuona (Wenlang =Northern)</i>	MNP	143
JZ-Dulong	DLdh	<i>Dulong Dulonghe</i>	NG	207
JZ-Dulong	DLnj	<i>Dulong Nujiang</i>	NG	147
JZ-Hani	HNcy	<i>Hani (Caiyuan)</i>	LO-S	140
JZ-Hani	HNdz	<i>Hani (Dazhai)</i>	LO-S	159
JZ-Hani	HNgl	<i>Hani (Gelanghe)</i>	LO-S	141
JZ-Hani	HNsk	<i>Hani (Shuikui)</i>	LO-S	146
JZ-Jingpo	JPek	<i>Jingpho</i>	JG	149
JZ-Jinuo	JNby	<i>Jinuo (Buyuan)</i>	YI	38
JZ-Jinuo	JNyl	<i>Jinuo (Youle)</i>	YI	173
JZ-Lahu	LHna	<i>Lahu (Black)</i>	LO-C	154
JZ-Lahu	LHxi	<i>Lahu (Yellow)</i>	LO-C	153
JZ-Lisu	LSlq	<i>Lisu (Luquan)</i>	LO-C	7
JZ-Lisu	LSnj	<i>Lisu (Nujiang)</i>	LO-C	173
JZ-Lisu	LSys	<i>Lisu (Yongsheng)</i>	LO-C	7
JZ-Luoba	Bokar	<i>Bokar</i>	TANI	1
JZ-Naxi	NaxiE	<i>Naxi (Eastern)</i>	LO-C	124
JZ-Naxi	NaxiW	<i>Naxi (Western)</i>	LO-C	127
JZ-Nusu	NUgp	<i>Nusu (Southern)</i>	LO-N	140
JZ-Nusu	NUwk	<i>Nusu (Northern)</i>	LO-N	140
JZ-Nusu	NUzl	<i>Nusu (Central)</i>	LO-N	158
JZ-Pumi	PMjh	<i>Pumi (Jinghua)</i>	Q	149
JZ-Pumi	PMtb	<i>Pumi (Taoba)</i>	Q	132
JZ-Qiang	QQmw	<i>Qiang (Mawo)</i>	Q	152
JZ-Qiang	QQtp	<i>Qiang (Taoping)</i>	Q	147
JZ-Tujia	TJls	<i>Tujia (Northern)</i>	TJ	148
JZ-Tujia	TJlx	<i>Tujia (Southern)</i>	TJ	136
JZ-Yi	YIdf	<i>Yi (Dafang)</i>	LO-N	131
JZ-Yi	YInj	<i>Yi (Nanjian)</i>	LO-N	142
JZ-Yi	YIxd	<i>Yi (Xide)</i>	LO-N	118

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JZ-Zaiwa	ZW	<i>Zaiwa=Atsi</i>	BM	135
KDG-IGL	Gallong	<i>Gallong</i>	TANI	1698
KDG-Tag	Tagin	<i>Tagin (≠ Nishi)</i>	TANI	928
KHG-Mikir	Mikir	<i>Mikir</i>	MIK	403
KHG-Mikir	Mikir	<i>Mikir</i>	MIK	403
KVB-Lai	Lai	<i>Lai</i>	CHIN	1
LL-PRPL	(LP) BP	<i>(LP) BP</i>	CHIN	19
LL-PRPL	Bawm	<i>Bawm</i>	CHIN	33
LL-PRPL	BP	<i>Paangkhua (Bawm infl.)</i>	CHIN	30
LL-PRPL	Lakher	<i>Lakher</i>	CHIN	12
LL-PRPL	LP	<i>Paangkhua (Lushai infl.)</i>	CHIN	34
LL-PRPL	Lushai	<i>Lushai</i>	CHIN	76
LL-PRPL	Paang	<i>Paangkhua</i>	CHIN	22
LMZ-AhiQ	Ay	<i>Ahi</i>	LO-C	340
LYS-Sangkong	Sangkong	<i>Sangkong</i>	LO-S	71
MF-PhnQ	PhnQ	<i>Phunoi</i>	LO-S	70
MM-K78	gha	<i>Gurung (Ghachok)</i>	TGTM	61
MM-K78	man	<i>Manang (Ngawal)</i>	TGTM	60
MM-K78	mar	<i>Thakali (Marpha)</i>	TGTM	68
MM-K78	ris	<i>Tamang (Risiangku)</i>	TGTM	63
MM-K78	sahu	<i>Tamang (Sahu)</i>	TGTM	58
MM-K78	syang	<i>Thakali (Syang)</i>	TGTM	69
MM-K78	tag	<i>Tamang (Taglung)</i>	TGTM	47
MM-K78	TGTM	<i>*Tamang</i>	TGTM	68
MM-K78	tuk	<i>Thakali (Tukche)</i>	TGTM	68
MM-TamRisQ	Tam-Ris	<i>Tamang (Risiangku)</i>	TGTM	207
MM-Thesis	gha	<i>Gurung</i>	TGTM	472
MM-Thesis	mar	<i>Thakali (Marpha)</i>	TGTM	383
MM-Thesis	pra	<i>Manang (Prakaa)</i>	TGTM	325
MM-Thesis	ris	<i>Tamang (Risiangku)</i>	TGTM	637
MM-Thesis	sahu	<i>Tamang (Sahu)</i>	TGTM	490
MM-Thesis	syang	<i>Thakali (Syang)</i>	TGTM	313
MM-Thesis	tag	<i>Tamang (Taglung)</i>	TGTM	545
MM-Thesis	TGTM	<i>*Tamang</i>	TGTM	1647
MM-Thesis	tuk	<i>Thakali (Tukche)</i>	TGTM	488
MVS-Grin	Tangut	<i>Tangut = Xixia</i>	X	148
MXL-Lolo	YiLQ	<i>Luquan</i>	LO-N	1
MXL-SaniQ	SaniYi	<i>Sani=Nyi</i>	LO-C	275
NEFA-PBI	PBI	<i>Idu</i>	DENG	638
NJA-Thulung	Thulung	<i>Thulung</i>	KIR	2043
NKR-Bant	Bantawa	<i>Bantawa</i>	E	139
NPB-ChanQ	ChanQ	<i>Chantyal</i>	TGTM	321
NT-SGK	Tangut1	<i>Tangut (SGK)</i>	X	339

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NT-SGK	Tangut2	<i>Tangut (PPalm)</i>	X	70
OH-DKL	Jinghpo	<i>Jingpho</i>	JG	1
PB-Bisu	Bisu	<i>Bisu</i>	LO-S	167
PB-TCV	TC	<i>Tiddim</i>	CHIN	1000
PC	Achang	<i>Achang</i>	BM	1
PC	Achang Lianghe	<i>Achang Lianghe</i>	BM	1
PC	Achang Longchuan	<i>Achang Longchuan</i>	BM	1
PC	Akha	<i>Akha</i>	LO-S	2
PC	Angami Naga	<i>Angami Naga</i>	NAGA	1
PC	Bai	<i>Bai *</i>	BAI	1
PC	Chinese (Mand)	<i>Mandarin</i>	CH	5
PC	Dafang	<i>Yi (Dafang)</i>	LO-N	1
PC	Hani	<i>Hani</i>	LO-S	2
PC	Jinghpo	<i>Jingpho</i>	JG	7
PC	Lahu	<i>Lahu</i>	LO-C	3
PC	Lepcha	<i>Lepcha</i>	LEP	1
PC	OC	<i>Chinese (Old)</i>	CH	2
PC	PLB	<i>*Lolo-Burmese</i>	LB	1
PC	Sani	<i>Sani=Nyi</i>	LO-C	1
PC	Tamang Sahu	<i>Tamang (Sahu)</i>	TGTM	1
PC	TN	<i>Tangkhul</i>	NAGA	2
PC	Tujia	<i>Tujia</i>	TJ	1
PC	WT	<i>Tibetan (Written)</i>	TIB	9
PC	Yi (Liangshan)	<i>Yi (Liangshan)</i>	LO-N	1
PC	Zaiwa	<i>Zaiwa=Atsi</i>	BM	1
PKB-KLH	B Pho	<i>Pho</i>	KAR	1
PKB-KLH	M Pho	<i>Pho (Moulmein)</i>	KAR	1
PKB-KLH	P-Karen	<i>*Karen ?</i>	KAR	1
PKB-KLH	Pa-O	<i>Pa-O=Taungthu</i>	KAR	1
PKB-KLH	Palaychi	<i>Palaychi</i>	KAR	1
PKB-KLH	Sgaw	<i>Sgaw</i>	KAR	1
PKB-WBRD	WB	<i>Burmese (Written)</i>	BM	4080
PL-AED	Akha	<i>Akha</i>	LO-S	4
PT-Kok	Kok	<i>Kokborok (=Tripuri)</i>	BG	749
RB-GB	Garo-Bang	<i>Garo (Bangladesh)</i>	BG	277
RBJ-KLS	*P	<i>*Karen (Pho)</i>	KAR	169
RBJ-KLS	*PS	<i>*Karen (Pho-Sgaw)</i>	KAR	133
RBJ-KLS	*S	<i>*Karen (Sgaw)</i>	KAR	177
RBJ-KLS	*TP	<i>*Karen (TP)</i>	KAR	110
RBJ-KLS	BP	<i>Pho (Bassein)</i>	KAR	179
RBJ-KLS	BS	<i>Sgaw (Bassein)</i>	KAR	181
RBJ-KLS	MP	<i>Pho (Moulmein)</i>	KAR	180
RBJ-KLS	MS	<i>Sgaw (Moulmein)</i>	KAR	180

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RBJ-KLS	PK	*Karen	KAR	220
RBJ-KLS	PI	Palaychi	KAR	174
RBJ-KLS	T	Pa-O=Taungthu	KAR	159
RC-ChepQ	Chep	Chepang (Eastern)	KMCS	315
RJL-DPTB	Abor-Miri	Abor-Miri	TANI	4
RJL-DPTB	AC	Chinese (Old/Mid)	OC	26
RJL-DPTB	Ahi	Ahi	LO-C	4
RJL-DPTB	Aimol	Aimol	KUK	1
RJL-DPTB	Aka	Hruso	TANI	2
RJL-DPTB	Akha	Akha	LO-S	7
RJL-DPTB	Angami Naga	Angami Naga	NAGA	4
RJL-DPTB	Anong (Nungsh)	Anong=Nung	NG	1
RJL-DPTB	Ao Naga	Ao Naga	NAGA	5
RJL-DPTB	Atsi	Zaiwa=Atsi	BM	2
RJL-DPTB	B	Burmese (Written)	BM	164
RJL-DPTB	Bahing	Bahing	W	24
RJL-DPTB	Bisu	Bisu	LO-S	2
RJL-DPTB	Bodo	Bodo	BG	10
RJL-DPTB	Bunan	Bunan	WH	5
RJL-DPTB	Chang	Chang	NN	1
RJL-DPTB	Chang(Konyak)	Chang	NN	1
RJL-DPTB	Chepang	Chepang	KMCS	4
RJL-DPTB	Dafla	Dafla (=Nishi)	TANI	1
RJL-DPTB	Deng	Deng	DENG	2
RJL-DPTB	Dhimal	Dhimal	HIM	6
RJL-DPTB	Digaro	Digaro	BG	13
RJL-DPTB	Dimasa	Dimasa	BG	38
RJL-DPTB	DLa	Dulong Dulonghe	NG	213
RJL-DPTB	DLb	Dulong Nujiang	NG	194
RJL-DPTB	DRD	Darang	DENG	7
RJL-DPTB	Dumi	Dumi	KIR	1
RJL-DPTB	Empeo	Empeo (=Zemei)	NAGA	1
RJL-DPTB	G	Garó	BG	64
RJL-DPTB	GMD	Geman	DENG	18
RJL-DPTB	Gyarung	Gyarong	RG	16
RJL-DPTB	Jili	Jili	JG	2
RJL-DPTB	JP	Jingpho	JG	30
RJL-DPTB	K	Jingpho	JG	110
RJL-DPTB	K (Assam dial.)	Jingpho (Assam) *	JG	1
RJL-DPTB	K (Maran)	Jingpho (Maran) *	JG	1
RJL-DPTB	Kadu	Kadu	JN	4
RJL-DPTB	Kanauri	Kanauri	WH	27
RJL-DPTB	Karen	Karen	KAR	2

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RJL-DPTB	Khami	<i>Khami</i>	CHIN	1
RJL-DPTB	Kiranti	<i>Kiranti</i>	KIR	5
RJL-DPTB	Kuki	<i>Kuki</i>	KUK	1
RJL-DPTB	L	<i>Lushai</i>	CHIN	80
RJL-DPTB	Lahu	<i>Lahu</i>	LO-C	1
RJL-DPTB	Laizo	<i>Laizo</i>	CHIN	2
RJL-DPTB	Lakher	<i>Lakher</i>	CHIN	11
RJL-DPTB	Lambichong	<i>Lambichong</i>	KIR	1
RJL-DPTB	Lashi	<i>Lashi</i>	BM	1
RJL-DPTB	LCA	<i>Achang Longchuan</i>	BM	45
RJL-DPTB	Lepcha	<i>Lepcha</i>	LEP	29
RJL-DPTB	Lh	<i>Lahu</i>	LO-C	64
RJL-DPTB	LHA	<i>Achang Lianghe</i>	BM	28
RJL-DPTB	Lhasa T	<i>Tibetan (Lhasa)</i>	TIB	1
RJL-DPTB	Limbu	<i>Limbu</i>	E	3
RJL-DPTB	Lisu	<i>Lisu</i>	LO-C	7
RJL-DPTB	Lohorong	<i>Lohorong</i>	E	1
RJL-DPTB	Lolo	<i>Lolo</i>	YI	1
RJL-DPTB	Loloish	<i>*Loloish</i>	YI	1
RJL-DPTB	Lolopho	<i>Lolopho</i>	YI	1
RJL-DPTB	Luoba	<i>Bokar Lhoba</i>	TANI	19
RJL-DPTB	LXA	<i>Achang Luxi</i>	BM	37
RJL-DPTB	Magari	<i>Magari</i>	KMCS	16
RJL-DPTB	Manyak	<i>Manyak</i>	Q	1
RJL-DPTB	Maru	<i>Maru (=Langsu)</i>	BM	6
RJL-DPTB	MB	<i>Monpa</i>	MNP	2
RJL-DPTB	MBa	<i>Monpa Cuona (Mama=Southern)</i>	MNP	22
RJL-DPTB	MBb	<i>Monpa Cangluo (Motuo)</i>	MNP	28
RJL-DPTB	MC	<i>Chinese (Middle)</i>	MC	4
RJL-DPTB	Meithei	<i>Meithei</i>	MEI	4
RJL-DPTB	Methei	<i>Meithei</i>	MEI	1
RJL-DPTB	Miju	<i>Miju *</i>	DENG	1
RJL-DPTB	Mikir	<i>Mikir</i>	MIK	43
RJL-DPTB	Miri	<i>Miri</i>	TANI	20
RJL-DPTB	Moshang	<i>Moshang (=Tangsa Moshang)</i>	NN	5
RJL-DPTB	MoshangMikir	<i>Moshang (=Tangsa Moshang)</i>	NN	1
RJL-DPTB	Mpi	<i>Mpi</i>	LO-S	4
RJL-DPTB	Mru	<i>Mru</i>	MRU	1
RJL-DPTB	MT	<i>Tibetan (Lhasa)</i>	TIB	4
RJL-DPTB	Mutwang	<i>Mutwang</i>	NG	1



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RJL-DPTB	MW	<i>Qiang (Mawo)</i>	Q	34
RJL-DPTB	N	<i>Nung</i>	NG	108
RJL-DPTB	N dialect	<i>Nung (dialect)</i>	NG	1
RJL-DPTB	N. Khami	<i>Khami (Northern)</i>	CHIN	1
RJL-DPTB	Naga (Konyak group)	<i>Naga (Konyak group)</i>	NN	1
RJL-DPTB	Naga Tank	<i>Tangkhul</i>	NAGA	1
RJL-DPTB	Nagari	<i>Nagari *</i>		1
RJL-DPTB	Nasu	<i>Nasu</i>	LO-N	1
RJL-DPTB	Newari	<i>Newari</i>	NW	2
RJL-DPTB	Nocte	<i>Nocte</i>	NN	1
RJL-DPTB	Nungish	<i>Nung</i>	NG	2
RJL-DPTB	Nyi	<i>Sani=Nyi</i>	LO-C	3
RJL-DPTB	Nyi Lolo	<i>Sani=Nyi</i>	LO-C	1
RJL-DPTB	Old Meithei	<i>Old Meithei *</i>	MEI	1
RJL-DPTB	Old Mon	<i>Old Mon *</i>	Z	1
RJL-DPTB	Phön	<i>Phön</i>	BM	1
RJL-DPTB	PLB	<i>*Lolo-Burmese</i>	LB	8
RJL-DPTB	PM	<i>Pumi</i>	Q	1
RJL-DPTB	PMa	<i>Pumi (Jinghua)</i>	Q	10
RJL-DPTB	PMb	<i>Pumi (Taoba)</i>	Q	7
RJL-DPTB	Poeron	<i>Puiron</i>	KUK	1
RJL-DPTB	PTB	<i>*Tibeto-Burman</i>	TB	221
RJL-DPTB	Pwo	<i>Pwo *</i>	KAR	1
RJL-DPTB	Pyu	<i>Pyu *</i>	CHIN	1
RJL-DPTB	Rai	<i>Rai *</i>	KIR	1
RJL-DPTB	Rawang	<i>Rawang=Nung</i>	NG	5
RJL-DPTB	RawangDLa	<i>Rawang=Nung</i>	NG	1
RJL-DPTB	S. Khami	<i>Khami (Southern)</i>	CHIN	1
RJL-DPTB	Sangang	<i>Sangang *</i>		1
RJL-DPTB	Sani	<i>Sani=Nyi</i>	LO-C	1
RJL-DPTB	Sani Yi	<i>Sani=Nyi</i>	LO-C	1
RJL-DPTB	Sgaw	<i>Sgaw</i>	KAR	1
RJL-DPTB	Shange	<i>Shangge</i>	NN	1
RJL-DPTB	Sho	<i>Sho (=Ashö)</i>	KUK	1
RJL-DPTB	Siyin	<i>Siyin</i>	CHIN	1
RJL-DPTB	T	<i>Tibetan (Written)</i>	TIB	135
RJL-DPTB	Takpa	<i>Takpa *</i>	TBC	1
RJL-DPTB	Tangkhul	<i>Tangkhul</i>	NAGA	13
RJL-DPTB	Tangkhul Naga	<i>Tangkhul</i>	NAGA	1
RJL-DPTB	Tangkul	<i>Tangkhul</i>	NAGA	1
RJL-DPTB	Tavoyan dial.	<i>Tavoyan dial. *</i>	BM	1
RJL-DPTB	Thad	<i>Thado</i>	CHIN	1

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RJL-DPTB	Thado	<i>Thado</i>	CHIN	7
RJL-DPTB	Thebor	<i>Thebor</i>	WH	3
RJL-DPTB	Thulung	<i>Thulung</i>	KIR	3
RJL-DPTB	Tiddim	<i>Tiddim</i>	CHIN	11
RJL-DPTB	TN	<i>Tangkhul</i>	NAGA	2
RJL-DPTB	TP	<i>Qiang (Taoping)</i>	Q	7
RJL-DPTB	Trung	<i>Trung</i>	NG	18
RJL-DPTB	TrungB	<i>Trung</i>	NG	1
RJL-DPTB	TrungMW	<i>Trung</i>	NG	1
RJL-DPTB	Tsangla	<i>Monpa Tsangla=Central</i>	MNP	1
RJL-DPTB	Vayu	<i>Hayu</i>	W	18
RJL-DPTB	W.Kuki	<i>Kuki (Western)</i>	KUK	1
RJL-DPTB	WB	<i>Burmese (Written)</i>	BM	1
RJL-DPTB	West T	<i>Tibetan (Western)</i>	TIB	2
RJL-DPTB	West T (Ladakhi)	<i>Tibetan (Ladakhi)</i>	TIB	1
RJL-DPTB	Zaiwa	<i>Zaiwa=Atsi</i>	BM	37
RPHH-Kul	Kulung	<i>Kulung</i>	KIR	1069
SBN-BunQ	Bun	<i>Bunan</i>	WH	202
SD-MPD	Mpi	<i>Mpi</i>	LO-S	36
SER-HSL / T	Tsangla	<i>Monpa Tsangla=Central</i>	MNP	99
SH-KNw	Newari	<i>Newari</i>	NW	314
SHK-Anong	Anong	<i>Anong=Nung</i>	NG	67
SHK-Baima	Baima	<i>Baima</i>	TBC	184
SHK-ErgDQ	ErgongD	<i>Ergong (Danba)</i>	Q	160
SHK-ErgNQ	Ergong	<i>Ergong (Northern)</i>	Q	350
SHK-ErsCQ	Ersu	<i>Ersu (Central)</i>	Q	158
SHK-GuiqQ	Guiq	<i>Guiqiong</i>	Q	146
SHK-Idu	Idu	<i>Idu</i>	DENG	115
SHK-MawoQ	Mawo	<i>Qiang (Mawo)</i>	Q	266
SHK-MuyaQ	Muya	<i>Muya (=Minyak)</i>	Q	186
SHK-NamuQ	Namu	<i>Namuyi</i>	Q	147
SHK-rGEQ	rGyaE	<i>Gyarong (Eastern)</i>	RG	317
SHK-rGNQ	rGyaN	<i>Gyarong (Northern)</i>	RG	321
SHK-rGNWQ	rGyaNW	<i>Gyarong (NW)</i>	RG	336
SHK-ShixQ	Shix	<i>Shixing</i>	Q	139
SHK-Sulung	Sulung	<i>Sulong (=Sulung)</i>	TANI	55
SHK-ZhabQ	Zhaba	<i>Zhaba (=Queyu)</i>	Q	116
SIL-Chep	Chep	<i>Chepan</i>	KMCS	2044
SIL-Gur	Gur	<i>Gurung (Ghachok)</i>	TGTM	2216
SIL-Kham	Kham1	<i>Kham</i>	KMCS	196
SIL-Sahu	Sahu	<i>Tamang (Sahu)</i>	TGTM	2015
SIL-Thak	Thak	<i>Thakali (Tukche)</i>	TGTM	1947
SLZO-MLD	DGdr	<i>Darang</i>	DENG	172

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SLZO-MLD	DGgm	<i>Geman</i>	DENG	173
SLZO-MLD	LBml	<i>Bokar Lhoba</i>	TANI	175
SLZO-MLD	MBcn	<i>Monpa Cuona</i> ( <i>Mama=Southern</i> )	MNP	175
SLZO-MLD	MBmt	<i>Monpa Cangluo (Motuo)</i>	MNP	181
SRS-PSS	Spiti	<i>Spiti</i>	TIB	324
STC	Abor	<i>Abor-Miri</i>	TANI	5
STC	Abor-Miri	<i>Abor-Miri</i>	TANI	2
STC	Achang	<i>Achang</i>	BM	1
STC	Ahi	<i>Ahi</i>	LO-C	3
STC	Aimol	<i>Aimol</i>	KUK	1
STC	Aka	<i>Hruso (=Aka)</i>	TANI	5
STC	Anal	<i>Anal</i>	KUK	1
STC	Andro	<i>Andro</i>	JN	1
STC	Angami Naga	<i>Angami Naga</i>	NAGA	3
STC	Ao	<i>Ao Naga</i>	NAGA	1
STC	Ao Naga	<i>Ao Naga</i>	NAGA	12
STC	Atsi	<i>Zaiwa=Atsi</i>	BM	1
STC	B	<i>Burmese (Written)</i>	BM	396
STC	Bahing	<i>Bahing</i>	W	56
STC	Balali	<i>Khaling???</i> *	KIR	5
STC	Banjogi	<i>Banjogi</i> *	KUK	1
STC	Bete	<i>Bete</i> *	KUK	1
STC	Bhramu	<i>Bhramu</i>	WH	2
STC	Bodo	<i>Bodo</i>	BG	29
STC	Bunan	<i>Bunan</i>	WH	13
STC	Byangsi	<i>Byangsi</i> *	WH	1
STC	Central T	<i>Tibetan (Central)</i>	TIB	2
STC	Ch'iang (Chang Kun)	<i>Qiang</i>	Q	1
STC	Chairel	<i>Chairel</i>	CHR	4
STC	Chamba Lahuli	<i>Chamba Lahuli</i> *	TIB	1
STC	Chang	<i>Chang</i>	NN	2
STC	Chaudangsi	<i>Chaudangsi</i> *	WH	1
STC	Chawte	<i>Chawte</i> *	KUK	1
STC	Chepang	<i>Chepang</i>	KMCS	8
STC	Chinbok	<i>Chinbok</i>	KUK	1
STC	Chinese	<i>Chinese</i>	S	1
STC	Chingtang	<i>Chingtang</i> *	KIR	1
STC	Chpang	<i>Chepang</i>	KMCS	1
STC	Dafla	<i>Dafla (=Nishi)</i>	TANI	1
STC	Dhimal	<i>Dhimal</i>	HIM	16
STC	Digaro	<i>Digaro</i>	BG	25

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STC	Dimasa	<i>Dimasa</i>	BG	143
STC	Dumi	<i>Dumi</i>	KIR	5
STC	Dungmali	<i>Dungmali</i>	KIR	1
STC	Empeo	<i>Empeo (=Zemei)</i>	NAGA	5
STC	G	<i>Garó</i>	BG	176
STC	Garó dialects	<i>Garó dialects *</i>	BG	1
STC	Gurung	<i>Gurung</i>	TGTM	1
STC	Gyarung	<i>Gyarong</i>	RG	22
STC	Horpa	<i>Horpa *</i>	Q	1
STC	Jili	<i>Jili</i>	JG	5
STC	K	<i>Jingpho</i>	JG	387
STC	Kabui	<i>Kabui *=Rongmei</i>	KUK	1
STC	Kachin	<i>Jingpho</i>	JG	3
STC	Kadu	<i>Kadu</i>	JN	11
STC	Kanashi	<i>Kanashi *</i>	WH	1
STC	Kanauri	<i>Kanauri</i>	WH	59
STC	Kha Li	<i>Kha Li *</i>	LO-S	1
STC	Khaling	<i>Khaling</i>	W	3
STC	Khambu	<i>Khambu *</i>	KIR	2
STC	Khami	<i>Khami</i>	CHIN	7
STC	Khoibu	<i>Khoibu *</i>	KUK	1
STC	Khoirao	<i>Khoirao</i>	KCN	2
STC	Kiranti	<i>Kiranti</i>	KIR	10
STC	Koch	<i>Koch *</i>	BG	1
STC	Kuki	<i>Kuki</i>	KUK	8
STC	Kwoireng	<i>Kwoireng *</i>	KUK	1
STC	Kyaw	<i>Kyaw *</i>	KUK	1
STC	L	<i>Lushai</i>	CHIN	221
STC	Ladakhi	<i>Ladakhi *</i>	TBC	1
STC	Lahu	<i>Lahu</i>	LO-C	20
STC	Lahuli	<i>Lahuli (=Lahauli)</i>	TIB	2
STC	Laiyo	<i>Laizo</i>	CHIN	1
STC	Lakher	<i>Lakher</i>	CHIN	15
STC	Lambichong	<i>Lambichong</i>	MK	4
STC	Lamgang	<i>Lamgang</i>	KUK	1
STC	Lashi	<i>Lashi</i>	BM	1
STC	Lepcha	<i>Lepcha</i>	LEP	94
STC	Limbu	<i>Limbu</i>	E	12
STC	Lisu	<i>Lisu</i>	LO-C	5
STC	Lohorong	<i>Lohorong</i>	E	6
STC	Lolo	<i>Lolo</i>	YI	3
STC	Lolopho	<i>Lolopho</i>	YI	3
STC	Lushei	<i>Lushai</i>	CHIN	6

<u>Source Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language Name (as used in STEDT)</u>	<u>Sub- group</u>	<u>N</u>
STC	Magari	<i>Magari</i>	KMCS	30
STC	Manchati	<i>Pattani</i>	WH	7
STC	Manyak	<i>Manyak</i>	Q	2
STC	Maring	<i>Maring</i>	KUK	3
STC	Maru	<i>Maru (=Langsu)</i>	BM	5
STC	Meithei	<i>Meithei</i>	MEI	21
STC	Menia	<i>Menia</i> *	Q	1
STC	Miju	<i>Miju (=Geman)</i>	DENG	4
STC	Mikir	<i>Mikir</i>	MIK	114
STC	Miri	<i>Miri</i>	TANI	46
STC	Moshang	<i>Moshang (=Tangsa Moshang)</i>	NN	16
STC	Moso	<i>Moso</i>	LB	1
STC	Mru	<i>Mru</i>	MRU	1
STC	Murmi	<i>Tamang</i>	TGTM	3
STC	N-Khami	<i>Khami (Northern)</i>	CHIN	3
STC	Nachereng	<i>Nachereng</i> *	EH	1
STC	Nagari	<i>Nagari</i> *		1
STC	Namsang	<i>Namsang=Nocte</i>	NN	3
STC	Newari	<i>Newari</i>	NW	5
STC	Nung	<i>Nung</i>	NG	177
STC	Nung(dial.)	<i>Nung (dialect)</i>	NG	2
STC	Nyi	<i>Sani=Nyi</i>	LO-C	6
STC	Old Meithei	<i>Old Meithei</i> *	MEI	1
STC	Pankhu	<i>Pankhu</i> *	CHIN	1
STC	Phunoi	<i>Phunoi</i>	LO-S	2
STC	Phön	<i>Phön</i>	BM	4
STC	Phön (Megyaw)	<i>Phön (Megyaw)</i>	BM	2
STC	Phön (Samong)	<i>Phön (Samong)</i> *	BM	1
STC	PLB	<i>*Lolo-Burmese</i>	LB	4
STC	PST	<i>*Sino-Tibetan</i>	ST	1
STC	PTB	<i>*Tibeto-Burman</i>	TB	500
STC	Purik	<i>Purik</i>	Z	1
STC	Rabha	<i>Rabha</i> *	BG	1
STC	Rai	<i>Rai</i> *	KIR	1
STC	Rangkhol	<i>Rangkhol</i>	KUK	3
STC	Rengma Naga	<i>Rengma</i>	NAGA	2
STC	Rodong	<i>Rodong</i>	E	2
STC	Ruga	<i>Ruga</i> *	BG	1
STC	S. Khami	<i>Khami (Southern)</i>	CHIN	2
STC	Samong	<i>Samong</i>	BM	4
STC	Sangpang	<i>Sangpang</i>	E	5
STC	Sema Naga	<i>Sema</i>	NAGA	1

<u>Source Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language Name (as used in STEDT)</u>	<u>Sub- group</u>	<u>N</u>
STC	Shangge	<i>Shangge</i>	NN	1
STC	Sho	<i>Sho (=Ashö)</i>	KUK	4
STC	Siyin	<i>Siyin</i>	CHIN	8
STC	Sopvoma	<i>Sopvoma *</i>	NAGA	1
STC	Southern Kuki	<i>Kuki * (Southern)</i>	KUK	1
STC	Sunwari	<i>Sunwari</i>	KMCS	1
STC	T	<i>Tibetan (Written)</i>	TIB	293
STC	Takpa	<i>Takpa *</i>	TBC	1
STC	Tangkhul	<i>Tangkhul</i>	NAGA	19
STC	Taungtha	<i>Taungtha</i>	CHIN	2
STC	Tavoyan	<i>Tavoyan</i>	BM	1
STC	Thado	<i>Thado</i>	CHIN	15
STC	Thami	<i>Thami</i>	CHIN	1
STC	Thami(Kiranti)	<i>Thami</i>	CHIN	1
STC	Thebor	<i>Thebor</i>	WH	15
STC	Thulung	<i>Thulung</i>	KIR	2
STC	Thulung(Kiranti)	<i>Thulung</i>	KIR	1
STC	Tsangla	<i>Monpa Tsangla=Central</i>	MNP	18
STC	Vayu	<i>Hayu</i>	W	28
STC	Waling	<i>Waling</i>	E	3
STC	West T	<i>Tibetan (Western)</i>	TIB	9
STC	West T(Balti)	<i>Tibetan Balti (=sBalti)</i>	TIB	1
STC	Western Kuki	<i>Kuki (Western)</i>	KUK	1
STC	Yakha	<i>Yakha</i>	E	2
STC	Yawdwin	<i>Yawdwin</i>	KUK	1
STC	Yellow Lahu	<i>Lahu (Yellow)</i>	LO-C	1
STP-ManQ	Manch	<i>Manchatı=Pattani</i>	WH	212
SVD-Dum	Dumi	<i>Dumi (=Dumi Rai)</i>	KIR	1482
SVD-Lim	Limbu	<i>Limbu</i>	E	548
SY-KhözhaQ	Khozha	<i>Khözha</i>	NAGA	192
T-KomRQ	KomRem	<i>Kom=Komrem</i>	KCN	384
TK-Yakha	Yakha	<i>Yakha</i>	E	346
VN-AngQ	Angami (Kohima)	<i>Angami (Kohima)</i>	NAGA	186
VN-ChkQ	Chokri	<i>Chokri</i>	NAGA	235
VN-LothQ	Lotha	<i>Lotha Naga</i>	NAGA	132
WAH-Sani	SaniYi	<i>Sani=Nyi</i>	LO-C	253
WSC-SH	Akha	<i>Akha</i>	LO-S	1
WSC-SH	Anong	<i>Anong=Nung</i>	NG	1
WSC-SH	Ao Naga	<i>Ao Naga</i>	NAGA	2
WSC-SH	B	<i>Burmese (Written)</i>	BM	63
WSC-SH	Bahing	<i>Bahing</i>	W	6
WSC-SH	Bodo	<i>Bodo</i>	BG	2
WSC-SH	Bunan	<i>Bunan</i>	WH	4

<u>Source</u> <u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language</u> <u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language Name</u> <u>(as used in STEDT)</u>	<u>Sub-</u> <u>group</u>	<u>N</u>
WSC-SH	Chepang	<i>Chepang</i>	KMCS	2
WSC-SH	Chourasya	<i>Chourasya *</i>	EH	1
WSC-SH	Dhimal	<i>Dhimal</i>	HIM	1
WSC-SH	Digaro	<i>Digaro</i>	BG	2
WSC-SH	Dimasa	<i>Dimasa</i>	BG	8
WSC-SH	G	<i>Garo</i>	BG	13
WSC-SH	Gyarung	<i>Gyarong</i>	RG	2
WSC-SH	K	<i>Jingpho</i>	JG	24
WSC-SH	Kanauri	<i>Kanauri</i>	WH	9
WSC-SH	Khambu	<i>Khambu *</i>	KIR	1
WSC-SH	Khami	<i>Khami</i>	CHIN	1
WSC-SH	Khoi-bu	<i>Khoibu *</i>	KUK	1
WSC-SH	L	<i>Lushai</i>	CHIN	18
WSC-SH	Lahu	<i>Lahu</i>	LO-C	3
WSC-SH	Lepcha	<i>Lepcha</i>	LEP	11
WSC-SH	Lisu	<i>Lisu</i>	LO-C	2
WSC-SH	Magari	<i>Magari</i>	KMCS	4
WSC-SH	Manchati	<i>Manchati=Pattani</i>	WH	1
WSC-SH	Maru	<i>Maru (=Langsu)</i>	BM	1
WSC-SH	MC	<i>Chinese (Middle)</i>	MC	172
WSC-SH	Meithei	<i>Meithei</i>	MEI	2
WSC-SH	Mikir	<i>Mikir</i>	MIK	6
WSC-SH	Miri	<i>Miri</i>	TANI	7
WSC-SH	Murmi	<i>Murmi *</i>	TGTM	1
WSC-SH	Mutwang	<i>Mutwang</i>	NG	1
WSC-SH	Nung	<i>Nung</i>	NG	16
WSC-SH	OC	<i>Chinese (Old)</i>	OC	169
WSC-SH	OT	<i>Tibetan (Written)</i>	TIB	2
WSC-SH	PC	<i>Pre-Chinese</i>	S	21
WSC-SH	PLB	<i>*Lolo-Burmese</i>	LB	2
WSC-SH	PT	<i>Pre-Tibetan</i>	TIB	12
WSC-SH	Rawang	<i>Nung (Rawang)</i>	NG	1
WSC-SH	Sani	<i>Sani=Nyi</i>	LO-C	1
WSC-SH	Siyin	<i>Siyin</i>	CHIN	1
WSC-SH	ST	<i>*Sino-Tibetan</i>	ST	495
WSC-SH	T	<i>Tibetan (Written)</i>	TIB	144
WSC-SH	Tangkhul	<i>Tangkhul</i>	NAGA	1
WSC-SH	TB	<i>*Tibeto-Burman</i>	TB	76
WSC-SH	Thado	<i>Thado</i>	CHIN	2
WSC-SH	Thangkhul	<i>Tangkhul</i>	NAGA	1
WSC-SH	Thaungthu	<i>Pa-O=Taungthu</i>	KAR	1
WSC-SH	Thebor	<i>Thebor</i>	WH	2
WSC-SH	Thulung	<i>Thulung</i>	KIR	1

<u>Source Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language Name (as used in STEDT)</u>	<u>Sub- group</u>	<u>N</u>
WSC-SH	Tsangla	<i>Monpa Tsangla=Central</i>	MNP	2
WSC-SH	Vayu	<i>Hayu</i>	W	1
WSC-SH	Yakha	<i>Yakha</i>	E	1
WTF-PNN	*Tibeto-Burman	<i>*Tibeto-Burman</i>	TB	2
WTF-PNN	Ao Chongli	<i>Ao (Chungli)</i>	NN	5
WTF-PNN	Ao Mongsen	<i>Ao (Mongsen)</i>	NN	2
WTF-PNN	Cf. Jg.	<i>Jingpho</i>	JG	1
WTF-PNN	Ch	<i>Chang</i>	NN	174
WTF-PNN	Jg	<i>Jingpho</i>	JG	1
WTF-PNN	Ky	<i>Konyak</i>	NN	125
WTF-PNN	Mo	<i>Moshang (=Tangsa Moshang)</i>	NN	57
WTF-PNN	Moyon	<i>Moyon</i>	NN	1
WTF-PNN	No	<i>Nocte</i>	NN	141
WTF-PNN	Ph	<i>Phom</i>	NN	90
WTF-PNN	PNN	<i>*Northern Naga</i>	NN	617
WTF-PNN	PTB	<i>*Tibeto-Burman</i>	TB	36
WTF-PNN	Wa	<i>Wancho</i>	NN	112
WTF-PNN	Yacham-Tengsa	<i>Yacham-Tengsa</i>	NN	1
WTF-PNN	Yo	<i>Yogli</i>	NN	64
WW-Bant	Bantawa	<i>Bantawa</i>	E	250
WW-Cham	Cham	<i>Chamling</i>	E	138
WW-Cham	Chamling	<i>Chamling</i>	E	123
YHJC-Sani	Sani	<i>Sani=Nyi</i>	LO-C	273
YN-Man	Manang	<i>Manang (Gyaru)</i>	TGTM	683
ZLS-Tib	Lhasa	<i>Tibetan (Written)</i>	TIB	97
ZMYYC	Achang41	<i>Achang</i>	BM	1005
ZMYYC	Anong44	<i>Anong=Nung</i>	NG	1004
ZMYYC	Bai.Bijiang37	<i>Bai (Bijiang)</i>	BAI	1004
ZMYYC	Bai.Dali35	<i>Bai (Dali )</i>	BAI	1004
ZMYYC	Bai.Jianchuan36	<i>Bai (Jianchuan)</i>	BAI	1004
ZMYYC	Bokar51	<i>Bokar Lhoba</i>	TANI	1004
ZMYYC	BurmeseMod40	<i>Spoken Rangoon Burmese</i>	BM	1004
ZMYYC	Darang49	<i>Darang (=Taraon)</i>	DENG	1004
ZMYYC	Dulong46	<i>Dulong</i>	NG	1004
ZMYYC	Ergong14	<i>Ergong</i>	Q	1005
ZMYYC	Ersu18	<i>Ersu</i>	Q	1005
ZMYYC	Geman48	<i>Geman</i>	DENG	1004
ZMYYC	Guiqiong17	<i>Guiqiong</i>	Q	1004
ZMYYC	Hani.Caiyuan30	<i>Caiyuan Hani (Biyue)</i>	LO-S	1004
ZMYYC	Hani.Dazhai31	<i>Dazhai Hani (Hani)</i>	LO-S	1004
ZMYYC	Hani.Shuikui32	<i>Shuikui Hani (Haoni)</i>	LO-S	1004
ZMYYC	Idu50	<i>Idu</i>	DENG	1004



<u>Source Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language Abbreviation</u>	<u>Language Name (as used in STEDT)</u>	<u>Sub- group</u>	<u>N</u>
ZMYYC	Jingpo47	<i>Jingpho</i>	JG	1005
ZMYYC	Jinuo34	<i>Jinuo</i>	YI	1004
ZMYYC	Lahu33	<i>Lahu (Black)</i>	LO-C	1004
ZMYYC	Langsu43	<i>Maru (=Langsu)</i>	BM	1005
ZMYYC	Lisu27	<i>Lisu</i>	LO-C	1004
ZMYYC	Monpa.Cuona6	<i>Monpa Cuona</i> ( <i>Mama=Southern</i> )	MNP	1005
ZMYYC	Monpa.Motuo7	<i>Monpa Cangluo (Motuo)</i>	MNP	1005
ZMYYC	Muya15	<i>Muya (=Minyak)</i>	Q	1005
ZMYYC	Namuyi19	<i>Namuyi</i>	Q	1004
ZMYYC	Naxi.Lijiang28	<i>Lijiang Naxi</i>	LO-C	1004
ZMYYC	Naxi.Yongning29	<i>Yongning Naxi (=Moso)</i>	LO-C	1005
ZMYYC	Nusu45	<i>Nusu (Bijiang)</i>	LO-N	1004
ZMYYC	Pumi.Jinghua11	<i>Pumi (Jinghua)</i>	Q	1004
ZMYYC	Pumi.Taoba10	<i>Pumi (Taoba)</i>	Q	1004
ZMYYC	Qiang.Mawo8	<i>Qiang (Mawo)</i>	Q	1004
ZMYYC	Qiang.Taoping9	<i>Qiang (Taoping)</i>	Q	1004
ZMYYC	Queyu16	<i>Zhaba (=Queyu)</i>	Q	1005
ZMYYC	rGyarong12	<i>rGyarong</i>	RG	1005
ZMYYC	Shixing20	<i>Shixing</i>	Q	1004
ZMYYC	Sulong52	<i>Sulong (=Sulung)</i>	TANI	1005
ZMYYC	Tangut13	<i>Tangut = Xixia</i>	X	1004
ZMYYC	Tibetan	<i>Tibetan (Lhasa)</i>	TIB	1005
ZMYYC	Tibetan.Amdo4	<i>Tibetan (Amdo/Bla-brang)</i>	TIB	1005
ZMYYC	Tibetan.Amdo5	<i>Tibetan (Zeku/Amdo)</i>	TIB	1005
ZMYYC	Tibetan.Khams3	<i>Sde-dge Tibetan (Khams)</i>	TIB	1004
ZMYYC	Tibetan.Lhasa2	<i>Tibetan (Lhasa)</i>	TIB	1004
ZMYYC	Tujia38	<i>Tujia</i>	TJ	1005
ZMYYC	WB39	<i>Burmese (Written)</i>	BM	1004
ZMYYC	WT1	<i>Tibetan (Written)</i>	TIB	1005
ZMYYC	Yi.Dafang22	<i>Yi (Dafang)</i>	LO-N	1004
ZMYYC	Yi.Mile25	<i>Yi (Mile)</i>	LO-N	1004
ZMYYC	Yi.Mojiang26	<i>Yi (Mojiang)</i>	LO-N	1004
ZMYYC	Yi.Nanhua24	<i>Yi (Nanhua)</i>	LO-N	1004
ZMYYC	Yi.Nanjian23	<i>Yi (Nanhua)</i>	LO-N	1004
ZMYYC	Yi.Xide21	<i>Yi (Xide)</i>	LO-N	1004
ZMYYC	Zaiwa42	<i>Zaiwa=Atsi</i>	BM	1004
ZYS-Bai	Bai	<i>Bai</i>	BAI	394



### APPENDIX III: A PRAGMATIC SUBGROUPING OF TIBETO-BURMAN LANGUAGES

#### Hierarchical list of TB subgroups

<u>Hierarchical ID</u>	<u>Group Abbr.</u>	<u>Subgroup Name</u>
1.0.0	S	Sinitic
1.0.1	OC	Old (Archaic) Chinese
1.0.2	MC	Middle (Ancient) Chinese
1.0.3	CH	Modern Chinese
2.0.0	TB	Tibeto-Burman
2.1.0	KAM	Kamarupan
2.1.1	NA	North Assam
2.1.1.1	TANI	Tani
2.1.1.2	DENG	Deng
2.1.1.3	MNP	Monpa
2.1.2	KCN	Kuki-Chin-Naga
2.1.2.1	KUK	Kuki
2.1.2.2	CHIN	Chin
2.1.2.3	NAGA	Naga
2.1.2.3.1	NN	Northern Naga
2.1.3	MEI	Meithei
2.1.4	MIK	Mikir
2.1.5	MRU	Mru
2.1.6	BG	Bodo-Garo=Barish
2.1.7	CHR	Chairel
2.2.0	HIM	Himalayish
2.2.1	TK	Tibeto-Kanauri
2.2.1.1	WH	Western Himalayish
2.2.1.2	LEP	Lepcha
2.2.1.3	TBC	Tibetic=Bodic
2.2.1.3.1	TGTM	Tamangic
2.2.1.3.2	TIB	Tibetan
2.2.1.3.3	BOD	Bodish
2.2.2	MK	Mahakiranti
2.2.2.1	NW	Newari
2.2.2.2	KMCS	Kham-Magar-Chepeng-Sunwari
2.2.2.3	KIR	Kiranti
2.2.2.3.1	W	Western Kiranti
2.2.2.3.2	E	Eastern Kiranti=Rai
2.3.0	LB	Lolo-Burmese
2.3.1	NX	Naxi
2.3.2	BM	Burmish
2.3.3	YI	Yipho=Loloish
2.3.3.1	LO-N	Northern Loloish
2.3.3.2	LO-C	Central Loloish

2.3.3.3	LO-S	Southern Loloish
2.4.0	JN	Jingpho-Nungish
2.4.1	JG	Jingpho
2.4.2	NG	Nungic
2.4.2.1	NUNG	Nung
2.4.3	LU	Luish
2.5.0	KAR	Karenic
2.6.0	TQ	Tangut-Qiang
2.6.1	X	Xixia
2.6.2	Q	Qiangic
2.6.3	rG	rGyarong
2.7.0	BAI	Bai
3.0.0	OTH	Other TB
3.1.0	TJ	Tujia
4.0.0	Z	Other Languages
5.0.0	UNK	Unknown/Unevaluated

**Alphabetical (by Group Abbreviation) list of TB subgroups**

<u>Group Abbr.</u>	<u>Hierarchical ID</u>	<u>Subgroup Name</u>
BAI	2.7.0	<i>Bai</i>
BG	2.1.6	<i>Bodo-Garo=Barish</i>
BM	2.3.2	<i>Burmish</i>
BOD	2.2.1.3.3	<i>Bodish</i>
CH	1.0.3	<i>Modern Chinese</i>
CHIN	2.1.2.2	<i>Chin</i>
CHR	2.1.7	<i>Chairel</i>
DENG	2.1.1.2	<i>Deng</i>
E	2.2.2.3.2	<i>Eastern Kiranti=Rai</i>
HIM	2.2.0	<i>Himalayish</i>
JG	2.4.1	<i>Jingpho</i>
JN	2.4.0	<i>Jingpho-Nungish</i>
KAM	2.1.0	<i>Kamarupan</i>
KAR	2.5.0	<i>Karenic</i>
KCN	2.1.2	<i>Kuki-Chin-Naga</i>
KIR	2.2.2.3	<i>Kiranti</i>
KMCS	2.2.2.2	<i>Kham-Magar-Chepang-Sunwari</i>
KUK	2.1.2.1	<i>Kuki</i>
LB	2.3.0	<i>Lolo-Burmese</i>
LEP	2.2.1.2	<i>Lepcha</i>
LO-C	2.3.3.2	<i>Central Loloish</i>
LO-N	2.3.3.1	<i>Northern Loloish</i>
LO-S	2.3.3.3	<i>Southern Loloish</i>
LU	2.4.3	<i>Luish</i>
MC	1.0.2	<i>Middle (Ancient) Chinese</i>
MEI	2.1.3	<i>Meithei</i>
MIK	2.1.4	<i>Mikir</i>
MK	2.2.2	<i>Mahakiranti</i>
MNP	2.1.1.3	<i>Monpa</i>
MRU	2.1.5	<i>Mru</i>
NA	2.1.1	<i>North Assam</i>
NAGA	2.1.2.3	<i>Naga</i>
NG	2.4.2	<i>Nungic</i>
NN	2.1.2.3.1	<i>Northern Naga</i>
NUNG	2.4.2.1	<i>Nung</i>
NW	2.2.2.1	<i>Newari</i>
NX	2.3.1	<i>Naxi</i>
OC	1.0.1	<i>Old (Archaic) Chinese</i>
OTH	3.0.0	<i>Other TB</i>
Q	2.6.2	<i>Qiangic</i>
rG	2.6.3	<i>rGyarong</i>
S	1.0.0	<i>Sinitic</i>

TANI	2.1.1.1	<i>Tani</i>
TB	2.0.0	<i>Tibeto-Burman</i>
TBC	2.2.1.3	<i>Tibetic=Bodic</i>
TGTM	2.2.1.3.1	<i>Tamangic</i>
TIB	2.2.1.3.2	<i>Tibetan</i>
TJ	3.1.0	<i>Tujia</i>
TK	2.2.1	<i>Tibeto-Kanauri</i>
TQ	2.6.0	<i>Tangut-Qiang</i>
UNK	5.0.0	<i>Unknown/Unevaluated</i>
W	2.2.2.3.1	<i>Western Kiranti</i>
WH	2.2.1.1	<i>Western Himalayish</i>
X	2.6.1	<i>Xixia</i>
YI	2.3.3	<i>Yipho=Loloish</i>
Z	4.0.0	<i>Other Languages</i>

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THE LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS OF  
TIBETO-BURMAN: AN  
ALPHABETIC/GENETIC LISTING, WITH  
SOME PREFATORY REMARKS ON  
ETHNONYMIC AND GLOSSONYMIC  
COMPLICATIONS<sup>1</sup>

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1.0 Nomenclatural complexity

One of the richest sources consulted for this revised version is Marrison 1967, who lists 263 items under '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 until 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

<sup>1</sup>The first version of this list was circulated in dittographed form (41 pp.) in July, 1974. Since then, several scholars have been kind enough to provide me with encouragement and feedback of various kinds. I would particularly like to thank Robert Austerlitz, Paul K. Benedict, James Bosson, Robbins Burling, Gérard Diffloth, Austin Hale, Jimmy G. Harris, André-Georges Haudricourt, Eugénie J. A. Henderson, Shree Krishan, F. K. Lehman, Lorenz G. Löffler, Martine Mazaudon, and Boyd Michailovsky.

Special thanks are due to Professor Henderson, who took the trouble to send me a long letter (September, 1974) full of valuable information on Chin and Naga languages, including the material by A. Bareigts and J. H. Mills [see Bibliography].

It is a pleasure to dedicate this revised list to Professor Nicholas C. Bodman, one of the first American sinologists to do fieldwork on Tibeto-Burman languages, and a mainstay of our modern "Sino-Tibetan movement."

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.

#### 1.1. 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).

#### 1.2. 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*.

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,<sup>2</sup> 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. Thus, in Shafer 1966-7, the pedantic practice was adopted of using the symbols /š ž tš dž/ instead of the simpler and more typable /sh zh ch j/. We have systematically reconverted all of these to the latter type (which was Shafer's original policy in 1957/1963). If a user of this list runs across a name like Tšairel, he should look under Chairel, for Ašau, see Ashau, etc.

<sup>2</sup>Though of course the Japanese pronounce it *sei-ka*. *Seika* and *Hsi-hsia* are 'allograms' in our terminology.

Similarly, aspiration is sometimes indicated by a preposed rather than a postposed *-h-*: Hkang = Khang; Hlota = Lhota.<sup>3</sup>

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), Kutcha for Kachcha,<sup>4</sup> 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:Khum (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.

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

#### 1.3. 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.<sup>5</sup>

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.'<sup>6</sup> Such egocentric names are hardly likely to be adopted exonymically by neighboring groups.

<sup>3</sup>Actually the new spelling *Lothia* is more accurate than either of these!

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

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>An exonymic name for the Kok-borok dialects is *Tripiri*, which is of course a *loconym* (below 1.4).



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, p. 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 野人, lit. 'wild men', was used by both the Jinghpaw and the Burmese to refer to the Lisu.<sup>7</sup>

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 Shehle 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.<sup>8</sup>

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.<sup>9</sup> Thus, the commonly used name Sangtam is a Chang exonym for the group that calls itself Pirr (= Northern Sangtam) or Isachanure (= Southern Sangtam).

If a group is in close contact with several different outgroups, more

<sup>7</sup>The Chinese writing system provided unique opportunities for graphic pejoratives. The 'beast-radical' 豸 used to appear in the characters for the names of lesser peoples (e.g., 獠 'Yao'), though now the 'person-radical' 亻 has been substituted ( 伥 ). See, e.g., Anonymous 1972, and note 17, below.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>See the section on *neonyms*, below 1.5.

than one exonym may be encountered. The Lotha Nagas are called Chizima, Choimi, and Miklai by the Angami, Sema, and Assamese, respectively.<sup>10</sup>

#### 1.4 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'.<sup>11</sup>

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 applied exonymically to 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.<sup>12</sup>

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 I have not tried to list every village-name in the Tibeto-Burman world. I 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).

I have also included in the list a few important toponyms that have

<sup>10</sup>Miklai is actually a loconymic exonym, from the name of the Lotha village nearest to the plains, where Assamese is spoken.

<sup>11</sup>'Loconym' is mixed Latin and Greek, but the all-Greek 'toponym' already exists in the sense of 'place-name in general.' *Topoglossonym* 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*.

<sup>12</sup>There also exists an older term Imemai, which refers to the same people and bears a phonological resemblance to Memi.

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).<sup>13</sup> Note that not all loconyms in our list are indicated as such.

### 1.5 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,<sup>14</sup> 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, Nruanghnei, Liangmai, and Phom,<sup>15</sup> 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.<sup>16</sup> 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 黑 'black' as second element, they are now called La-hu, with the honorific character 天 'heaven' as second element.<sup>17</sup>

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.

<sup>13</sup>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, p. 11.)

<sup>14</sup>They must involve changing perceptions of the honorific/pejorative value of the names, reawakening of ethnic pride, etc.

<sup>15</sup>The Phom used to call themselves Chingmengnu (paleoautonym), while others called them Tamlu (paleoexonym).

<sup>16</sup>Of course this also applies to place-names that are not used as language-names. The Northeast Frontier Agency is now Arunachal Pradesh. Ciudad Trujillo has become Santo Domingo, and Saigon is Ho Chi Minh City.

<sup>17</sup>Even with the former term Lo-hei, there was an ameliorative movement in the radical of the first character, from 黑 in the earliest texts to 禄 or 保 in later ones. See note 7.

Thus, *Chakhesang* has come into use as a cover-term for *Chakrü*, *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).<sup>18</sup>

### 1.6 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 a cross-hatch in our list, e.g. #Bhotia, #Chin, #Lolo, #Naga, #Rai, #Yi. 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 tribes, the Lamkang and the Moyon-Monshang, call themselves Nagas to outsiders who ask (Marrison 1967, pp. 387, 392). The members of the Bhuda, Gharti, Pun, and Rokha subtribes, who speak Kham (above 1.1), call themselves Magars.<sup>19</sup> The Maru, Atsi, and Lashi consider themselves to be Kachin in the broad sense, and in this the Jinghpaw themselves 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 our list, once with a cross-hatch and once without:

Lakher = Mara  
#Lakher a branch of Kukish.

### 1.7 Variable referent of glossonyms

Sometimes, either through accidental homophony or through semantic 'metastasis',<sup>20</sup> the same name gets applied to two totally different

<sup>18</sup>One is reminded of the acronymic neologism *Pakistan*, composed of *Punjab*, *Afghan* *Frontier*, *Kashmir*, *Sind*, and *Baluchistan*.

<sup>19</sup>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, p. 72.

<sup>20</sup>See Matisoff 1978a, pp. 173–229.

groups.<sup>21</sup> 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 7 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). Kang means either Jinghpaw or Chin, depending on who is talking (above 1.3). 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.

## 2.0 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* (1966-67). 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,

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 in sections 3-4.

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 Harrison, Sreedhar, etc.), Nepal (thanks to the SIL), Arunachal Pradesh (thanks to Das Gupta, Simon, and their associates), and Tibet. 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 my hope that other workers in this field will continue

<sup>21</sup>This is different from the previous case (variable *scope*), where both the broader and the narrower sense comprise the same core group (e.g. the Jinghpaw are 'Kachin' both in the broader and in the narrower sense).

to give me the benefit of their wisdom, experience, and specialized knowledge, so that future recensions of this list may be as complete and accurate as possible. For any errors and gaps which remain in this version, I alone am responsible.

## 2.1 Symbols

\* An asterisk before a language name means the language is extinct:

\*Chairel  
\*Pyu.

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

Taman      ?Bmc      (i.e., maybe Burmic)  
Minchia    ?      (classification totally in doubt).

= 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  
Khami     cf. Khumi.

≠ A crossed equal-sign means that similar or identical names have totally different referents (above 1.7):

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

# A cross-hatch means a name is used as a higher-order designation for a group of related languages (above 1.6):

#Rai  
#Lolo.

Chinese names and places are transcribed in the Wade-Giles system, and the characters are also given wherever possible.

### 3.0 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 classified into the Haka Unit of the Central Kukish Branch must be ferreted out of the BST/IST. 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).

### 3.1 Divisions of Tibeto-Burman (TB):

Bdc	Bodic
Bmc	Burmic
Brc	Baric
Knc	Karenic

### 3.2 Sections of Bodic:

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

### 3.3 Branches of Bodish section:

Bd	Bodish
Tsg	Tsangla
Rgy	Rgyarong
Gur	Gurung

### 3.4 Units of Bodish branch:

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

### 3.5 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

### 3.6 Branches of EH:

EH-W	Western East Himalayish
EH-E	Eastern East Himalayish

### 3.7 Sections of Burmic:

Bm	Burmish
Mr	Mruish
Nung	Nungish
Kc	Kachinish
Chr	Chairelish
Lu	Luish
Kuk	Kukish

### 3.8 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

### 3.9 Branches of Kukish:

Kuk-S	Southern Kukish
Kuk-Lak	Lakher Branch



Kuk-O	'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

## 3.10 Sections of Baric:

Br	Barish
Ng	Nagish

## 3.11 Branches of Barish:

Br-NC	North Central
Br-Jal	Jalpaiguri Branch
Br-SC	South Central
Br-W	Western
Br-E	Eastern

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

Newari ?Bdc/Bmc

## 4.0 Abbreviations for Benedict's genetic groupings.

## 4.1 Principal nuclei of Tibeto-Burman:

TK	Tibeto-Kanauri	
BV	[alternate name: Bahing-Vayu]	BH Bodish-Hamalayish]
AMD	[alternate name: Abor-Miri-Dafla]	Kir Kiranti]
Kc	[alternate name: Kachinish]	Mir Mirish]
BL	Burmese-Lolo	
	[alternate name: LB Lolo-Burmese]	

BG	Bodo-Garo	
	[alternate name: Kuki-Naga]	Bar Barish]
KN	[alternate name: Karen (considered by Benedict to be outside 'TB proper')]	KCN Kuki-Chin-Naga]

## 4.2 Subgroups of Tibeto-Kanauri:

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

## 4.3 Subgroups of Bahing-Vayu:

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

## 4.4 Possible affiliate of Kachinish:

Kc-Lu	Luish [former name: Kadu-Andro-Sengmai]
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## 4.5 Subgroups of Burmese-Lolo:

BL-Bm	Burmish-Marui
Lo-S	Southern Lolo
Lo-N	Northern Lolo
Lo-?	'residual subtypes' of Loloish
*Lo	extinct Loloish

## 4.6 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]

## 4.7 Subgroups of Kuki-Naga:

Kuk-C	Central Kukish
Kuk-N	Northern Kukish
Kuk-O	'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

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TB LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS

## A

Āba	S:Bd-C = Bat(h)ang
Abeng	S:Br-NC, B:Garo-B dial. of Garo
Abhaypurya	cf. Banpara, Wanchao
Abor	S:?Bdc/Bmc, B:AMD paleonym for Adi
#Abor-Miri	sometimes used to refer to the closely related Abor and Miri languages taken together
Achang	S:Bm-N, B:BL-Bm = Ngachang; cf. Maingtha = Atsi = Tsaiva
Achi	S:Br-NC, B:Garo-B standard dial. of Garo; cf. Momin K. W. <i>English-Achikku Dictionary</i>
Achik, Achikku	neonym for Abor; cf. Miri
Adi	general name for several groups of Siang and Subansiri Districts, Arunachal Pradesh, including: Ashing, Bokar, Bori, Gallong, Milang, Minyong, Padam, Palibo, Pangl, Pasi, Ramo, Shimong, Tangam (Das Gupta, Res. 3.3, p. 31)
#Adi	[loconym] one of the towns where the Debbarma dial. of Tripuri is spoken (Karapurkar 1972)
Agartala	S:Lo-C, B:Lo-N = Ahi Lolo = Ahsi = Asi ≠ Aisi; cf. TSR
Ahi	S:Kuk-S dial. of Khami
Ahraing	Chinese name for Ahi
Ahsi རྩོམ་མཚོ།	a dial. of Tripuri (Karapurkar 1972)
Aiang	S:B:Kuk-O 'a N. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969)
Aimol	S:?Bdc/Bmc, B:AMD = Angka = Hruso = Tenae
Aka	≠ Akha; a tribe of Kameng District, Arunachal
Akha	S:B:Lo-S = Kaw = Ikaw = Tawkaw; cf. TSR and Bradley 1977
Akhampa	a tribe that submitted to the Ahom Raja Susenpha (reigned 1439-88); Gait 1926, cited in M:378.
Ako, Akö	S:Lo-S dial. of Akha?
A-li-k'o རྩོམ་མཚོ།	subdialect of Amdo Tibetan spoken in Tsinghai

Amdo ཨ་མདོ།	Province, China (Nishida 1970, p. 165); cf. Huang-chung
Amri	S:Bd-C dial. of Tibetan; = Ngamdo
Anal	dial. of Mikir (LSI Vol. III.2, p. 380; Grüssner 1978 calls Amri the 'W. group of standard Mikir')
Andro	S:B:Kuk-O 'a N. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); 'an Old Kuki tribe of SE Manipur, said to have declared themselves Nagas in 1963' (M:379)
Angami, Angami Naga	S:Bmc-Lu, B:Kc-Lu cf. Kadu, Sengmai
	S:Kuk-E, B:Ng-S 'There are 4 main divisions of the Angami: Tengima to the W., Chakrima or Chekrama to the E., Memi to the S., and Kezama between the Chekrama and Memi.' (J.P. Mills) cf. Chakrima, Chakroma, Chakrui, Dzuna, Gnamei, Kehena, Kezami, Kezhama, Khonoma, Kohima, Mima, Monri, Mozome, Nali, Ngami, Tengima, Tsangho, Tsoghami, Tsugumi, Tsungümi
Angka	= Aka
Angphang	dial. of Konyak (M:379)
Angsa	= Intha
Angwanku, Angwangku	given by LSI as autonym for the Tableng (= Wak-ching) Nagas, i.e. standard Konyak; see M:379; S:Br-NC, B:Kyk
Anong	a Nungish dialect described in Desgodins 1873 (STL Vol. 7); = A-nung
Anshuenkuan	S:Bd-C = Nganshuenkuan
Antzut'ou 安子頭	a S. Chi'ang dialect of the Waszu group (Wen 1943a; Chang 1967)
Anu	a S. Chin dialect (LSI; not in Shafer or Bareigts)
A-nung	= Anong
Anyo	autonym for the E. Rengma of Meluri (M:379); this group was formerly known as the 'Naked Rengma' to outsiders (M:358; Sreedhar 1974, p. 16)
Ao, Ao Naga	S:Kuk-NNg, B:Ng-N cf. Aorr, Changki, Cholimi, Chungli, Dopdor, Dupdoria, Haimong, Hatigoria, Khari, Longla, Mongsen, Nowgong, Paimi, Tengsa, Uri, Yacham, Zungi
Aopao	dial. of Konyak (M:379)
Aorr	Sanglam exonym for Ao (M:379)
Aoshed(d)	Chang exonym for Kalyokengnyu (Hutton, p. 383)
Apa Tanang	S:?Bdc/Bmc prob. = Apatani
Apatani, Apa Tani	lg. related to Dafla and Adi, spoken in the S. Central part of Subansiri District, Arunachal, see Simon 1972; prob. = Apa Tanang
Arakanese	S:Bm-S, B:BL-Bm dial. of Burmese; = Marna
#Arenge	cover-term used by Löffler 1960 to designate the 'Khami branch' of 'Khami/Khumi'; cf. Awa
Arleng	autonym for Mikir, see Grüssner 1978
Arung	paleonym for Zeme; cf. Enpeo, Empui, Kachcha
Asak	Naga (M:380; Sreedhar 1974, p. 14)
Ashing	'alternate name for Kadu' (Hale 1980, citing Voegelin and Voegelin 1977; but cf. Sak)
	a subtribe and dialect of Adi (Res. 4.2, p. 1)

- Asho, Ashö, Ashau  
 Asi  
 Asong  
 Assiringia, Asuring  
 Athpare, Athpahare  
 Ating, Atong  
 Atsi  
 #Awa  
 Awe  
 Azonyu
- S:Kuk-S 'a S. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); = Sho;  
 cf. Saingbaung Chin  
 = Ahi = Ahsi; ≠ Atsi  
 S:Lo-S  
 [loconym] an isolated Phom village in the Ao country  
 (M:380); = Merinokpo  
 a Rai lg. of Nepal; a SIL 100-word list exists; see also  
 Michailovsky 1975  
 S:Br-SC, B:BG-Garo A = Kuchu  
 S:Bm-N, B:BL-Bm 'a group that arose by inter-  
 marriage between the Maru and the Lahpai clan of  
 Jinghpaw' (Hanson 1913, p. 21); = Achi = Szi =  
 Tsaiwa; ≠ Ahsi  
 cover-term used by Löffler 1960 to designate the  
 'Khami' branch of 'Khami/Khumi'; Awa thus con-  
 ceived includes Khami, Khimi, and perhaps Rengmil-  
 ca; cf. Areng  
 S:Br-NC, B:BG-Garo B  
 a subdialect of the S. Rengma of Tseminyu (Sreedhar  
 1974, p. 16); cf. Keteneueyu

## B

- Babang  
 Badupui  
 Bahing  
 #Bahing  
 Bai 𑜋𑜰𑜫  
 Baing  
 Balai, Balali  
 Balti  
 Banag, Banang  
 Banchang  
 Banferia Naga  
 Bangni  
 Bangru  
 Banjogi, Banjogyi  
 Banmanus  
 Banpara  
 Bansang  
 Bantawa  
 Banyang
- a dial. of Kham (Glover 1974, p. 12); cf. Maikot, Taka-  
 shera  
 Lushai exonym for Matu (F. K. Lehman 1967); cf.  
 Ngala  
 S:EH-W, B:Kir-Bh  
 one of the two subdivisions of the Kiranti branch of  
 Bahing-Vayu (Benedict 1972)  
 Chinese exonym for Minchia; = Pai  
 (spelling used in Glover 1974, p. 10) = Bahing  
 classified as a 'Khamu dialect' in LSI (S:EH-E,  
 B:Kir-Kmb); = Lohorong  
 S:Bd-W, B:TK-Bd dial. of Tibetan; = Sbalti  
 S:Bd-C, B:TK-Bd = sBa-nag; prob. = Panag(s);  
 Hale 1980 uses the spelling 'Banang'; ≠ Panakha  
 = Bansang  
 pre-British administration paleonym for Wancho  
 S:7Bdc/Bmc, B:AMD a tribe of the #Nishi group,  
 Kameng District, Arunachal; cf. Bangru  
 a tribe of the #Nishi group; cf. Bangni  
 S:Kuk-C Bengali exonym for Bawm (Löffler  
 1979); 'a N. group of C. Chin' (Bareigts); = Banzogi =  
 Bunjogi  
 [lit. 'men of the forest'] paleonym for Raute (q.v.)  
 S:Br-NG, B:Kyk paleonym for Wancho (M:380);  
 cf. Abhaypurya  
 = Banchang; 'perhaps same as Namsang?' (Gait, pp.  
 99, 152, cited in M:380)  
 = Bontawa  
 S:B-Karenic cf. Zayein

- Banzogi  
 Bara, Bără  
 #Baric, #Barish  
 Barpak  
 Bassein Pho, B. Pwo  
 Bassein Sgaw  
 Batang, Ba-thang 巴塘  
 Bawm, Bawm-zo(u)  
 Bete  
 Bghai, Bghe, Bghwe  
 Bhadaon  
 Bhaktapur  
 Bhamo  
 Bhoi  
 #Bhoti, #Bhotia  
 Bhotia of Bhutan  
 Bhotia of Sikkim  
 Bhramu  
 Bhuda  
 Bhutanese  
 #Bhutia  
 Biate  
 Bilichi  
 Biseka  
 Bisu  
 Black Lolo  
 Blimaw  
 #Bodic, #Bodish  
 Bodo  
 #Bodo-Garo  
 Bokar  
 Bom
- = Banjogi  
 S:Br-W, B:BG-Bodo = Boro = Bodo; the variant  
 Bara has given its name to the #Barish group  
 S:Br-C, Br = #Bodo-Garo  
 a dial. of Ghale; cf. Uiya  
 S:B-Karenic see Jones 1961  
 S:B-Karenic see Jones 1961  
 = Āba  
 S:Kuk-C 'the Bawm regard themselves (correctly)  
 as a subgroup of the Lai-zou' (Löffler); = Banjogi; ≠  
 Bom  
 S:B-Kuk-O = Biate  
 S:B-Karenic = Bwe  
 [loconym] a dial. of Newari; = Bhaktapur  
 = Bhadgaon  
 a large town in Kachin State, center of Bhamo Dis-  
 trict; Bhamo speech is considered the most prestigious  
 Jinghpaw dialect (Maran, Preface to Revised Jinghpaw  
 Dictionary); cf. Katha, Mogaung, Myitkyina  
 a dialect closely related to but mutually unintelligible  
 with standard Mikir (Grüssner 1978, p. 7); see LSI  
 III.2, p. 380  
 old-fashioned cover-term for various Himalayish lgs.  
 like Lhoke, Sikkimese, Sherpa, Spiti, Tamang (Mur-  
 mi), etc.; = #Bhutia  
 S:Bd-C, B:TK-BD = Dukpa = Lhoka = Lhoke =  
 Lhoskad = Bhutanese  
 S:Bd-S, B:TK-Bd = Danjongka = Sikkim Bhutia  
 S:WH-E = Bramu  
 a Kham-speaking subtribe of 'Magars' (Watters 1975);  
 cf. #Magar  
 = Lhoskad  
 = #Bhoti(a)  
 S:B-Kuk-O 'a N. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); =  
 Bete  
 S:B-Karenic cf. Mopwa  
 a small TB group in NW Hunan near the border of  
 Szechwan (Buk 1959)  
 a S. Loloish lg. closely related to Phunoi, Pyen, and  
 Mpi; see Nishida 1966, 1966/67; cf. TSR; = Mbisu =  
 Misu  
 S:Lo-Ton, B:Lo-S cf. Mung; ≠ Black Lahu  
 (Lahuna)  
 designation used in Luce 1959 for Western Bwe  
 S:Bdc, Bd the division and section of TB that in-  
 clude Tibetan; ≠ Bodo  
 S:Br-W, B:BG-Bodo = Bara = Boro = Plains  
 Kachari  
 Benedict's name for one of the principal nuclei of TB;  
 = #Barish  
 a subtribe and dialect of Adi  
 name used in Shafer 1966 for what Löffler now calls  
 Paangkhu (pers. comm. and Löffler 1979); ≠ Bawm

- #Bontawa  
 Bor Abor  
 Bor-duor, Borduria  
 Bori  
 Boro  
 Braginyaw  
 Bramu  
 Brè, Brè'  
 Brec, Brek  
 bTsan-lha  
 Budhi  
 Bugun  
 Bumthang  
 Bunan  
 Bunjogi  
 Bunzoo  
 Burig  
 Burmese  
 Būs, Bushi  
 But-pa  
 Bwe  
 Bwel  
 Byangsi
- S: a unit of EH-E = Bantawa; cf. Lambichong, Lohorong, Rodong, Waling  
 paleonym for an Adi subgroup (*Res.* 3.3, p. 5)  
 an Assamese loconym for the lg. of Bordur village;  
 paleonym for Nocte, the Nagas of Namsang (M:380);  
 cf. Mohongia  
 a subtribe and dialect of Adi; prob. = Bor Abor; see  
 K. Kumar, *The Boris.*  
 = Bodo; see Bhat 1968  
 paleonym for the Karen tribes (Hanson 1913, p. 19)  
 = Bhramu  
 S:B:Karenic = Bwe = Brec  
 = Bwe = Brè  
 dial. of rGyarong [data collected by Y. Nagano]  
 S:Bd-W = Ladakhi = Ladwags  
 exonym for the Khoa tribe of Arunachal (Simon 1976)  
 a C. Bhutanesse dialect (Weidert 1980)  
 S:WH-NNW, B:Him-Knr  
 = Banjogi  
 old English exonym for Paang and/or Bawm (Löffler 1979)  
 S:Bd-W, B:TK-Bd dial. of Tibetan; = Purik  
 S:Bm-S, B:BL-Bm the TB lg. with the largest  
 number of speakers  
 a Loloish lg. described in Shirokogoroff 1930  
 a lg. of Arunachal, very close to Lish-pa and rather  
 close to Khoa (Simon 1976)  
 S:B:Karenic = Bghai = Brè = Brec; cf. Blimaw;  
 'the Pakū Sgaw name for the Kekhu; Sgaw name for  
 most "central Karen" (Brè, Kayah, Yangtalai, Geba)  
 (Lehman 1967, pp. 66, 68); Lehman's 'central Karen'  
 = Luce's 'western Karen'  
 a C. Chin dialect (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977, quoted  
 in Hale 1980)  
 S:WH-Alm, B:Him-Alm cf. Chaudangsi

## CH (C)

Note: Names spelled with "Tš" in Shafer 1966-7 are here spelled with *Ch*. It is no more motivated to spell Chairel as "Tšairel" than it would be to spell Chinese as "Tšinese."

- Çak  
 Chab-mdo  
 \*Chairel  
 #Chairelish  
 Chakhesang  
 Chakpa
- (spelling of L. Bernot 1966) = Sak; cf. Chakpa  
 = Champo  
 S:Bmc, B:BG? an extinct lg. of Manipur  
 S:Chr a section of Burmic  
 [acronym] a new composite term from *Chakrū*, *Kheza*,  
 and *Sangtam-Pochury* (qq.v.), the 'Chokri dialect' of  
 which is recorded in an NBP dictionary; see Sreedhar  
 1974, p. 12  
 a Luish language of Manipur (pers. comm., P. C.  
 Thoudam 1979); cf. Andro, Phayeng, Sekmai  
 (Sengmai); = Sak?

- Chakrama  
 Chakroma  
 Chakrū  
 Chamba, Chamba Lahuli  
 Chambling  
 Chamdo རྩ་ཐོག  
 Chamling, Chamling Rai  
 Champhung  
 Chang (Limbu)  
 Chang, Chang Naga  
 Changaya  
 Changi  
 Changian  
 Changki  
 Changlo  
 Changnoi  
 Changnyu  
 Changpa  
 Changyangtuh  
 Chantel Magar  
 Chaokik  
 Chaudangsi  
 Chaungtha  
 Chaurasya  
 Chaw  
 Chawte  
 Chekrama  
 Chen  
 Chepang  
 Chhingtang  
 Ch'iang རྩ་ཐོག
- Angami name for the Chokri, or Eastern Angami  
 (M:381, Sreedhar 1974, p. 16); = Chakrama = Chakrū;  
 ≠ Chakroma; cf. Dzuna, Kehena, Mima; see  
 Chakhesang; S:Kuk-E, B:Ng-S  
 Western Angami (M:380); ≠ Chakrama  
 = Chokri = Chakrama; see Chakhesang  
 S:WH-NW, B:Him-Knr cf. Manchati  
 = Chamling  
 'a dialect of the E. (Hsi-k'ang) branch of NE Tibetan'  
 (Miller 1969); 'a dialect of E/SE Tibet' (Rörich 1931);  
 'a SE Tibetan dialect' (Nishida 1970) all cited in Hale  
 1980; = Chab-mdo; cf. Derge  
 S:EH-E a lg. of Jemire, Sankhuwa Shabha Dis-  
 trict, Kosi Zone, E. Nepal; a Swadesh list was col-  
 lected by O. Vesalainen 1973; = Chamling = Rodong;  
 cf. Bontawa  
 a Tangkhul group of NE Manipur; S:Kuk-Luh  
 = Limbu (Hale 1980); ≠ Chang Naga; see Changi  
 S:Br-Ng, B:Kyk ≠ Chang (Limbu); cf. Chang-  
 yangtuh, Machongrr, Mochumi, Mochungrr, Mojung  
 a dial. of Konyak (Sreedhar 1974, p. 10)  
 part of the Limbu subfamily of E. Himalayish (Glover  
 1974, p. 11); this name should be adopted instead of  
 'Chang (Limbu)' in order to avoid confusion with  
 Chang Naga  
 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. Tangian  
 S:Kuk-NNG 'a western form of Mongsen Ao'  
 (M:380); 'a minor dialect of Mongsen spoken in the  
 SW part of the Ao area' (Sreedhar 1974, p. 18); = Ao  
 Changki  
 cf. Tsangla  
 a Wancho group (M:381)  
 dial. of Konyak; 'the mother village of the Konyaks'  
 (Hutton 1921, p. 383; M:381)  
 a dial. of W. Central Tibet (Nishida 1970, fold-out map  
 after p. 338)  
 a western Chang group (M:381)  
 a Gurung group of W. Nepal (Watters 1975, p. 72)  
 'the Chang name for the Konyaks bordering them to  
 the North' (J. P. Mills)  
 S:WH-Alm, B:Him-Alm cf. Byangsi  
 a dial. of Burmese (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977)  
 S:EH-W = Chourasya  
 S:B:Kuk-O 'a N. Chin group' (Bareigts, 1969) =  
 Kyau = Kyaw; ≠ Cho  
 B:Kuk see STC, p. 48; = Chaw?  
 = Chakrama  
 a dial. of Konyak (M:381)  
 S:WCH, B:BV (close to Kiranti nucleus)  
 = Chingtang  
 S:ʔbdc/Bmc cf. Dzorgaish; Wen 1941 is a classifi-  
 cation of 18 dialects of NW Szechwan; the Institute of



- Nationalities, Academia Sinica 1962 distinguishes between 'Northern' vs. 'Southern' dialects (Chang 1967, p. 423, Nishida 1970, pp. 167-8); see Luhua, Mawo, Tz'umulin, Weiku, Yatu [Northern], and Heihu, Lung-hsi, Miench'ih, Tach'ishan, T'aop'ing [Southern]; Chang 1967 selects 6 S. Ch'iang dialects for comparison: see Waszu, Lopu Chai, T'aop'ing Hsiang, Tsengt'ou Hsiachai, Chiu-tzu Ying, Jota Chai = Sima
- China  
#Chin
- S.B.Kuk-N a loose exonymic designation for many Northern Kukish lgs. and peoples; see Bareigts 1969; cf. Siyin, Teizang, Tiddim, Zo, etc.
- Chin Special Division  
Chinbok
- S.B.Kuk-S according to F. K. Lehman, = Cho; cf. Yawdwin
- Chinbon  
Chingkao  
Chinglang  
Chingmengnu
- S:Kuk-S cf. Sho  
a dial. of Konyak (M:381)  
a dial. of Konyak (M:381)  
former autonym for Tamu (LSI); cf. Phom; S:Br-Ng, B:Kyk
- Chingpaw  
Chingtang
- S:EH-E, B:Kir-Kmb = Chhingtang; cf. Bontawa, Khambu, Lambichong
- Chinme  
Chin-pong, Chinpong
- a S. Chin dialect (LSI; not in Shafer or Bareigts 1969) 'a S. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); Jordan 1971 uses the spelling Chin-pong
- Chirr  
Chiru
- a southern form of Yimchungrü (M:381)  
'a N. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); 'the Chiru stand entirely alone . . . in Manipur in the hills W. of the Logtak lake . . . they are few and scattered' (J. P. Mills); = Kuki-Chiru
- Chisholimi  
Chitkhuli  
Chittagong Sho  
Chiu-tzu
- [loconym] dial. of Sema (Sreedhar 1974, p. 19)  
S:WH-NW, B:Him-Knr cf. Kanauri  
S:Kuk-S cf. Sho  
general Chinese exonym for Nungish groups (also transcribed Kiu-tzu) = Lu-tzu = Nu-tzu
- Chiu-tzuchai 九子猪  
Chiu-tzu Ying 九子猪
- a Ch'iang dialect of 'Group V' (Wen 1941); apparently this same dialect was later referred to as Chiu-tzu Ying a S. Ch'iang dialect (Wen 1950; Chang 1967)
- Chizemi
- 'the Eastern Sema spoken in Chizemi village within the Khezha area' (Sreedhar, p. 19); shows Khezha and Angami influence
- Chizima  
Cho
- Angami name for Lotha (M:381)  
= Mindat Chin = Hko = Ng'men; ≠ Chaw; cf. Sho, Zo; also see Chinbok
- Choha
- a dial. of Konyak (M:381); spelled Choka in Sreedhar 1974, p. 20
- Choini  
Choka  
Chökö, Chökö  
Chokri
- Sema exonym for Lotha (M:381)  
see Choha  
S:Lo-C, B:Lo-N  
'an E. Angami tribe with its own dialect' (M:381); a part of the Chakhesang group; = Chakrima = Chakrama = Chakrü

- Cholimi  
Chone, Choni 卓尼  
Chorei  
Chos-kia
- Sema exonym for Ao (M:382)  
S:Bd-C  
a W. Kuku-Chin lg. of Tripura (M:408, 409)  
a dial. of rGyarong (J. H. Edgar 1932, 'An English-Giarung vocabulary,' JWCBSR #5 suppl.; see Nagano 1978)  
S:EH-W - Chaurasya; cf. Thulung  
a lg. of Manipur studied by Shree Krishan; prob. = Chawte
- Chourasya  
Chowte
- Chulikata, Chulikotta
- S:7Bdc/Bmc exonym of plainsdwellers for the Idu = Midu, 'so called for their custom of cropping the hair in front'; cf. Digaro
- Chumbi  
Chungli
- = To-mo  
'largest group of the Ao and the dominant dialect; east of the Mongsen' (M:382)
- Chutiya
- S:Br-E, B:BG (separate branch) a moribund lg. of N. Assam; = Deori Chutiya
- Cooch Behar  
Cöong
- S:Br-SC cf. Koch, Konch  
Vietnamese name for the Phunoi; = Khong (Lefèvre-Pontalis 1892)
- D
- Dacca Garo  
Dafila, Daphla  
#Dafila
- S:Br-NC  
S:7Bdc/Bmc, B:AMD = Nyising  
term formerly used as a supergroup name for certain lgs. of NEFA (now Arunachal Pradesh); now supplanted as a superordinate term by #Nishi or #Nishang; cf. #Abor-Miri-Dafila (= #Mirish), one of Benedict's principal nuclei of TB
- Dahula
- a tribe of Tripura and a dial. of Tripuri (Karapurkar 1972)
- Dai
- 'a S. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969; Jordan 1971); cf. Nitu, Nedu
- Daignet
- lg. grouped with Chairel in Voegelin and Voegelin 1977 (cited in Hale 1980)
- Däjonkä  
Dalong  
Danau
- = Danjongka  
a dial. of Tripuri (Karapurkar 1972); = Darlong  
called a 'hybro-Burmese' lg. in LSI; perhaps = Danaw, a No. Mon-Khmer lg. studied by Luce 1965
- Danjonk-ka, Danjongka
- S:Bd-S = Denjonke = Dzongkha = Bhotia of Sikkim  
kim = Sikkim Bhutia = Däjonka
- Danu  
Danuwar Rai
- S:Br-S  
a lg. of E. Central Nepal spoken in Hatidhunga (S. of Kathmandu), worked on by Klaus and Doris Kügler (SIL)
- Darlong  
Darmiya  
Dartsemdo 打箭爐  
Daru  
Darung
- a C. Kuki-Chin lg. of Tripura (M:408-9); = Dalong  
S:WH-Alm, B:Him-Alm cf. Rangkas  
S:Bd-C = K'ang-ting = Tatsienlu  
a 'prob. divergent' Nungish lg. (Benedict); ≠ Dru; also listed in Nishida 1970, p. 168  
a Singpho group long under Shan domination, whose dialect underwent heavy Shan influence; 'their dialect is largely a Shan patois' (Hanson 1913, p. 12)

- Dawansa  
Dawe  
Dayang, Dayong
- Dbus, Dbus-skad
- Debbarna  
Deka Haimong  
Denjong, Denjong-skad
- Denjonka, Denjonke  
Deori Chutiya  
Derge 德格
- Dermuha  
Dewri
- Dhimal  
#Dhimalish
- Dhoba Miri  
Digaro, Digaru
- Dim  
Dimasa  
Dion  
Dirang  
dKar-mjes  
Dolpa
- Dopdarya, Dopdor  
Dophla  
dPal-ri, dPa-rus
- Dru  
Duleng
- Duampu  
Dukpa  
Dulien  
Dumi  
Dungmali  
Dupdoria
- Dwags  
Dzongkha  
Dzongai  
#Dzorgaish
- = Angami  
= Tavoy  
'a name sometimes applied to the W. Sema who live by the Dayang River' (M:382); 'former name for the W. Sema spoken in and around Lazemi (or Lezemi?) village on the Dayang River' (Sreedhar 1974, p. 19) (potamonym); S:Kuk-E; cf. Simi, Zumomi  
S:Bd-C the standard or Lhasa dialect of Tibetan; = U  
the dialect of Tripuri described in Karapurkar 1972 cf. Ao  
So, dialect of Tibetan (Nishida 1970, p. 165); = Danjongka, etc.  
id.  
= Chutiya  
an E. Tibetan dialect of the same group as Chamdo (q.v.); = sDe-dge  
S:B:Karenic cf. Mopwa  
a 'non-Arunachal tribe' some of whose members live in Arunachal (Res. 4.2, p. 1); = Deori (Chutiya)?  
S:?'Bdc/Bmc, B:AMD (divergent) cf. Toto  
'A small group of Himalayish Tibetic lgs. comprising only Dhimal and Toto.' (STL, Vol. 10)  
apparently a loconym for a Miri dialect (Res. 3.3, p. 2)  
S:?'Bdc/Bmc, B:AMD (Mishmi) = Taraon = Taying; cf. Miju, Mishmi  
'a N. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969)  
S:Br-W, B:BG-Bodo branch = Hills Kachari  
S:Lo-? cf. Moso  
[loconym] Central Monpa  
= Kantzu  
a branch of the Tibetan family of Bodish (Glover 1974, p. 13); cf. Tichurong  
S:Kuk-NNg = Dupdoria (q.v.)  
= Dafia  
'a dialect of the N. (Amdo) branch of NE Tibetan' (Miller 1969); 'a NE Tibetan dialect' (Uray 1955) both cited in Hale (1980)  
S:Bd-C ≠ Daru  
a dial. of Jinghpaw spoken to the N. of the Mali-kha and Shang-kha Rivers (Nishida 1970, p. 168)  
S:Lo-?  
S:Bd-C = Bhotia of Bhutan = Lhoskad  
S:B:Kuk-C the standard dialect of Lushai  
S:EH-W, B:Kir-Bhsp cf. Khaling  
S:EH-E cf. Bontawa, Waling  
[loconym] 'an old name for Yacham, an eastern dialect of Ao' (M:382); = Dopdarya = Dopdor  
S:Bd-E = Takpa; ≠ Ladwags  
= Danjongka (pers. comm., Gabrielle Yablonsky)  
S:?'Bdc/Bmc cf. Ch'iang; = Outer Man-tze  
'A new group of TB lgs. forming one of the connecting links between Tibetic and Burmic ... The Dzorgaish

peoples occupy at least a portion of the Sifan plateau and probably form the NE-most outpost of the TB lgs.' (STL, Vol. 8); cf. Kortse, Outer Mantze, Pingfang, Sotati-po, Thotcu  
S:Kuk-E 'similar to the Angami of Kohima' (M:382); 'a dial. of E. Angami' (Sreedhar 1974, p. 26) /for Shafer's Dz-, see J-/

## E

- Elekidoria  
Embo, Empeo, Empui  
Erh-shan 峨山  
Ershui Chai 二水寨
- Eryuan
- alternate spelling for Gelekidoria, a Konyak dialect (Sreedhar 1974, p. 20)  
S:B:Kuk-W paleonym for Zeme (M:382), perhaps loconymic for the village of Impoi; cf. Arung, Kachcha a dial. of Woni (Yüan 1947)  
a N. Ch'iang dialect spoken along the lower course of the Heishui River (Wen 1941), pronounced Tsor-tizi in Ch'iang; cf. Hniksu  
a Minchia dialect, prob. a Yunnan loconym (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977); cf. Hoking, Tali

## F

- Fagurai  
Fahlam, Falam  
Fanai  
Fedopia
- a member of the #Limbu branch of the E. Nepal subgroup of the 'Gyarung-Mishmi' family (Voegelin and Voegelin 1964-5, cited in CSDPN IV, p. 8); cf. Fedopia, Tamarholea, Yakthungba  
one of the 6 administrative subdivisions of the Chin Special Division, Union of Burma. The others are Haka, Matupi, Mindat, Paletwa, Tiddim; the 'official dialect' of Falam subdivision is Sim = Laizo; ≠ Hallam  
'a Northern group of Central Chin' (Bareigts 1969)  
a member of the #Limbu branch of the E. Nepal subgroup of the 'Gyarung-Mishmi' family (Voegelin and Voegelin 1964-5, cited in CSDPN IV, p. 8); cf. Fagurai, Tamarholea, Yakthungba

## G

- Gahri  
Gaikho  
Galawn  
Galo  
Galong, Gallong  
Ganan, Gánan
- S:WH-NNW = Bunan  
S:B:Karenic = Geko, Gekho, Gheko, Kekhu  
'a clan of the Haimi tribe' (M:382)  
autonym for a subgroup of Adi; = Gal(l)ong (q.v.)  
Minyong exonym for Galo, a subtribe and dialect of Adi spoken in the area of Along, Siang District, Arunachal, see Das Gupta 1963  
'a lg. grouped by Luce with his 'Sak group'' (pers. comm., E. J. A. Henderson 1974); 'a Kadu dialect' (L. Bernot 1966, citing Brown 1920); cf. Mawteik

## Ganeung [ganəŋ]

## Gangte

the standard dialect of Rawang (J. Matisoff, fieldwork with Rawang speaker, Chiang Mai 1977)

a lg. of the Churachandpur area of So. Manipur District, Manipur; a *Hindi-Gangte-English Vocabulary* (NBP) and a Gangte Bible translation exist

## Garhwal

## Garo

S:Bd-C

S:Br-NC, B:BG-Garo branch cf. Achik; see

#Bodo-Garo, #Barish

= Garo (spelling of Chuckerbutty 1867)

a clan of the Rangpan (M:382)

a dial. of Jinghpaw; = Hkauri, Khauri

S:B:Karenic = Karenbyu = White Karen; some-

times called 'Eastern Bwe' by Luce; 'very close to Kayah' (Lehman 1967, p. 68)

a Karen group closely related to Padaung and Yinbaw;

= Gheko, Gaikho, Kekhu

S:Br-NG, B:Kyk 'prob. refers to the Konyak of Tablung' (M:382); = Angwangku = Elekidoria

a W. dial. of Gurung (spoken near Pokhara, Kaski District, Nepal)

a Bodish lg. of Nepal (Glover 1974, p. 9); also called

'Ghale Gurung,' but it is *not* a dial. of Gurung (*ibid.*);

Swadesh lists were collected for the dialects of Uiya (1973) and Barpak (1974) by L. Seaward

a Western dial. of Gurung

a Kham-speaking subtribe of 'Magars' (Watters 1975);

cf. #Magar

= Geko, etc.

= Angami

= Nyi Lolo (spelling of Vial 1909)

'a dial. of the N. branch of NE Tibetan' (Miller 1969);

'an archaic nomad dial. of Tibetan' (Röhrich 1931); 'a

NE dial. of Tibetan' (Nishida 1970) all cited in Hale

1980 = mGo-log = Ngolok

S:WH-NW, B:Him-Knr = Rangloi = Tinan; cf.

Manchati

S:Bd-S = Tromowa

S:Bd-C = Tsang

S:Bd-Gur, B:TK-Bd

S:a branch of Bodish

*id.*; this group of C. Nepal lgs. also includes

Manang(ba)

S:Bd-Rgy, B:TK-Bd = Jyarung = rGyarong

S:a branch of Bodish

嘉成

## Gyarung

## #Gyarung

## H

## Haha

'name applied to villagers at the SW extremity of the

Konyak group' (J. P. Mills); = Thenkoh

'a large (Naga) tribe in Burma, between the Sangpan

Bum and the Tanai Hka' (M:383); cf. Galawn,

Hkangchu, Kawlum, Kuku, Kunga, Lakai, Longkhai,

## Haimi

Maikhu, Pangaw, Punlum, Ranghku, Rangsa, Ranu, Rasa, Risa, Sanching, Wanga

an Ao group (Brown 1851, cited in M:383)

[loconym] one of the 6 administrative subdivisions of Chin Special Division, Union of Burma; [ethnonym] 'a

Northern group of Central Chin' (Bareigts)

[glossonym] the 'official dialect' of Haka and Matupi

subdivisions; = Lai; ≠ Aka ≠ Akha; S:Kuk-C

a divergent variety of Newari (Hashimoto 1977, p. ii)

S:Kuk-O 'a N. Chin group' (Bareigts); ≠ Falam

Chinese exonym for various Loloish groups of SW

Yunnan; the 'Hani' of Kao 1955 belongs in the Bisu-

Woni area of Loloish, while the 'Hani' of Hu and Tai

1964 is a form of Akha; see TSR; cf. Nyi, Sani

S:Bd-C 'The Haniu of von Rosthorn . . . is not a

Rgyarong dialect' (IST p. 2, n. 3); Nagano 1978 does

consider it to be a form of rGyarong, see A. von Rost-

horn, "Vokabularfragmente ost-tibetischer Dialekte,"

ZDMG 51 (1897); cf. Pati, Wassu

'a W. Tibetan dialect' (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977,

cited in Hale 1980)

[paleoexonym] 'old Assamese name for the Ao

who approached Jorhat via Hatigarh' (M:383); cf.

Cholimi, Paimi

a Tangsa group (M:383); = Hawi = Hewa = Howai

the group of Nocte dialects to which Namsang dialect

belongs (Das Gupta, *Res.* 3.2, 1977; also spelled

Howajap on the same page)

'a Tangsa subtribe of Tirap District, Arunachal' (Das

Gupta, *Res.* 2.3, 1976); = Have = Hewa = Howai

S:Kuk-Lak, B:Kuk-C cf. Mara

S:WCH, B:BV = Vayu; cf. #Bahing-Vayu

a S. Ch'iang dialect (Chang 1967; Nishida 1970)

a Ch'iang dialect (Wen 1940)

[spelling in Hale 1980] = Have = Hawi = Howai

lg. recorded in an NBP Vocabulary by Tat Hui (1974);

prob. = Miri

S:Br-W, B:BG-Bodo branch Dimasa; ≠ Plains Ka-

chari (Bodo)

S:Br-W = Tipura = Tripuri; cf. Mrung, Rieng

(Löfller 1964); see Karapurkar 1972

S:Kuk-S = Sho

= Lamang

/see also Kh-/

[potamonym] 'upriver' Jinghpaw; the Jinghpaw of the

upper Irrawaddy valley, spoken between the Mali-hka

(= Irrawaddy) and Nmai-hka rivers (Nishida 1970);

'the Hkakhku Kachins inhabit the hill-tract between

Myitkyina and the Kampti valley' (Hanson 1913, p. 11)

a Rangpan group (M:383)

(1) Shan and Palaung exonym for Jinghpaw; (2) Jin-

ghpaw name for a Chin (Hanson 1906, p. 294; Hanson

1913, p. 19: 'originally an opprobrious term indicating

mixed race and parentage'); = Khang

Hkangchu  
Hka Nung  
Hkauri  
Hko  
Hloka  
Hlota  
Hma  
Hmar  
Hngi-yong, Hngizung

Hniksu

Hojai  
Hoking

Hop'ing 河坪

Hor, Horpa  
#Hor(pa)

Hor-ke  
Hou-erh-k'u 後二枯

Hou-shan

Howai

Hpön, Hpün  
Hrangkhöl

Hruso, Hrusso  
Hsemtung  
Hsia-ho 厦河

Hsi-ch'ang Lolo  
#Hsifan 西番

\*Hsihsia, \*Hsi-hsia 西夏

#Hsi-hsia  
Hsi-K'ang

Hsining 西寧

Htangan

Htanghkaw

Htingnai

a Haimi group related to the Risa (M:383)  
Shan exonym for the Nung  
a dial. of Jinghpaw; = Gauri = Khauri  
= Cho = Mindat Chin = Ng'men  
S:Bd-C = Dukpa = Lhoskad = Bhotia of Bhutan  
= Lotha (q.v.) = Lhota

= Xma  
S:Kuk-C cf. Lushai  
a S. Chin group of Mindat subdivision (the former  
spelling is used by Jordan 1969, the latter by Bareigts  
1969)

a N. Ch'iang dialect spoken along the upper course of  
the Heishui River (Wen 1941); cf. Erhshui Chai

S:Br-W  
'a Minchia dialect' (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977, cited  
in Hale 1980); prob. a Yunnan loconym; cf. Eryuan,  
Tali

a S. Ch'iang dialect of the Waszu group (Wen 1943a,  
Chang 1967) pronounced Xaphje in Ch'iang  
S:Hor, B:Lo-? cf. #Hsifan  
a little-known branch of Burmish (Shafer)  
'an archaic nomad dialect of Tibetan' (Rörich 1931)  
a Ch'iang dialect (Wen 1945b)

a Loloish dialect of China of Loloish type, see STL  
XII.2, Appendix V  
= Have = Hawi = Hewa  
= Phön = Phun  
S:B:Kuk-O 'a N. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); =  
Rangkhöl  
= Aka

'a C. Chin dialect' (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977)  
a subdialect of Amdo Tibetan spoken in Kansu  
Province, China (Nishida 1970, p. 165); = La-pu-leng  
see Wen 1948; cf. Sikang  
a group of Loloish lgs. of 'residual type' spoken in W.  
Szechwan, including Horpa, Manyak, Menia, Muli  
(STC p. 8)

an extinct lg. of Central Asia with affinities to Loloish,  
with a complex ideographic script invented ca. 1036  
(see Nishida 1967); = Sihia = Tangut; cf. Tosu  
set up as a separate branch of Burmish by Shafer  
= Old Hsi-K'ang; 'a dial. of the E. branch of NE  
'Tibetan' (Miller 1969); Miller's 'NE Tibetan' com-  
prises this E. or Hsi-K'ang branch and a N. or Amdo  
branch

a subdialect of Amdo Tibetan spoken in Tsinghai  
Province, China (Nishida 1970, p. 165); cf. Huang-  
chung  
a large Naga tribe east of the Konyak, in Burma  
(M:383); = Ta-ngan; cf. Htanghkaw, Macham  
a Htangan group (M:383)  
a Jinghpaw dialect spoken in the plains W. of the Irra-  
waddy and in the adjacent hills (Nishida 1970, p. 168)

Huanggau, Hualngo

Huang-chung 黄中

Hukung

Hurso  
Hwalgau  
Hwethom

Hyau

#I

Idu, Idu Mishmi

Ikaw

Imemai  
Impuiron, Impuiron

Injang

Inle

Intha

Isachanure

Ishang

Jad, Jad

Jaipuria

Jakawp

Jakphang

Jaktung, Jaktungia

Jalpaiguri Garo

#Jalpaiguri

Jamatia

Jang

Jang(g)ali, Jangyali

#Janggali

a dial. of Lushai spoken only in the Chin Hills, W. of  
Falang; 'a N. group of C. Chin' (Bareigts 1969) =  
Hwalgau = Whelngo

a subdialect of Amdo Tibetan spoken in Tsinghai  
Province, China (Nishida 1970, p. 165); cf. A-li-k'o,  
Hsining

name of a valley drained by the Chindwin (= Tanai  
Hka), inhabited by Kachin groups like the Hkahku and  
Sasan; a Kachin group closely related to the Hkahku  
(Hanson 1913, p. 23)

= Hruso = Aka

= Hwalgau

S:Lo-S 'a Loloish lg. prob. belonging to the Phu-

noi-Pyen-Bisu group

'a N. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); cf. Kyau

# I

general Chinese exonym for Loloish groups in China;  
= #Yi

a member of the #Mishmi group, spoken in Lohit Dis-  
trict of Arunachal; apparently close to Digaru; = Midu  
= Chulikata; cf. Kaman

Thai exonym for Akha

S:Kuk-E, B:Ng-S = Mao = Sopvoma = Memi

= Puiron; cf. Nruanghmei

= Nzong

dial. of Burmese spoken in SW Shan State

S:Bm-S = Angsa

S:Kuk-NNg autonym of Sangtam (M:384); auto-  
nym of Southern Sangtam (J. P. Mills); cf. Thukumi

S:Gur = Tamang = Murmi = Sain = Tamar

# J

/ = Shafer's Dz-/

S:Bd-C

loconym for the Nocte around Jaipur; cf. Namsangia  
a subgroup of the Sasan Kachins (Hanson 1906, p.  
613); cf. Ningru, Pisa

a dial. of Konyak (M:384)

[paleoexoloconym] Assamese name for the lg. of Jak-  
tung village, i.e. Wakching or standard Konyak; cf.  
Angwangku, Tableng, Tablungia

= Wanang (Hale 1980)

S:Br-Jal one of Shafer's branches of #Barish;  
Benedict considers this group to be part of "Garo A"

S:Br-W dial. of Tripuri (Karapurkar 1972)

Tibetan exonym for the Moso (Laufer 1916)

S:WH paleonym for Raute ('forest men'); see Rein-  
hard 1974, p. 237

S:WH-J one of Shafer's branches of W.  
Himalayish



Japejap  
Jein  
Jeme  
Jeu-g'oe

a group of Nocte dialects (Das Gupta, *Res.* 3.2, 1977)  
see Ye Jein  
= Zeme  
the standard dial. of Akha, spoken in Central and E.  
Central Kengtung State, Burma (see Lewis 1968); =  
Puli

## \*Jili

Jindar, Jinda  
Jinghpaw, Jingpho 景頗

an extinct Kachinish lg.

= Rai in the narrow sense  
the standard dial. of 'Kachin,' the linguistic center of  
diversification of TB' (STC p. 5); = Kachin in the  
narrow sense; cf. Singpho  
a lg. of Jiri, Dolkha District, Nepal, treated in CSDPN;  
≠ Chairel

## Jirel

Joboka  
Jogli, Jögli, Jogly

paleonym for Wancho (M:384); = Jokoba; cf. Banpara  
a subtribe of the Tangsa of Tirap District, Arunachal;  
= Yögli = Yögli  
= Joboka

Jokoba  
Jota Chai 若達寨  
Jyarung

a S. Ch'iang dialect (Wen 1945b, Chang 1967)  
= Gyarung = rGyarong (qq.v.)

## K

## Kabui

'obsolete name for Nruanghmei' (M:384); 'closely  
akin to Zemi' (J. P. Mills); cf. Kapwi, Puiron;  
S.B.:Kuk-W

Kacha, Kachcha, Kachcha  
Naga

S.B.:Kuk-W 'obsolete name for Zeme and related  
tribes in Barak valley and Barail Range' (M:384); cf.  
Arung, Empeo, Empui; = Kutcha

## #Kachari

S.Br-W, B:BG-Bodo branch a loose term referring  
to some of the lgs. in the W. branch of #Barish; more  
specifically, 'Hills Kachari' = Dimasa, 'Plains Ka-  
chari' = Bodo

## Kachin

Burmese exonym for the Jinghpaw; = Kachyen = Ka-  
chin in the narrow sense  
in the 'medium' sense, refers to Jinghpaw and its  
closely related dialects like Hkauri and Hka-hku; in  
the broad sense, used as a blanket designation for sev-  
eral groups in N. Burma, including the Atsi, Maru,  
Lashi (see Hanson 1913)

## #Kachinish

S:a section of Burmic; B: one of the principal nuclei of  
TB

## Kadu, Kádu

S:Lu, B:Kc-Lu cf. #Luish, Andro, Sengmai; =  
Kantü = Asak (Hale 1980)

## #Kadu-Andro-Sengmai

a group first recognized in LSI, showing special af-  
finities for Kachinish; = #Luish; see STC (p. 5), L.  
Bernot 1966, Löffler 1964

Kagate  
Kaigili  
Kaiké

S:Bd-C

S:Bd-W cf. Lahul

the lg. of a village in Dolpa District, Nepal, treated in  
CSDPN

Kakhyen  
Kalaktang

= Kachin (Burmese exonym) (Hanson 1913, pp. 18-9)  
[loconym] Southern Monpa

## Kalyokengnyu

lg. spoken in the E. Central part of Tuensang Dist.,  
Nagaland, and adjacent parts of Burma (M:384);  
'name given by European anthropologists, meaning  
'dwelling in stone (i.e. slate roofed houses)''' (J. P.  
Mills); Sreedhar glosses this name as 'the ones living  
in stone roofed houses'; cf. Aoshedd, Khemungan,  
Khamngan, Khienmungan, Makware, Nokaw, Para,  
Ponyo, Tukhemmi, Welam

## Kaman

a tribe occupying the upper Lohit valley including the  
NE corner of Lohit District, Arunachal (*Res.* 4.1, p.  
1); = Miju Mishmi; their immediate neighbors are the  
Taraon

## Kameng

one of the 5 administrative districts of Arunachal Pra-  
desh (formerly NEFA); cf. Lohit, Siang, Subansiri,  
Tirap

## Kanhau, Kamhow

the 'official dialect' of Tiddim Subdivision of Chin  
Special Division, Union of Burma; = Tiddim Chin  
(q.v.) = Tedim = Tedim-Kham

## Kami

S:Br-NC a dial. of Garo

## Kamrup

S:WH-NNW cf. Thebor

## Kanam

S:WH-NW, B:Him-Knr cf. Kanauri; = Malana

## Kanashi

S:WH-NW, B:Him-Knr = Kunawur = Tibasskad;

Kanauri, Kanawari, Kanawi

see Bailey 1909, 1911, Joshi (and Rose) 1909

## #Kanauri

'a major subtype of Himalayish, typified by Kanauri  
(Him-Knr), including also Bunan, Chamba Lahuli,  
Chitkhuli, Kanashi, Manchati, Rangloi (= Tinan),  
Thebor' (STC p. 7)

## Kanburi Lawa

a nearly extinct, recently rediscovered Loloish lg. of  
Kanchanaburi Province, Thailand (see Kerr 1927,  
Benedict 1975, Bradley 1978); 'Lawa' is a Thai ex-  
onymic misnomer ≠ Lawa (No. Mon-Khmer); auto-  
nym is Ugong.

## Kangsiangying

S:Lo-N

## K'ang-ting 康定

(Hale 1980) = Dartsemdo = Tatsienlu

## Kanpetlet

Kukish dialect spoken in Vawmtu village (see IST p.  
8); perhaps = Chinbok

= Kyo

[Luce's spelling] = Kadu

## Kantsii

'a dial. of the E. (Hsi-K'ang) branch of NE Tibetan'

## Kantü

(Miller 1969, cited in Hale 1980); = dKar-mjes

## Kantze, Kantzu

a S. Ch'iang dialect of the Waszu group (Wen 1943a,  
Chang 1967), pronounced Kasa in Ch'iang

## Kaotungshan 高東山

a group of Nocte dialects (Das Gupta, *Res.* 3.2, 1977);

## Kapajap

cf. Japejap

## Kapwi

S:Kuk-W: 'an old name for Puiron' (M:384), i.e. the

Kuki-influenced E. dial. of Nruanghmei (M:394); cf.

Kabui

## Karbi, Karbiarlong

= Mikir; see e.g. the NBP Dictionary by Braj Bihari

Kumar and Hariprasāda Gorkhā Rāya, and *Resarun*

4.2, pp. 30-40

## #Karen, #Karenic

one of the 4 primary divisions of TB, according to  
Shafer; STC treats Karen as standing outside of TB

- proper, so that TB 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 pp. 127-52
- Karenbyu = White Karen = Geba
- Karenni = Red Karen = Kayah
- Karko an Adi tribe speaking a subdialect of Minyong (Das Gupta, *Res.* 4.1, p. 36); cf. Shimong
- Karpong a dial. of Tripuri (Karapurkar 1972)
- Kassay = Kache
- Katha a district of Kachin State, Burma; cf. Bhamo, Mogaung, Myitkyina
- Kathe cf. Meithlei
- Kathmandu [loconym] capital of Nepal; [glossonym] a dial. of Newari
- Kaw Shan exonym for Akha; cf. Ikaw
- Kawlum a Halmi group (at Kawlum, Kamaga, Pumbasu, and Chipalongan) (M:384)
- Kawnsawng S:Karenic
- Kaya(h), Kayah-li the Karen people of Kayah State, Burma (see Lehman 1967); = Karenni = Red Karen; cf. Kyetbogyi and Nuki (IST p. 8); 'very close to Geba or White Karen'
- Kehena S:Kuk-E, B:Ng-S 'a dial. of E. Angami' Sreedhar 1974, p. 26; similar to the Angami of Kohima (M:385); cf. Dzuna, Mima, Nali, Chakrima, Kezhama
- Kekhu(w) = Gekho [*< key 'level' + khar 'upon', i.e. 'plains-dwellers'*] Lehman 1967, pp. 65-6
- Kémi cf. Khami, Khimi, Khumi
- Kesopho = Kosopho
- Keteneneyu a subdialect of the S. Rengma of Tseminyu (Sreedhar 1974, p. 16); cf. Azonyu
- Kezama, Kezhama, Kezami S:Kuk-E 'an Angami group between the Chekrama and Memi' (J. P. Mills); 'one of the Eastern Angami tribes' (M:385); 'former name for Khezha' (Sreedhar 1974, p. 17) -*ma* means 'people'; = Kheja = Kheza = Khezha
- Kh- /see also Hk-/
- Kha-khu = Hka-hku
- Khaling S:EH-W, B:Kir-Bh lg. spoken in Solu Khumbu and Khotang Districts of Jagarmatha Zone, E. Nepal; cf. Dumi, Rai
- Kham, Khams S:Bd-C dial. of Tibetan; ≠ Kham of Nepal
- Kham (Nepal) lg. spoken in Dhaulagiri and Rapti zones of W. Central Nepal by 'Magars' of the Bhuda, Gharti, Pun, and Rokha subtribes; Kham-speaking villages include Taka (Baglung district) and Sera (Rukum district) Watters 1975, and Watters in CSDPN
- Khamba a Mahayana Buddhist tribe of Siang District, Arunachal; cf. Memba; other Buddhist TB groups include the Monpa and Sherdukpen (Kameng District)
- Khambu S:EH-E, B:BV-Kir cf. Kulung, Sangpang

- #Khambu cover term for a group of 'complex pronominalized lgs.' in LSI; Shafer uses it both for a specific language [above] and for a subgroup of the E. Branch of E. Himalayish; Benedict uses it for a subgroup of the #Kiranti branch of #Bahing-Vayu
- Khami S:B-Kuk-S 'a S. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); cf. Khumi, Khimi; = Kami
- #Khumi a branch of #Khami-Khumi (Löffler)
- #Khami-Khumi S. Chin group set up in Löffler 1960; cf. Awa, Areng, Rengmitca
- Khams, Khams-yal = Kham (Tibetan)
- Kham-to a dial. of rGyarong, see S. N. Wolfenden, 'Notes on the Jyarung dialect of E. Tibet' TP 32 (1936), cited in Nagano 1978
- Khanang a Nungish lg.
- Khang = Hkang
- Khangoi = Khungoi
- Khari S:Kuk-NG paleonym for Mongsen Ao; loconym for Khari village (M:385)
- Khaskhong S:Lo-S
- Khastap [loconym] a Khaling dialect (CSDPN)
- Khauri a dial. of Jinghpaw; = Hkauri = Gauri
- Khawa = Khao
- Khawhring Lushai exonym for Kolhreng; 'a Lushai dialect along the upper Kaladan, across from Haka' (F. K. Lehman)
- Kheja = Kheza = Khezha
- Khelma S:Kuk-O = Hallam
- Khemsing a Tangsa group (M:385); prob. = Khimsing (Das Gupta 1976a)
- Khemungam, Khemungan cf. Khiamngan, Kalyokengnyu; also spelled Kemungan
- Kheza, Khezha = Kheja = Kezh(h)ama (q.v.); cf. Chakhesang 'an E. Baric lg. recently discovered in NW Burma, spoken in 120 villages there and 15 villages in E. Nagaland' (Weidert 1980); a lg. of Tuensang District, Nagaland, recorded in a Hindi-Khiamngan-English Vocabulary (NBP) by T. P. Meyā; Sreedhar 1974 estimates 130 villages in Burma and 27 in India; this name does not appear in Harrison, but it seems to be a variant of Khienmungan, Khemungan, etc., the autonym for the Kalyokengnyu (q.v.); acc. to Weidert this lg. has 6 tones
- Khiemungan autonym for Kalyokengnyu; = Khemungan, etc.
- Khimi S:Kuk-S a southern dial. of Khami
- Khoa, Khowa lg. spoken in a few scattered villages in the Nafraburagaon Circle of Kameng District, Arunachal, I. M. Simon, *Res.* 2.3, 8-10 (1976); = Bugun = Khawa; rather closely related to But-pa and Lish-pa
- Khoanh, Khoany S:Lo-Ton, B:Lo-S Khoanh is the Vietnamese spelling; cf. Mung
- Khoibu S:Kuk-Luh 'a Maring village and a dial. of Maring' (M:385); 'Maring and Khoibu ... are of transitional Tangkhul-Kuki type' (STC p. 10)

- Khoirao S.B:Kuk-W 'most easterly of the Barak valley tribes (No. Manipur)' (M:386); close to Nruanghmei (Kabui); cf. Kolya, Mayangkhang, Ngari, Thanggal, Tukaimi
- Khong (Lefèvre-Pontalis 1892) = Còong = Phunoi
- Khongjai, Khongzai S:Kuk-N dial. of Thado
- Khonoma a principal village of the Tengima, or Central Angami (M:386); = Konoma
- Khorsum a W. Tibetan dialect (Nishida 1970, fold-out map after p. 338); = Stod-skad
- Khowa = Khwa
- Khualringklang 'a C. Chin dialect' (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977); prob. = Khawhring
- Khualshim, Khualsim 'a N. group of C. Chin' (Bareigts 1969); the speech of Hai-mual and Khupleng villages, near the Manipur River (IST p. 8); see Stevenson 1943; = Kwalshim = Kwelshim
- Khuangli 'a N. group of C. Chin' (Bareigts 1969); = Kwangli
- Khulung-Muthun S:Br-Ng cf. Mutonia
- Khumi S:Kuk-S 'a S. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); = Kumi (q.v.) = Komi; cf. Khani, Khimi, Kémi
- #Khumi a branch of #Khumi-Khumi (Löffler)
- Khunggoi S:Kuk-Luh a Tangkhul dialect, spoken east of Ukhrul; = Khangoi
- Khuri one of the dialects subsumed under the NBP's composite term Pochury (q.v.)
- Khyang S:Kuk-S 'a S. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); = Chit-tagong Sho (see D. and L. Bernot 1958); cf. Khyeng
- Khyeng S:Kuk-S = Sandoway Sho (Fryer 1875); cf. Khyang
- Kiaokio S:Lo-N
- Kimsing a subtribe of the Tangsa of Tirap District, Arunachal (Das Gupta, *Res.* 2.3, p. 18); prob. = Morrison's Khemsing
- Kiranti S:EH-E IST uses this name for a specific lg. of the Waling group of the Bontawa Unit of EH-E
- #Kiranti B:BV-Kir STC uses this name for the nuclear subdivision of #Bahing-Vayu; the #Kiranti branch of BV is further divided into the #Bahing and #Khambu groups
- Kirtipur [loconym] a dial. of Newari, similar to Patan
- Kiu-tzu French romanization of Chiu-tzu
- Kizare a Sangtam group north of Meluri (M:386); 'a professional dialect used by the Sangtams who are engaged in specialized wood-work' (Sreedhar 1974, p. 21)
- Ko name used for Mpi (q.v.) in a wordlist by Niels Ege (ca. 1974)
- Koch S:Br-SC, B:BG-Garo A cf. Tintekiya
- Kohima [loconym] one of the 7 administrative districts of Nagaland, and a large Angami town; the standard dial. of Angami (M:386); Kohima replaced Khonoma dialect as the standard when Kohima became the capital of 'Naga Hills and Tuensang Area' (Sreedhar 1974, p. 13)

- Koi a Kiranti lg. of E. Nepal (Michailovsky 1975)
- Kok-borok, Kok-borok-ma [lit. 'language of men'] autonym used by the TB tribes of Tripura; = Tripuri and its dialects (see Karapurkar 1972)
- Koksar a subdialect of the Lahul dial. of Tibetan (Nishida 1970, p. 165); cf. Kolong
- Kolhreg S:Kuk-O 'a N. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); = Khawhring = Kolren
- Koloi a dialect of Tripuri (Karapurkar 1972)
- Kolong a subdialect of the Lahul dial. of Tibetan (Nishida 1970, p. 165); cf. Koksar
- Kolren = Kolhreg
- Kolya paleonym for Khoirao
- Kom, Kom Rem S:Kuk-O 'a N. Chin Group' (Bareigts, 1969)
- Komi Zahre Lian's spelling in Jordan 1971 = Kumi = Khumi
- Konch S:Br-SC cf. Koch
- Kongon S:Br-Ng, B:Kyk a paleonym for Konyak
- Kong-po cf. Golog
- Konoma = Khonoma
- Konyak a large tribe of NE Nagaland; the dialect of Wakching and Wanching (also called Angwangku, Tableng, or Tablung) is standard (M:386); 'the confusion of Konyak sub-tribal names is serious for anyone trying to work on that group' (J. P. Mills); cf. Angphang, Angwangku, Aopao, Changaya, Changyu, Chen, Chingkao, Chinglang, Chohia, Gelekidoria, Jakphang, Jaktung, Kongon, Longching, Longkhait, Longmein, Longva, Mohung, Mon, Mulung, Ngangching, Sang, Shanlangshunyu, Shengha, Sima, Sowa, Tableng, Tablung, Tamkhungyu, Tang, Tobunyu, Tolam-leinyu, Totok, Wakching, Wanching
- #Konyak 'name applied by villages at the SW extremity of the Konyak group to themselves and related communities to the East of them' (J. P. Mills)
- #Konyak S:Br-Ng, B:Kyk = Naked Naga; IST groups lgs. like Banpara, Chang, Moshang, Namsang, Tableng, Tamil into the 'Nagish' section of the Baric Division [Br-Ngl]; STC tentatively groups the 'Konyak' lgs. with #Bodo-Garo, but points out their affinities with Kachin
- #Konyak, Northern used by J. P. Mills to designate groups called 'Tangsa' or 'Rangpan' by Morrison, e.g. Lanshing, Longhang, Lungri, Moklum, Morang, Mosang, Rasa, Sank-e, Tikak, Yogli
- Ko-p'u, Kophu S:Lo-N one of the 3 main divisions of the little-known Nasö group of Loloish lgs., along with Ulu and Wei-ning (STL XII.2, Appendix I); cf. Tudza
- Kortse S:7Bdc/Bmc cf. #Dzorgaish
- Kosopho, Kösöpho S:Lo-C a dial. of Lisu?; = Kesopho
- Kotsenyu S:Kuk-E [loconym] chief village of the Ntenyi Rengma (M:387)
- Krangku lg. put in the 'Rawang' subdivision of the 'Kachin' branch of 'Bodo-Naga-Kachin' (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977, cited in Hale 1980); cf. Zitung

- Kuchu  
Küchu  
Kudo  
Kui  
Kuki  
#Kuki, #Kukish,  
#Kuki-Chin,  
#Kuki-Chin-Naga,  
#Kuki-Naga  
Kuki-Chiru  
Kuku  
Kulung, Kulunge Rai  
Kumaun  
Kunga  
Kumi  
Kun  
Kunawur  
Küpo  
Kupome  
Kusunda  
Kutcha  
Kuwa  
Kwalshim, Kwelshim  
Kwangli  
Kwi  
Kwoireng  
Kyau, Kyaw  
Kyébogyi, Kyetbogyi  
Kyo, Kyō, Kyon, Kyong,  
Kyou, Kyontsü
- S:Br-SC, S:BG-Garo A = Ating = Atong; cf. Küchu  
one of the dialects subsumed under the NBP's composite term Pochury (q.v.); same as Kuchu = Atong??  
= Kadu  
S:Lo-S Thai exonym for the Yellow Lahu; = Kwi = Lahu-shi; ≠ Kuy (Mon-Khmer)  
[ethnonym] a group found mainly in Churachand District, Manipur; 'most of the Kukis in Nagaland speak Thado' (Sreedhar 1974, p. 14); Michailovsky confirms that the lg. called 'Kuki' in the NBP's *Hindi-Kuki-English Dictionary* is in fact Thado  
S (IST): one of the sections of the Burmish Division; B (STC) considers Kuki-Naga to be one of the seven primary divisions of TB; there is much confusion and overlap in the scope of the names Kuki and Chin a small group in Nagaland (Sreedhar 1974 gives the population as 1175); = Chiru  
a Haimi group of Burma, 'descended from Htangan and Haimi' (M:387)  
S:EH-E 'Kulung and Sangpang are the same lg., recorded in different localities' (IST p. 3, n. 7); see A. Holzhausen, *Nepal Studies in Linguistics I* (1973); cf. Khambu  
a C. Tibetan dialect (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977)  
a Haimi group of Burma, similar to the Rasa Naga (M:387)  
[Zahre Lian's spelling in Jordan 1971] the 'official dialect' of Paletwa Subdivision of Chin Special Division; = Khumi = Komi (qq.v.)  
a S. Chin dialect (LSI, not in Shafer or Bareigts)  
old name for Kanauri (Gerard 1842)  
one of the dialects subsumed under the NBP's composite term Pochury (q.v.); cf. Kupome  
a northern dial. of Tangkhul (M:387); S:Kuk-Luh grouped in LSI with Chepang, Bhramu, and Thaksya as a miscellaneous residual group of 'complex pronominalized' Himalayan lgs. spoken in Nepal; an SIL 100-word list and a brief grammar exist  
old spelling of Kachcha  
'a tribe located in Burma between the Namhpuk Hka and the Patkoi range; linked with Tulum and Lungri Nagas' (M:387)  
= Kwalshim  
= Khuangli  
= Kui  
S:B:Kuk-W paleonym for Liangmai; = Quoireng  
S:B:Kuk-O = Chaw; ≠ Kyo  
[loconym] a chief village of Kayah State, Burma; a dial. of Kayah, virtually identical with Manumanaw (Lehman 1967); cf. Karenni, Red Karen  
S:Kuk-NNg, B:Ng-N auton. of the Ndreng Lotha (M:387); = Kantsii

## L

- Lachik, Waw  
Ladak, Ladakhi, Ladwags  
Laholi  
Láhpai  
Láhtaw  
Lahu 拉祜  
Lahuna, Láhū-nā?  
Lahuni, Lahu Nyi  
Lahu Shehle  
Lahusi, Lahu Shi  
Lahul  
Lahuli  
Lai  
#Lai  
Laichau  
Lailen, Lailenpi  
Laimi  
Laitong  
Laiyo, Laizo  
#Laizo  
Lakai  
Lakher  
#Lakher  
Lakhi, Lakhia  
Lalung  
Lambichong, Lambichhong  
Langang, Lamkang,  
Jinghpaw name for the Lashi (Hertz 1935, p. v)  
S:Bd-W a W. dialect of Tibetan; = Budhi = Lahuli  
one of the 5 recognized families of Jinghpaw chiefs; cf. Láhtaw  
one of the 5 recognized families of Jinghpaw chiefs; cf. Láhpai, Máran, Márip, N-Hkum  
S:B:Lo-S for a more precise classification, see TSR; for nearly exhaustive lists of Lahu dialects, see Walker 1970 and Bradley 1979, pp. 37-43; ≠ Lahul = Black Lahu; the standard dialect described in Matisoff 1973; perhaps the most exquisite form of speech ever devised by the mind of man  
= Red Lahu; a dial. closely related to Black Lahu a dial. closely related to Black Lahu; the etymology of Shehle is unknown  
= Yellow Lahu = Kui = Kwi; a divergent dialect S:Bd-W a W. dialect of Tibetan; ≠ Chamba Lahuli S:WH-NW, B:Him-Knr = Chamba Lahuli; ≠ Lahul  
S:B:Kuk-C the 'official dialect' of Haka and Matupi Subdivisions of Chin Special Division; = Haka; cf. Laizo  
used broadly for a group of lgs. of the Haka (Central) Subdivision of Chin Special Division; cf. #Laizo S:Lo-N  
S:Kuk-Lak 'a S. group of C. Chin' (Bareigts 1969); 'the lg. of Lailenpi village is prob. closest linguistically to the Shandu and Zeuhngang dialects of Lakher' (IST p. 8)  
a Chin autonym (Zahre Lian, in Jordan 1971); cf. Lai a dial. of Tripuri (Karapurkar 1972)  
the 'official dialect' of Falam Subdivision of Chin Special Division; = Sim = Zahao (Osborne 1975)  
in the broader sense this term includes such C. Chin groups as the Bawm (Löfller) and the Haka (Lai means 'central'; and *lai-zo* means 'central Chin'; cf. Yo, Zo)  
'a Haimi group linked with Hkalak, Gashan, and Sangching' (M:387)  
S:Kuk-Lak, B:Kuk-C Lushai exonym for the Mara; acc. to F. K. Lehman, *lakher* is a Lushai word for a kind of spinning-wheel; 'a S. group of C. Chin' (Bareigts 1969)  
(IST) a branch of #Kukish (Kuk-Lak); STC includes Lakher under Kuk-C, along with Lushai and Haka/Lai Kayah name for the 'Greater Padaung' (Lehman 1967, p. 66); ≠ Lakkia (Kadai)  
S:Br-W  
S:EH-E, B:Kir-Kmb 'the same lg. as Chingtang, but in another locality' (IST p. 3, n. 8)  
S:Kuk-O 'a N. Chin group' (Bareigts); 'an Old



- Langang  
 Langet  
 Langrong  
 Langshin  
 Lanshing  
 La-pu-leng 拉卜楞  
 Lashi  
 Lautu  
 Lawng, Lawngwaw  
 Lawtu  
 Lawtve  
 Lazemi  
 Lazujap  
 LCog-rte  
 Lechi  
 Ledu  
 Leh  
 Leinsi  
 Lemyo  
 Lente  
 Lepcha  
 Letsi  
 Lhasa 拉萨  
 Lho, Lhoka, Lhoke,  
 Lhoskad  
 Lhomi  
 Lho-pa 洛巴  
 Lhota  
 Li  
 Kuki tribe of Manipur who sometimes claim to be Nagas (M:387); = Hiroi-Lamgang; cf. Anal  
 S:Kuk-O? Kuk-O?  
 'a N. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969)  
 'a Rangpan group of Burma, east of Namhpuk Hka' (M:387); prob. = Lanshing (q.v.)  
 'a subtribe of the N. Konyak' (J. P. Mills); prob. = Langshin (q.v.)  
 a subdialect of Amdo Tibetan, spoken in Kansu Province, China (Nishida 1970, p. 165); = Hsia-ho  
 S:Bm-N, B:BL-Bm 'a group that arose largely by intermarriage between the Atsi and the Maran clan of the Jinghpaw' (Hanson 1913, p. 21); = Letsi = Lechi; ≠ Lahusi  
 'a S. group of C. Chin' (Bareigts 1969); 'spoken two stages south of Haka, in Hnaring, Thangaw, Khuahreng, etc. villages' (F. K. Lehman); = Lawtu (q.v.)  
 S:Bm-N, B:BL-Bm autonym for Maru  
 the lg. of Lei-pi and Hriang-pi villages, left unclassified in IST; = Lautu (q.v.)  
 a C. Chin dialect (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977); prob. = Lawtu  
 [loconym from Lezemi village on the Doyang River] 'a western form of Sema' (M:387); spelled Lezemi in Sreedhar 1974, p. 19  
 a group of Nocte dialects (Das Gupta, *Res.* 3.2, 1977)  
 a dial. of rGyarong (data collected by Y. Nagano)  
 = Lashi = Letsi  
 'a S. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); see BST p. 119  
 S:Bd-W a W. dial. of Tibetan  
 'a Pyenggu group of Burma, east of Sangpan Bum' (M:388)  
 S:Kuk-S cf. Sho  
 'a N. group of C. Chin' (Bareigts 1969); 'a Laizo (N. Central Chin) lg.' (Lehman); cf. Falam  
 S:Kuk-NING; B: 'links TK and BV' S. and B. differ sharply on the classification of this important lg.; see tree-diagram in CSDPN, p. 11; Forrest 1962 argues for a Mon-Khmer substratum in Lepcha; see STC pp. 7-8; = Rong (Sikkim); see Mainwaring 1898  
 = Lashi = Lechi  
 S:Bd-C, B:TK-Bd the standard dial. of Tibetan; cf. Dbus, Ü  
 S:Bd-C = Bhotia of Bhutan = Dukpa = Hloka  
 a lg. of the upper Arun valley, E. Nepal; Swadesh lists were collected for the dials. of Haita (Holzhausen and Vesalainen 1972) and of Gomba (V. 1974); an SIL "Lhomí phonemic summary" also exists  
 a lg. of the Abor-Miri-Dafila group (Nishida 1979)  
 old spelling of Locha; also Hlota  
 S:Lo-S a dial. of Akha (BST p. 120); ≠ Li (Kadai of Hainan)

- Liangmai  
 Liang-shan 凉山  
 Limbu  
 #Limbu  
 Li-p'a, Lipha  
 Liphlo, Liphu  
 Li-p'ing 里坪  
 Lippha  
 Lish  
 Lish-pa  
 Lishaw  
 Lisu 俅俅  
 Li-thang 理塘  
 Liyang  
 Liyangmai  
 Liye  
 Lohei 裸黑, 裸黑, 保黑  
 Lohit  
 Lohorong, Lohorong Rai  
 Loi  
 #Lolo, #Loloish  
 "Lolomaa"  
 Lolopho  
 a Western Kukish lg., formerly called Kwoireng; = Liyang(mai) = Lyengmai  
 a N. Loloish lg.; see Lin 1961; cf. Noso  
 S:EH-E, B:Kir-Kmb = Tsong = Chang (Hale 1980; but ≠ Chang Naga!) = Monpa (Hale 1980) but ≠ Monpa of Arunachal  
 a subfamily of E. Himalayish (Glover 1974, p. 11); a branch of the E. Nepal subgroup of the 'Gyarung-Mishmi' family (V. and V. 1964-5, in CSDPN IV, p. 8); cf. Yakha, Yakthungba, Fedopia, Fagurai, Tanarkholea  
 S:Lo-C a dial. of Lisu described by Liétard, spoken north of the Yangtze in the district of Yung-pei (STL XII.1, p. ix); ≠ Lippha  
 S:Lo-C the -pho element perhaps means 'white' (White Li?)  
 a S. Ch'iang dialect of the Waszu group (Wen 1943a; Chang 1967) pronounced Laphje in Ch'iang  
 S:WH-NNW cf. Thebor  
 a "linguistic island" in the Central Monpa area of Kameng District, Arunachal' (Das Gupta, *Res.* 2.3, p. 18, 1976); prob. = Lish-pa  
 'a dial. of Monpa spoken in 2 villages, Lish and Chug' (Das Gupta, *Res.* 3.2, 1977); 'a lg. of Arunachal, very close to But-pa and rather close to Khosa' (Simon 1976) exonym for Lisu (used by Shan, Thai, Lahu, etc.)  
 S:Lo-C, B:Lo-N see TSR; = Lishaw = Yawyin; the Lisu have recently penetrated as far as Tirap District, Arunachal (see Dutta 1979)  
 'a dial. of E/SE Tibet' (Röhrich 1931); 'a SE Tibetan dialect (Nishida 1970)  
 S:B:Kuk-W = Liangmai = Kwoireng  
 'a subtribe of the Zemi' (Mills); but cf. Liangmai, which Marrison considers to be a separate group from the Zeme  
 exonym for the Lotha north of the Doyang River (M:388); = Loyo = Tsontsu  
 former Chinese name for the Lahu (the -hei, meaning 'black,' is pejorative)  
 one of the 5 administrative districts of Arunachal Pradesh; cf. Kameng, Siang, Subansiri, Tirap  
 S:EH-E = Balali; cf. Bontawa, Limbu, Yakha; a Swadesh list of the Pangma dialect was collected by Holzhausen and Vesalainen (1972)  
 = Lui  
 S (IST); a branch of the Burmish section of the Burmic division of TB; B (STC); cover term for several branches of the #Burmese-Lolo nucleus; for a new attempt at subgrouping 13 Loloish lgs., see Matisoff (TSR)  
 a N. Loloish dialect described by Ma 1948, and so named in his honor in TSR; see also STC p. 22, n. 76; = Lu-ch'uan Lolo  
 S:Lo-C, B:Lo-N ≠ White Lolo

- Lomban  
Longchang  
Longching  
Longhang  
Longkhai  
Longkhai  
Longla  
Longmein  
Longmi  
Longphi  
Longri  
Longwa  
Lophomi  
Lo-pu-chai  
Lotah  
Lotha  
Lothi  
Lothu  
Loyo  
Itaho  
Lu-ch'üan  
Luhua  
Luhupa, Luhuppa  
Lui  
#Luish  
Lungcang, Lungchang  
Lunghai  
Lungchi  
Lungkhai  
Lungri  
Luppa  
Lushai, Lushei  
Lu-tzu  
Lyengmai  
Ma  
Macham  
Machongri, Machongrr  
Magar, Magari  
#Magar  
Maghi  
Mahei, Mahei Lolo  
Maikhu  
Maikel  
Maikot  
Maingtha  
Maiserang  
Maiwa River  
Majung  
Makware  
Malana, Malani, Malauna  
Malhesti  
Manang, Manangba  
Manchati  
Mandalay  
a C. Chin dialect (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977)  
a subtribe of the Tangsa of Tirap District, Arunachal (Res. 4.2, p. 6); = Lungcang = Lungchang  
a dial. of Konyak (M:388)  
'a subtribe of the N. Konyak' (Mills); perhaps = Longcang  
a dial. of Konyak [called "Longkhai (1)"] in M:388  
a Haimi group of Burma [called "Longkhai (2)"] in M:388; spelled Lungkhai in Dewar 1931, p. 285  
S:Kuk-NGg an eastern form of Ao influenced by Chang (M:388)  
a dial. of Konyak (M:388)  
= Lungmi (Nungish)  
a dial. of Tangsa (M:388); not listed in Das Gupta (Res. 2.3, p. 18)  
'prob. same as Lungri Tangsa (placed by Dewar 1931 in Assam)' (M:388); 'a subtribe of the Tangsa' (Das Gupta, Res. 2.3, p. 18)  
a dial. of Konyak (M:388)  
S:Kuk-NGg Sema exonym for the Northern Sangam; cf. Thukumi  
a S. Ch'iang dialect (Wen 1943b and Chang 1967); pronounced Watzuke in Ch'iang  
old spelling for Lotha  
a large tribe occupying the west central part of Nagaland; = Lhota = Hlota; exonyms include Chizima, Choimi (qq.v.); cf. Kyo, Kyô, Kyon, Kyong, Kyou, Kyontsi, Liye, Miklai, Ndreng, Tsindrr, Tsontsu  
a dial. of Lakher (IST p. 8)  
a lg. mentioned in Luce 1959, "Chin Hills linguistic tour . . ." JBR 42, 19-31 (cited in Shafer 1963, p. 107)  
the Lotha north of the Doyang River (Sreedhar 1974, p. 17); = Liye  
= Tao-fu  
[loconym] a N. Loloish dialect (Ma 1948); = "Lolomaa"; see TSR  
a N. Ch'iang dialect  
S:Kuk-Luh Manipuri exonym for Tangkhul < *luhup* 'cane war helmet' (M:389); = Luppa; 'a N. Chin group' (Bareigts); 'Central Luhupa' and 'No. Luhupa' are considered to be individual lgs. of the Kupome unit of the #Luhupa branch (IST p. 6), while 'So. Luhupa' is a member of the Western Unit of Kuk-O, and is 'certainly not a Luhupa language' (*ibid.*)  
S: a branch of Kukish (Kuk-Luh)  
S:Lu, B:Kc-Lu = Loi; cf. Kadu; see Löffler 1964  
S (IST): a section of Burmic; Benedict (STC) stresses the close relationship of Luish to Kachinish; = #Kadu-Andro-Sengmai  
'a Tangsa clan' (M:389); 'a subtribe of the Tangsa of Tirap District, Arunachal' (Das Gupta); = Longcang; a wordlist by N. Bodman exists

- Lungmi  
Lung-hsi  
Lungkhai  
Lungri  
Luppa  
Lushai, Lushei  
Lu-tzu  
Lyengmai  
M  
autonym for the Ch'iang; = Hma = Rma = Xma = Zme  
a Htangan group of Burma (M:389)  
Sangtam exonym for the Chang (M:389)  
S:WCH, B: 'a Bodish-Bahing link' (STC p. 8); cf. Chepang, Vayu  
in the broad sense, the name 'Magar' has been adopted by several other TB ethnic groups in W. Nepal, including the Kham-speaking tribes and the Chantal and Talali (Watters 1975, p. 72)  
S:Bm-S a dial. of Burmese  
'a "Woni" lg. of Akha/Lahu type' (STL XII.1, p. vii); see BST p. 128  
a Haimi group of Burma (M:389)  
[loconym] one of the main divisions of the Mao (M:389)  
a dial. of Kham (Nepal) see Glover 1974, p. 12; cf. Babang, Taka-shera  
S:Bm-N cf. Achang  
[loconym] a dial. of Chepang (CSDPN)  
[potamonym] part of the Limbu subfamily of E. Himalayish (Glover 1974, p. 11)  
exonym for the Chang Naga; = Mojung; also spelled Manjung in Sreedhar 1974, pp. 27-8  
'a Kalyokengnyu group on the Burma side of the border (M:389); Sreedhar 1974 gives the population in Nagaland as 769  
S:WH-NW, B:Him-Knr = Kanashi  
S:WH-NW 'local name for Kanari' (BST p. 197)  
a member of the #Tamang-Gurung-Thakali group of Nepal (Mazaudon and Michailovsky, pers. comms.)  
S:WH-NW, B:Him-Knr = Patni; cf. Chamba Lahuli, Rangloi  
a dial. of Burmese, considered even by Rangoon speakers to be the 'most elegant' form of Burmese (pers. comm., J. Wheatley)

- Manipuri = Meithei = Meithei = Mitei; the dominant TB lg. of Manipur; S. and B. both consider this lg. to be a divergent branch of #Kuki-Naga; cf. Mikir, Mru; an Old Manipuri literature, in devanagari script, goes back several centuries
- Mano, Manö S.B.:Karenic a dialect group mutually intelligible with Kyébogyi Kayah (Lehman 1967); = Punü = Manu-manaw; cf. Karenni
- Man-tse, Man-tze S.:Bdc/Bmc = 'Outer Man-tse'; cf. #Dzorgaish Burmese exonym for the Manö subgroup of Brè Karen, living in the hills to the west of the Kayah (Lehman 1967, p. 67)
- Manu-manaw S.B.:Lo-? cf. Menia, #Hsifan
- Manyak a group of N. Manipur related to the Angami; = Memi [autonym] = Sopvoma [loconym] = Inemai; cf. Maikel
- Mao S.Kuk-Lak, B.Kuk-C autonym for the Lakher; cf. Miram
- Mara S.B.:Kuk-W a Barak valley tribe of N. Manipur, named after their chief village (M:389)
- Maram Miram; Haka exonym for the Mara (= Lakher); ≠ Maram of Manipur
- Māran one of the 5 recognized families of Jinghpaw chieftains; they are in some respects the most refined and intelligent of all the Kachins (Hanson 1913, p. 26); cf. Lāhpai, Lāhtaw, Mārip, N-Hkum
- Maring S.Kuk-Luh 'the southernmost Naga tribe, in SE Manipur' (M:390); cf. Khoibu; 'Maring and Khoibu are of transitional Tangkhul-Kuki type' (STC p. 10)
- Mārip one of the 5 recognized families of Jinghpaw chieftains; cf. Lāhpai, Lāhtaw, Māran, N-Hkum
- Marma S:Bm-S = Mawma; a Burmese dialect spoken in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangla Desh, virtually identical to Arakanese ('I'arakana, appelé *marma* dans cette région . . .', L. Bernot 1966)
- Marpha a dial. of Thakali; cf. Syang, Tukehe
- Maru S:Bm-N, B:BL-Bm = Lawng(waw); considered to be 'Kachin' in the broad sense; ≠ Mru (E. Bengal) = Nuanghmei
- Maruonngmai S:Br-SC, B:BG-Garo A a dial. of Rabha
- Matrai IST (p. 8) equates Matu and Matupi, assigning it to Kuk-N (with Siyang, Thado, etc.); Bareigts calls Matu 'a Southern Chin group'; Matupi is one of the 6 administrative subdivisions of Chin Special Division, with Haka (= Lai) being its 'official dialect'; ≠ Metu
- Matu, Matupi Haka (= Lai) being its 'official dialect'; ≠ Metu = Moulmein (q.v.); cf. Pho, Sgaw
- Maulmein Karen a N. Ch'iang dialect
- Mawo 麻窩 a Rangan group of Burma (M:390)
- Mawrang = Marma; cf. Maghi
- Mawma a Rangan group of Burma; = Moshang of the Tangsa group in India (M:390)
- Mawshang a dial. of Kadu (Brown 1920, cited in L. Bernot 1966); cf. Ganau
- Mawteik

- Mayangkhang loconym for Khoirao; = Miyangkhang
- Mayi 'an E. Naga lg.' (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977); not listed in Morrison
- Mbisu = Bisu = Misu; cf. Mpi
- Mech S:Br-W = Mes Bara; cf. Bodo
- Megyaw Phun S:Bm-N dial. of Phun/Phön; cf. Samong
- Meitei, Meithei, Meithei = Mitei = Manipuri [q.v.]; called 'N. Chin' by Bareigts; S. and B consider this lg. to represent a divergent branch of #Kuki-Naga; cf. Kassay, Kathe [autoglossonym] the Meithei name for their language see, e.g., Thoudam 1979
- Meiteiron S:Nung cf. Metu
- Melam S:Lo-? cf. Muli, #Hsifan
- Meli S:Kuk-E, B:KN/Ng-S [loconym from Meluri village] 'they are reckoned as Eastern Rengma, but they speak a distinct lg.' (M:390); Sreedhar locates Meluri village in Pochury country; see BST p. 133; = Muluory
- Memba a tribe of Siang District, Arunachal, on the N. border of Nagaland; they practice the Tantric or Lamaistic form of Mahayana Buddhism; cf. Khamba
- Memi autonym for the Mao, apparently no longer in use; both M:389-90 and Sreedhar p. 17 use the past tense; 'called themselves Memi'; Mills considers the Memi to be 'a southern division of the Angami'; cf. Mima; = Imemai = Sopvoma
- Men Ahom exonym for the Nagas (M:391); = Min
- Menghwa S:Lo-S
- Menia S:B:Lo-? cf. Manyak, #Hsifan
- Merang a subtribe of the Tangsa (Das Gupta 1978, *Res.* 4.2, p. 6); this is perhaps a typo for Morang (q.v.), which is Das Gupta's spelling elsewhere in *Resarun*
- Mergui, Merguese a dial. of Burmese
- Merinokpo [exoloconym] Ao name for an isolated Phom village in Ao country (M:390); = Asuring = Assiringia
- Mes Bara (Hale 1980) = Mech
- Methun (Hale 1980) = Digaro
- Metu S:Nung cf. Melam
- Meunpulon [loconym] the subdialect of Lahuna described in Matisoff 1973
- Meyöl S.:Bdc/Bmc, B:AMD a dial. of Miju; a wordlist by N. Bodman exists
- Mezama, Mezame Angami exonym for Zeme (M:390); 'Angami name for Rengma' (Mills); cf. Mzohumi
- Mezho paleonym for Miju Mishmi (= Kamian)
- Mezoma an early spelling of Mozome (M:345)
- mGo-log = Golok
- Mhar = Hmar
- Midu S.:Bdc/Bmc autonym for the Idu; = Digaro = Taraon = Chulikata
- Miench 'ih 𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫 a S. Ch'iang dialect
- Miji a tribe to the north of Darrang [*Res.* 2.3, p. 2]; see Simon, *Miji Language Guide*; cf. Sherduken

Miju, Miju Mishmi

Mikir

Miklai, Miklei

Milang

Milchang, Milchanang

Mima

Minchhang, Minchanang

Minbu

Minchia, Minkia

民家

Mindat

Mindri

Min

Ming-ch'iang

Minir

Minyong

Miram

Miri

Mishing

#Mishmi

Misu

Mitei

Mithan

S.:?Bdc/Bmc, B:AMD (Mishmi) = Kaman; see Das Gupta, *Phrase Book in Miju* (1977)

the LSI considered Mikir to be 'a link between Naga and Bodo'; S. and B. classify it as a divergent branch of #Kuki-Naga (much like Meithei and Mru); see Grüssner 1978; = Arlang = Karbi; cf. Amri, Bhoi, Rengkhang, Tika

[loanonym] Assamese name for Lotha [M:390]

a subtribe and dialect of Adi; cf. A. Tayeng, *Milang Language Guide*

a dialect of Kanauri [BST p. 7, CSDPN p. 8]; prob. = Minchhang [q.v.]

'a variant of the standard Tengima (Angami) as recorded by LSI from Mima village, S. of Kohima' [M:390]; a subdialect of Konoma and Kohima dialect' [Sreedhar 1974, p. 13]; cf. Nali

a dialect of Kanauri; prob. = Milchang [q.v.]

S.:Kuk-S cf. Sho

the vocabulary of Minchia is now mostly Chinese though there appears to be a TB substratum; classification remains very much in doubt; = Bai = Pai; cf. Eryuan, Hoking, Tali

one of the 6 administrative subdivisions of Chin Special Division, whose 'official dialect' was described in Jordan 1971 (Jordan calls it 'S. Chin Hills People's language'); cf. Cho = Hko

'a people [presumably TB] who live on both sides of the Dri River in the Dibang Valley, Lohit District, Arunachal' [Jatan Pulu, "Idu proverbs," Res. 2.3, p. 28]

Ahom exonym for the Nagas; = Men [M:391]

a N. Loloish dialect

a S. dialect of Yimchungrü [M:391]

a dial. and subtribe of Adi; cf. Gal(l)ong; see Das Gupta 1977d

Haka exonym for the Lakher or Mara; *mi-ram* means 'aborigines' in Haka [F. K. Lehman]; 'it probably resembles most the Sabeu dial. of Lakher' [IST p. 8]; Luce spelled this Mara; also pronounced Maram [Lehman], but ≠ Maram of Manipur

S.:?Bdc/Bmc, B:AMD (Mirish nucleus) prob. = Hill Miri; cf. Abor (= Adi), #Abor-Miri

a 'non-Arunachal tribe' some of whose members live in Arunachal (Res. 4.2, p. 1)

used in LSI to refer to a particular lg. of the 'North Assam group'; S. avoids this name; B. uses it for a subgroup of his #Abor-Miri-Dafia nucleus; general name for various tribes of Lohit District, Arunachal; Digaru Mishmi (= Taraon), Idu Mishmi (= Midu = Chulikata), Miju Mishmi (= Kaman); see Res. 4.2, p. 1

= Bisu (Srinuan 1976, p. x) = Mbitu

= Meithei

= Muthun = Mutonia

Mithun Mishmi

Mizo

M'kang

Mnyamskad

Mochumi

Mochungrr

Mogaung

Mogpha

Mohongia

Mohung

Moiyarr

Moiyui

Mojung

Moklum

Mokokchung

Mon

Mon

Mon

Mon (of Manipur)

Mongsen

Monpa

Monpa

prob. = 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 Midu and Mithun Mishmis" (L. M. Chakravarty, "Early history of Lohit District," Res. 4.1, p. 5 (1978)) new autonym for the Lushai; the -zo is prob. the same etymon as Zo = Yo (q.v.)

'a S. Chin group' (Bareigts); 'a S. Chin group, W. of the Chinbok and E. of the Matu, along the Eastern side of the upper Lemro River' (F. K. Lehman)

S.:Bd-C = Nyamkat

Sema exonym for the Chang Naga (M:391; Mills); ≠ Mozumi; cf. Mochungrr

Ao exonym for the Chang Naga (M:391); = Mozungrr = Mojung

a district of Kachin State; cf. Bhamo, Katha, Myitkyina

S.:B:Karenic = Mogpha = Mopwa

'the same Nocte dialect as Borduria, Paniduria, Namsangia' (all loconyms from Nocte villages) M:391; cf. Bor-duor, Pani-duor (BST p. 136, LSI III.2, p. 334); ≠ Mohung

a dial. of Konyak (M:391); ≠ Mohongia

Ao Mongsen exonym for the Sema (Mills)

Sema exonym for the Rengma (Sreedhar 1974, p. 16)

Ao exonym for the Chang (M:391); Konyak exonym for the Chang (Mills); = Majung = Mochumi = Mochungrr = Mozungrr

[potamonym] 'a Tangsa group' (M:391); 'a subtribe of the N. Konyak' (Mills); 'a subtribe of the Tangsa of Tirap District' (Das Gupta)

one of the 7 administrative districts of Nagaland (since 1973) one of the 7 administrative districts of Nagaland, formerly part of Tuensang District

Ao exonym for the Rengma (Sreedhar 1974, p. 16)

a large Konyak village, and an important dialect of Konyak (M:391); 'the principal town of the Konyaks' (Sreedhar 1974, p. 20)

alternative name for Moyon-Monsang (pers. comm., Shree Krishan)

/all of the above ≠ Mon (Mon-Khmer)/

S.:Kuk-NNg, B:KN/Ng-N 'one of the two principal dialects of Ao, the western form in which the bal-lads are preserved' (M:391); = Ao Mongsen; cf. Chungli

(Hale 1980) = Limbu; ≠ Monpa of Arunachal lg. spoken by Buddhist villagers over a wide area in the W. part of Kameng District, Arunachal; the fullest description is Das Gupta 1968, who dealt with the 'Central Monpa' of Dirang and Sangti villages; North-ern Monpa is sometimes called Brahmi Monpa (spo-



ken in Tawang River valley); Southern Monpa is spoken S. of the Dirang circle in the Kalaktang area; cf. Sherdukpen; sometimes spelled Monba

Ao exonym for Angami

cf. Moyon-Mons(h)ang; ≠ Moshang

'a Central Karen group in the hills above Toungoo' (Lehman 1967); = Mogpha

S:B:W Marrison reports that it is extinct

'a subtribe of the N. Konyak' (Mills); 'a Tangsa subtribe of Tirap District' (Das Gupta); ≠ Moran

Mills' and Das Gupta's spelling for Moshang (q.v.)

S:Br:Ng, B:Kyk one of the principal dialects of Tangsa (Arunachal) M:391; 'a subtribe of the N. Konyak' (Mills); = Mawshang (Rangpan) of Burma

S:B:Lo-? Moso, while close to Loloish, must be

considered outside of Loloish proper (see TSR); Rock 1963 emphasizes that Moso and Nakhi, though quite similar, are not identical; = Musu; cf. Nakhi, Nahsi, Dion

a dial. of Tripuri (Karapurkar 1972)

S:B:Karenic see Jones 1961

S:B:Karenic see Jones 1961

'an Old Kuki tribe of SE Manipur who sometimes called themselves Nagas' (M:392); cf. Mon of Manipur

Sema exonym for Rengma (Mills); Sreedhar 1974, p. 16); ≠ Mochumi

a W. Angami dialect, similar to Khonoma (M:392) [exoloconym] Ao name for Tuensang village (Mills) = Mochungrr

a recently discovered S. Loloish lg.; see Srinuan 1976, Matisoff 1978; closely related to Bisu (= Mbisu); = Ko

Sak exonym for the Arakanese

= Mru

S:Bmc-Mr, B: 'prob. KN' B. considers Mru to represent a divergent branch of KN, much like Meithei and Mikir; S. places Mru in a separate section of Burmic, called #Mruish; Bareigts (1969) tentatively

groups Mru with 'S. Chin'; 'Mru has parallels with Burmese as well as with Kukiish, but it also has features which are found in neither lg., and I prefer Shafer's classification' (Löffler, pers. comm. 1974); see Löffler 1966; ≠ Maru; = Mro

Arakanese (= Marma) exonym for Tippera (L. Bernot 1966; Löffler 1964); = Riang = Hill Tippera

exonym (Shan, Thai, Burmese) for the Lahu; Muhsur Daeng = Thai name for Red Lahu, Muhsur Dam

('Black Lahu') = Thai name for Lahu Shehle; ≠ Moso

B:Lo-? cf. Meli, #Hsifan (STC p. 8); see Nagano 1975

S:Br:Ng 'a Konyak village listed by Brown (1851) with Sima' (M:392)

= Meluri

Monr

Monshang

Mopgha, Mopwa

\*Moran

Morang

Mosang

Moshang

Moso 麼些

Mosom

Moulmein Pho

Moulmein Sgaw

Moyon-Mons(h)ang

Mozhumi

Mozome

Mozungjami

Mozungrr

Mpi, Mpi-mi

Mrang

Mro

Mru

Mrung

Muhso, Muhsö, Muhsur

Muli

Mulung

Muluory

S:Lo-Ton, B:Lo-S one of four Loloish lgs. 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, Khoanh] (see STL XII.1, p. vii); ≠ Muông (Viet-Muong branch of Mon-Khmer)

S:Gur, B:TK-Bd = Tamang = Ishang = Sain; cf. #Bhotia

a dial. of Tripuri (Karapurkar 1972)

= Moso

S:Br:Ng, B:Kyk 'among the Wancho, Brown (1851) includes Bor Muthun, Horu Muthun, and Khulung Muthun' (M:392); = Mithan; cf. Banpara

a tribe of Lohit District, Arunachal, in the 1830's-40's, mentioned in *Res.* 4.1, p. 2

a dial. of Rawang (Nungish) see Morse 1963

a subdialect of Kham Tibetan, spoken in Szechwan (Nishida 1970, p. 1965); cf. Ya-chiang

a Rangpan dialect of Burma (M:392)

a large town and administrative district in Kachin State; cf. Bhamo, Kaha, Mogaung

a NE dialect of Zeme (M:392); 'the NE dial. of Zemi, the main dialect of Zemi spoken in Nagaland' (Sreedhar 1974, p. 14); = Nzemi (Mills); cf. Njauna, Paren

## N

S:EH-E, B:Kir-Kmb = Natshering = Sotange = Sotoring; cf. Khambu

= Nakhi = Nahsi

in its most extensive sense, #Naga refers to all the TB groups SW of Kachin and N. 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 lgs. called

'Naga' clearly belong in Barish, and S. and B. agree that the #Konyak or 'Naked Naga' lgs. show special affinities for Barish; S. uses the term 'Eastern Kukish' for what B. calls 'Southern Naga'

refers to several linguae francae in use among the tribes of Nagaland; see Sreedhar 1974, *passim*; = Naga Pidgin

Chinese pronunciation of Nakhi; Nachi seems to be a French romanization of the Chinese version of the name

S:B:Lo-? a lg. closely related to Moso, and standing just outside of Loloish proper (see Okrand 1974, Bradley 1975); Moso/Nakhi has a complex pictographic writing system of great interest (see Li, Chang,

Nachereng, Nachhereng

Nachi

#Naga

Nagamese

Nahsi 𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫 𑜇𑜨𑜃𑜫

Nakhi, 'Na-<sup>2</sup>Khi

- Nali  
 \*'Nam''  
 Nameji  
 Namfau  
 Namsang, Namsangia  
 Na-p'u  
 (#)Nasö  
 Nasu 蘇  
 Natshering  
 Nau'aw  
 Ndereng  
 Nedu  
 Nee  
 Newang, Newahang  
 Newar, Newari  
 Ngachang  
 Ngala  
 Ngamdo  
 Ngami  
 Ngangching  
 Nganshuenkuan  
 Ngari  
 Ngawn  
 Ngenite  
 Ng'ga  
 Ng'men  
 Ngolok  
 Ngown
- and Ho 1944/1953; Nishida 1966; Rock 1963, 1972); = Nahsi  
 S:Kuk-E = Mima (M:392)  
 an extinct Bodish language, see BST pp. 140-1  
 S:Lo-?  
 S:Kuk-O cf. Anal  
 [paleoxoloconym] old name for the Nocte, from one of their principal villages (M:392); cf. Jaipuria; S:Bre-  
 Ng, B:Kyk  
 a dialect of the #Nosu group of Loloish (STL XII.1, p. xi)  
 S,B:Lo-N the dominant Loloish group of E. Yun-  
 nan and W. Kueichou, comprising dialects like Ko-  
 p'u, Wei-ming Nasö, and Nasopu Ulu, all very poorly  
 known, see STL XII, 2; cf. Nasu, Nosu, Nosu  
 a N. Loloish dialect described by Kao Hua-nien 1958,  
 see TSR; cf. Lu-ch'üan, Nasö, Nosu  
 = Nachereng  
 name of a Naga group in Lahe Subdivision, near the  
 Singhkaling Khamti on the Chindwin (pers. comm. to  
 E. J. A. Henderson, 1950); prob. = Marrison's Nokaw  
 (q.v.); cf. Ta-ngan, Pengu  
 exonym for the Lotha south of the Doyang River  
 (M:392); cf. Kyong [autonym]  
 S:Kuk-S a dial. of Chinbok; = Nitu (q.v.)  
 S:Lo-N = Nhi = Nyi = Gni; cf. Sani  
 = Newahang Rai; 'a Kiranti lg. of E. Nepal'  
 (Michailovsky 1975); a Swadesh list from Wangdang  
 village was collected by Holzhausen and Vesalainen  
 (1972); cf. Timta Rai, Yamphu Rai  
 S:'Bdc/Bmc; B: BV (divergent) politically proba-  
 bly the most important TB lg. of Nepal; spoken in the  
 area of Kathmandu; 'Newari shows many points of  
 divergence (from the Kiranti nucleus) and cannot be  
 directly grouped with Bahing and Vayu' (STC pp.  
 5-6); an Old Newari literature exists from the 17th or  
 18th century; for a brief account of Newari dialects see  
 Hashimoto 1977, pp. i-ii; cf. Bhadgaon, Pahari  
 S:Bm-N = Achang  
 autonym for Matu (Lehman)  
 S:Bd-C = Amdo  
 = Angami  
 a dial. of Konyak (M:393)  
 = Anshuenkuan  
 'a Khoirao village with some linguistic features in  
 common with Sema' (M:393)  
 'a N. group of C. Chin' (Bareigts 1969); = Ngon  
 a dial. of Lushai; cf. Dullen  
 'a S. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969)  
 'a S. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); 'S. Chin (Chinbok)  
 between the upper Yawdwin and Hlet Long and E. of  
 M'kang' (Lehman); = Mindat Chin = Cho = Hko  
 = Golok  
 = Ngawn

- Nguite  
 Nhi  
 N-Khum, Nhkum  
 Niausa  
 Ningru  
 Nishang  
 #Nishang  
 Nishi  
 #Nishi  
 Nitu  
 Njauna  
 Noatia  
 Nocte  
 Nokaw  
 Noklak  
 (Nora)  
 Nokmung  
 (#)Nosu, Nosu  
 Nowgong  
 Nruanghmei
- 'a N. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969)  
 = Nyi Lolo; also spelled Nee, Gni  
 one of the 5 recognized families of Jinghpaw chief-  
 tains; cf. Lähpai, Lähkaw, Märan, Märip  
 [loconym] a dial. of Wancho (Das Gupta, *Res.* 5.1,  
 25-37)  
 a subgroup of the Sāsān Kachins (Hanson 1906, p.  
 613); cf. Jākawp, Pīsa  
 one of the tribes of the #Nishi group (Parul Dutta,  
*Res.* 4.2, p. 1); cf. Nyising  
 a group of tribes in Arunachal (including Nishang and  
 Nishi) in the Central subgroup of the N. Assam group  
 (Simon, *Res.* 4.1, p. 8)  
 a lg. of the #Nishi group  
 'this term now includes the tribes hitherto known as  
 Dafia, Nishi, Bangni, Bangru, and Nishang' (*Res.* 4.2)  
 /Note: the usage of #Nishang and #Nishi as superordinate terms is still not sta-  
 bilized; some writers use #Nishi 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.)  
 'a S. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); 'a dial. of Chinbok,  
 S. of Matu and Ng'men, below the bend of the Lemro  
 River' (Lehman); cf. Dai  
 [loconym] a subdialect of the Mzieme dial. of Zemi  
 (Sreedhar 1974, p. 14); cf. Paren  
 a dial. of Tripuri (Karapurkar 1972)  
 (this spelling has caught on rather than 'Nokte') one of  
 the northernmost Naga lgs., spoken at Jaipur in  
 Lakhimpur District and neighboring parts of Tirap Dis-  
 trict (Arunachal); formerly called Jaipuria or Nam-  
 sangia (M:393); see Das Gupta 1971; cf. Borduria,  
 Mohongia, Paniduria  
 'probably an outlier of the Kalyokengnyu' (M:394); cf.  
 Nau'aw  
 an important Khamngan town in India (Sreedhar  
 1974, p. 23); cf. Thonknyu  
 lg. 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); V. and V. prob. con-  
 fused the TB Nung with the Tai Nung  
 a Nungish lg., prob. a dial. of Rawang; there exists a  
 wordlist by N. Bodman  
 a N. Loloish lg. described in Shirokogoroff 1930; the  
 precise scope of the names Nosu, Nasu, Nasö remains  
 to be determined; cf. Liang-shan  
 old loconym for Ao Chungli; Nowgong is the As-  
 samese name for Merangkong village (M:393)  
 one of the largest tribes of the Barak Valley, NW Ma-  
 nipur; formerly called Kabui (M:393); cf. Impurion,  
 Kapwi, Maruonngmai, Poeron, Puiron, Rongmei,  
 Songbu

- Ntenyi 'a northern Rengma group with a distinctive lg.' (M:393); = Kotsenyu; 'a link bet. Hlota and Simi' (IST p. 7, n. 4)
- Nu-chiang 怒江 a dial. of Lisu, described in a study by the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Anon., 1959); see TSR
- Nuki called a 'dial. of Kaya' in IST p. 8, but this is denied by Lehman (pers. comm.); cf. Kyetbogyi
- Nung, #Nung used broadly in the same sense as #Nungish; in the narrow sense, seems equivalent to 'Rawang and its dialects'; ≠ a Tai lg. by the same name; cf. Trung
- #Nungish a small but important group of lgs. that shows affinities both for Burmese-Lolo and Kachinish; S. considers it to be a section of his Burmic division; the data on this group are scanty
- Nūnpa (Hale 1980) = Lepcha = Rong
- Nuoku S:Lo-N
- Nu-tzu Chinese exonym for Nung; = Chiu-tzu = Kiu-tzu = Lu-tzu
- Nyamkat, Nyamkad S:Bd-C = Mnyamskad
- Nyarong S:Lo-C, B:Lo-N this lg. has a syllabic writing system, see Vial 1909; = Nee = Nhi = Gni; cf. Sani, Hani; see TSR
- Nyibu an Adi group (Res. 4.2, pp. 48-50)
- Nyising S: ?Bdc/Bmc, B:AMD = Daffa; cf. Nishang, Nishi
- Nzemi autonym for the Kacha Naga, 'who call themselves Zemi in some areas and Nzemi in others' (Mills); = Mzieme
- Nzong, Nzongyu, Nzonyu S:Kuk-E, B:KN/Ng-S autonym of the Rengma; = Injang = Unza
- O
- Ombu, Umbule = Umbule
- Outer Man-tze, Outside Mantze S: ?Bdc/Bmc 'not sufficiently well known for more detailed classification' (STC p. 8); cf. Dzorgai, #Dzorgaish; see Lacouperie 1887
- P
- Paang, Paangkhu a Chin lg. of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh; Löffler 1979 concludes that Paang is distinct from both Lushai and Bawm, and more allied to the Old Kuki group; = Panko = Pangkhua
- Padam a subtribe and dialect of Adi, spoken in SW Lohit District, Arunachal (Res. 4.1, p. 1); see Sachin Roy, *Aspects of Padam-Minyong Culture*, RESARUN
- Padaung S:B:Karenic; Luce 1959 puts Padaung, Yinbaw, and Gekho into a single subgroup of Karen; ≠ Padeng
- Padeng S:B:Karenic; cf. Zayein
- Padhi, Pahari, Pahi, Pahri S: ?Bdc/Bmc the 'mountain people' dialects of Newari (Hashimoto 1977, p. ii)

- Pai 𑜋𑜰𑜫 Chinese exonym for Minchia; = Bai ≠ a Tai lg. called Po-i/Pa-i/Pa-yi/Pai-yi
- \*Pai-lang 𑜋𑜰𑜫𑜏𑜫 the earliest recorded TB language; short texts in this lg. appear in the *Hou Han Shu* (3rd. c. A.D.), see STC p. 9; Coblin 1977
- Pailibo a subtribe and dialect of Adi; see K. Kumar, *The Pailibos*, RESARUN
- Paimi Konyak exonym for Ao (M:393; Sreedhar; Mills)
- Paite S:Kuk-N = Vuite
- Pakishan S:Lo-N poorly and scantily recorded
- Pakū S:Karenic (IST p. 8, BST pp. 154, 197); 'a Karen people who speak a dial. of Sgaw, living in the southernmost part of Kayah State and the hills east of 'Toungoo' (Lehman 1967, p. 69); 'a central Karen and Kayah cover-term for Sgaw (and even Pwo and White Karen), e.g. the Hill Sgaw are called Pakū-dane?' (Lehman, pers. comm. 1974)
- Palaychi a Karen dialect treated in Jones 1961, pp. 74-8 *et passim*
- Paletwa one of the 6 administrative subdivisions of Chin Special Division; cf. Kumi = Khumi = Komi
- Pali Lahu Shehleh name for the Black Lahu
- Palaing a S. Chin dialect (LSI; not in Shafer or Bareigts)
- Panag, Panags S:Bd-C/prob. = Banag; ≠ Panakha
- Panakha S:Bd-C ≠ Panag
- Pangaw a Haimi group of Burma (M:393)
- Pangi a subtribe and dialect of Adi
- Pangkhu, Panko = Paangkhu; prob. = Pankhu
- Pani-duor, Paniduria = Borduria = Mohongia = Jaipuria = Namsangia (all paleoloconyms for the local dialects of Nocte villages)
- Pankhu 'a N. group of C. Chin' (Bareigts 1969); prob. = Panko = Pa(a)ngkhua; S:Kuk-C
- Panthei a subtribe of the Tangsa of Tirap District, Arunachal (Das Gupta 1976, Res. 2.3, p. 18); prob. = Ponthai (Marrison) = Rahung
- Panuk a (TB?) group in conflict with the Ahom in 1555 (Gait 1926, cited in M:394)
- Pa-o autonym for the Taungthu Karen; Luce mentions two subdialects, Taungyi Pao-o and Thaton Pa-o (IST p. 8)
- Para name used in Burma for Kalyokengnyu (M:394; Sreedhar 1974, p. 23)
- Paren [loconym] a subdialect of the Mzieme dial. of Zemi (Sreedhar 1974, p. 14); cf. Njauna
- Pasi a subtribe and dialect of Adi; Pasi-Meyong appears to be the Pasi spoken in Meyong village (Res. 3.3, p. 5)
- Patan [loconym] a dial. of Newari similar to Kirtipur
- Pati S:Bd-Rgy a dial. of rGyarong (von Rosthorn 1897, ZDMG 51; see Y. Nagano 1978); cf. Hanniu, Wassu
- Patni S:WH-NW = Manchat
- Pattani a dial. of Laholi (S. R. Sharma 1977)
- Paurong S:Bd-C
- Pawang a Bodish dialect
- Pengu = Pyengu; cf. Nau'aw, Ta-ngan
- Pgho = Pho Karen = Pwo Karen

- Phadang S:Kuk-Luh a central dial. of Tangkhul, W. of  
 Phana Ukhrul (M:394)  
 Phayeng S:Lo-S  
 a Luish lg. of Manipur (pers. comm., P. C. Thoudam  
 1979); cf. Andro, Chakpa, Sekmai  
 Phek since 1973, one of the 7 administrative districts of  
 Nagaland (formerly part of Kohima District)  
 Phelongre a dial. of Central Sangtam (Thukumi), M:394; ≠  
 Pherrongre  
 a dial. of S. Rengma (Weidert 1980)  
 Phenshünnyu a southern dial. of Yimchungrü (M:394); ≠ Phelongre  
 Pherrongre part of the Limbu subfamily of E. Himalayish (Glover  
 1974, p. 11)  
 Phidim = Pwo Karen; subdialects treated in Jones 1961 are  
 Pho Mouleim Pho and Bassein Pho  
 Phom an eastern Naga tribe, closely related to the Konyak  
 (M:394); formerly called Tamlu; an old autonym is  
 Chingmengnu; cf. Assiringia, Merinokpo, Yongyasha;  
 there exists a *Hindi-Phom-English Dictionary* (NBP)  
 = Phun  
 Phón Sema exonym for Pochuri  
 Photosimi a group of Nocte dialects (Das Gupta, *Res.* 3.2, p. 14  
 1977); cf. Howajap, Kapajap, Tangjap, Japejap,  
 Photungjap Lazujap  
 Phou Noy French spelling for Phunoi, see, e.g. Ferlus 1975  
 Phu-la = P'ou-la = Phu-pha  
 Phun = Phón = Hpun; S:Bm-N, B:BL-Bm; cf. Megyaw,  
 Samong  
 Phunoi S:B:Lo-S 'a S. Loloish lg. spoken in Phongsaly  
 Province, NE Laos; the NW Autonomous Region of  
 Vietnam; and probably China as well' (Bradley 1977,  
 p. 68); closely related to Pyen and Bisu; the name was  
 originally pejorative, meaning 'minor people' in Tai;  
 called Cóng in Vietnam, and Khong in Lefèvre-Pon-  
 talis 1892  
 Phupha S:Lo-?, B:Lo-N = P'ou-la = Phu-la  
 \*P'iao 苗, 苗 Chinese name for the Pyu (q.v.)  
 Pingfang S:2Bdc/Bmc cf. #Dzorgaish  
 Pirr autonym of the Northern Sangtam (M:394); cf.  
 Lophomi, Sangtamrr  
 Pisa a subgroup of the Sásan Kachins (Hanson 1906, p.  
 613); cf. Jákawp, Ningru  
 = Bodo  
 Plains Kachari 'the southern Sangtam' (M:394); 'formerly known as  
 Pochuri, Pochury Eastern Sangtam, now claiming the status of an inde-  
 pendent lg.' (Sreedhar 1974, p. 17); an acronymic com-  
 posite term, said by NBP to have been coined from  
 Kūpo + Kūchu + Khuri; cf. Kupome  
 Poeron = Puiron (q.v.); 'a form of Kabui' (IST p. 197) (Kabui  
 is a paleonym for Nruanghmei); STC places Poeron  
 intermediate between Luhupa lgs. like Tangkhul and  
 Kuk-W lgs. like Kabui  
 Ponthai a Tangsa group (M:394); prob. = Panthei (Das Gupta)

- Ponyo a Kalyokengnyu village in Burma (M:394); spelled  
 Ponya in Sreedhar 1974, p. 29  
 P'ou-la a N. Loloish lg. (STL XII.2, p. 372); = Phu-la =  
 Phupha  
 Po-yul a Bodish dialect; cf. Golog  
 Praja autonym for the Chepang (Caughley *et al.*, n.d.)  
 Prja Kyetbogyi Kayah name for the southern Brè Karen  
 (Lehman 1967, p. 67)  
 Puiron 'an eastern dialect of Nruanghmei, influenced by Kuki  
 lgs.' (M:394); = Poeron (q.v.)  
 Puli the standard dial. of Akha, see Lewis 1968; = Jev-g'oe  
 Pun a Kham-speaking subtribe of 'Magars' (Watters  
 1975); cf. #Magar  
 used as a cover-term for all 'Kham-Magars' belonging  
 to the Bhuda, Gharti, Roka, and Pun subtribes  
 #Pun a Halmi group on the Tarum Hka, Burma (M:394)  
 Punlum Kayah name for the Manö subgroup of Brè Karen; =  
 Pünü Manu-nanaw  
 Purik S:Bd-W a W. dial. of Tibetan; = Burig; cf. Balti,  
 Ladakhi  
 Purr a S. Sangtam dialect said to contain 'certain Lolo and  
 Miaotse words' (Mills, *The Ao Nagas*, London 1926,  
 p. 19, n. 3, cited in M:394)  
 Purum S:B:Kuk-O 'a N. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969)  
 Pwo = Pho Karen  
 Pyen S:Lo-S cf. Phunoi, Bisu  
 Pyengu a group of Naga in Burma, north of the confluence of  
 the Chindwin and the Namhpuk Hka; prob. = Pengu;  
 cf. Nau'aw, Ta-ngan; see M:395; cf. Leinsi, Wangu  
 the extinct lg. of a TB people who once dominated  
 much of what is now Burma; = P'iao = Tircut; see  
 Luce 1937, Shafer 1943; in the T'ang dynasty the Chi-  
 nese called E. Burma P'iao-kuo  
 \*Pyu  
 Quoireng = Kwoireng, paleonym for Liangmai  
 Rabha S:Br-SC, B:BG-Garo A  
 Rahung a subtribe of the Tangsa of Tirap District, Arunachal  
 (Res. 4.2, p. 6); = Panthei  
 Rai S:EH-W, B:Kir-Bh cf. Dumri, Sunwari  
 #Rai used loosely for many different lgs. of the W. branch  
 of E. Himalayish, including Athpare, Bahing, Ban-  
 tawa, Chamling, Khaling, Kulung, Lohorong, Newa-  
 hang, Thulung, Tintia, Yamphu (e.g. 'Chamling Rai',  
 'Thulung Rai', etc.)  
 Raji an unclassified TB lg. of W. Nepal, grouped by Glover  
 (1974) with Chepang; apparently close to or the same  
 as Raute (Reinhard 1974, p. 237)



- Ralte  
Ramo  
Ranghku  
Rangkas  
Rangkhol  
Rangloi  
Rangpan, Rangpang
- Rangsa  
Ranpang
- Ranu  
Rasa  
Raute
- Rautiya  
Rawang
- Rawat, Ban Rawat  
Reang  
Reb-kong
- Red Karen  
Red Lahu  
Rengkhang
- Rengma
- Rengmitca
- Rgyarong, rGyarong
- S:Kuk-N cf. Thado  
a subtribe and dialect of Adi (*Res.* 4.2, p. 1)  
S:WH-Alm, B:Him-Alm = Saukiya Khun  
S:B:Kuk-O = Hrangkhol  
S:WH-NW, B:Him-Knr = Gondla = Tinan  
'a large Naga tribe between the Chindwin and the Patkoi range (Burma); the same tribe is called Tangsa in India' (M:395); = Ranpang (q.v.); cf. Gashan, Hkalak, Langshin, Longri, Mawrang, Mawshang, Myimu, Sangche, Sangtai, Saukrang, Tulim  
a Haimi group of Burma (M:395)  
'a subtribe of the northern Konyak, together with the Tikak, Longhang, Moklum, Yogli, Lungri, Sank-e, 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); according to Mills, Ranpang is the correct name, while Rangpan and Rangpang are 'corruptions'  
a Haimi group of Burma (M:395)  
'a Haimi group of Burma' (M:395); 'a subtribe of the N. Konyak' (Mills)  
an unclassified TB lg. of W Nepal; a SIL 100-word list exists; cf. Raji; see J. Reinhard 1974; paleonyms include Janggali and Banmanus (both meaning 'men of the forest'), Ban Raja ('kings of the forest'), Ban Rawat, Raji, Rautiya; the names in R- all seem to be from the Indic root for 'lord' or 'prince'; the Raute were the 'lords of the forest' as opposed to the masters of the cultivated land (Reinhard 1974, pp. 237-8)  
= Raute  
a dialect of #Nung (Barnard 1934); considered by B. to be the same as 'Nung in the narrow sense'; cf. Mutwang, Nokmung, Ganeung  
= Raute  
prob. = Riang (q.v.)  
'a dial. of the N. (Amdo) branch of NE Tibetan' (Miller 1969, cited in Hale 1980); 'a NE Tibetan dialect' (Nishida 1970)  
= Karenni = Kayah(li)  
= Lahu Nyi = Lahumi; see Walker 1970  
a dial. of Mikir (LSI III.2, p. 380); misspelled as 'Rongkhang' in Grüssner 1978, p. 7  
S:Kuk-E, B:KN/Ng-S 'a S. Naga tribe with three divisions, of which Tsemimyu is the greatest' (M:395); see IST p. 7, n. 5; cf. Anyo, Injang, Kotsenyu, Meluri, Nzung(yu), Ntenyi, Unza  
an archaic Awa dialect influenced by Mru (Löffler, pers. comm. 1974); cf. #Khumi-Khumi  
S:Bd-Rgy, B:TK-Bd = Gyarung = Jyarung; cf. Suomo, Hanniu, ICog-rtse, Pati, Wassu; see Nagano 1978, 1979

- #Rgyarong  
Riang
- Risa
- Risiangku  
Rma  
Rodong  
Roi  
Rokha
- Rong
- Rong (Sikkim), Rongpa
- Rongmei  
Rongrang
- Rongtuw  
Ronrang  
Rubsu
- Rudok  
Ruga  
Rungchengbung,  
Rungchenbung  
Rupini
- Sabeu
- Sabra  
Sahu  
Sain  
Saingbaung Chin
- Saizang  
Sak
- Sakajaitb  
Samaina  
Samli  
Samong Phun  
Sanch'i Chai 三齊寨
- Sanching  
Sandoway Sho
- a branch of Shafer's Bodish section  
a dial. of Tripuri (Karapurkar 1972; Löffler 1964); prob. = Reang  
a Haimi group of Burma, related to the Hkangchu (M:395)  
a dial. of Tamang (Mazaudon 1973); cf. Sahu, Taglung  
autonym for Ch'iang; = Hma = Ma = Xma = Zme  
S:EH-E, B:Kir-Kmb = Chamling; cf. Bontawa (Hale 1980) = Yakha = Yakhomba  
a Kham-speaking subtribe of 'Magars' (Watters 1975); cf. #Magar  
S:Bd-W a dial. of Ladakhi; ≠ Rong of Sikkim (i.e. Lepcha)  
S:Kuk-NNg, B:'links TK and BV' = Lepcha (q.v.); ≠ Rong (Ladakhi)  
= Nruanghmei  
'a Tangsa group' (M:395); 'subtribe of the Tangsa of Tirap District, Arunachal' (Das Gupta); a wordlist by N. Bodman exists; = Ronrang  
= Taungtha  
= Ronrang  
a W. Tibetan dialect (Nishida 1970, fold-out map after p. 338)  
a W. Tibetan dialect (Nishida 1970); cf. Rubsu  
S:Br-SC, B:BG-Garo A cf. Rabha  
S:EH-E, B:Kir-Kmb cf. Waling, Bontawa  
a dial. of Tripuri (Karapurkar 1972)
- S
- S:Kuk-Lak, B:Kuk-C 'the Lakher of Sabeu, Sabong-pi, and Sabong-te villages' (Lehman); cf. Mara, Miram, Zeuhnang  
[loconym] a dial. of Sunwar (CSDPN)  
[loconym] a dial. of Tamang; cf. Risiangku, Taglung  
= Tamang = Ishang = Murmi  
S:Kuk-S 'a S. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); lg. spoken around Sandoway, in S. Arakan; cf. Ashau, Asho, Sho  
= Shiyang = Siyin = Sizang  
S:Bmc-Lu, B:Kc-Lu = Çak = Thek = Thet; = Chakpa??; cf. Kadu, Andro, Lui; see Löffler 1964  
S:Kuk-O a dial. of Hallam  
cf. Ao  
Chang exonym for the Sema (Mills)  
S:Bm-N, B:BL-Bm a dial. of Phun; cf. Megyaw  
a S. Ch'iang dialect (Wen 1947)  
a Haimi group of Burma, related to Lakai (M:395)  
S:Kuk-S = Saingbaung Chin

- Sang  
Sangche  
Sangima  
Sangpang  
Sangrima  
Sangtai  
Sangtam  
Sangtamrr  
Sangtūng  
Sani 撒尼  
Sanke  
Sāsān, Sātsān  
Saukiya Khun  
Saukrang  
Sawn(g)tung  
Sbalti  
sBa-nag  
sDe-dge  
Sekmai  
Sema  
Sengima  
Sengmai  
Senkadong  
Senthang  
Sgau, Sgaw  
Sh-
- a dial. of Konyak (M:395)  
a Rangan group of Burma, perhaps the same as Shange (q.v.); M:395-6)  
S:Kuk-W = Sangrima = Sengima; cf. Empeo  
B:Kir-Kmb cf. Khambu  
'an alternative name, used by the Angami, for the Zeme' (M:396); = Sangima = Sengima  
a Rangan group of Burma (M:396)  
S:Kuk-NNg 'a central Naga tribe divided into three from N. to S.: Lophomi, Thukumi, Pochuri' (M:396); 'the Chang name (adopted by the British) for a tribe long split completely into two by the Sema thrust to the east' (Mills); Northern Sangtam = Pirr [autonym] = Sangtamrr [Ao exonym] = Lophomi [Sema exonym]; Southern Sangtam = Isachanure [autonym] = Tukomi or Thukumi [Sema exonym]; Pochuri was formerly known as 'E. Sangtam' (Sreedhar 1974, p. 17); cf. Chakhesang, Isachanure, Kizare, Lophomi, Phelongre, Photosimi, Pirr, Pochuri, Purr, Thukumi  
Ao exonym for the Northern Sangtam (Mills)  
S:B:Karenic = Sawntung  
S:Lo-C, B:Lo-N see Ma 1951, and TSR; cf. Nyi Lolo  
'a subtribe of the N. Konyak' (Mills); = Shange  
a Kachin tribe in the Hukawng valley, speaking a divergent dialect (Hanson 1966, p. 613; 1913, pp. 23-4); = Tsasen = Tsāsan  
S:WH-Alm, B:Him-Alm = Rangkas  
a Rangan group of Burma (M:396)  
S:B:Karenic = Sangtūng; cf. Zayein  
S:Bd-W = Balti; cf. Purik  
= Banag  
a dial. of Tibetan; = Derge (q.v.)  
a Luish lg. of Manipur (P. C. Thoudam, pers. comm. 1979); prob. = Sengmai; cf. Andro, Chakpa, Phayeng  
S:Kuk-E, B:KN/Ng-S 'a large S. Naga tribe' (M:396); 'the Angami name for the Simi, adopted by the British who first came in contact with them through the Angami' (Mills); cf. Dayang, Lazemi, Simi, Zhinomi, Zumomi  
'an alternative (Angami?) name for Zeme' (M:396); = Sangima = Sangrima  
S:Bmc-Lu, B:Kc-Lu prob. = Sekmai; cf. Andro, Kadu, Sak  
'the connexions of this tribe are not known, but they are immediately east of the Yimchungrü (in Burma)' (M:396)  
'a S. group of C. Chin' (Bareigts 1969); also listed in Voegelin and Voegelin 1977  
S:B:Karenic Moulemin Sgaw and Bassein Sgaw are subdialects, see Jones 1961; cf. Paku  
/= Shafer's Ś-/

- Shaiyang  
Sham  
Shamator  
Shandu  
Shange  
Shanlangshunyuo  
Shanyuo  
Sharpa  
Shebleh  
Shendu  
Shengha  
Sherdukpen  
Sherpa  
Shigatse 日喀則  
Shimong  
Shiyang  
Sho  
#Sho  
Shonshe  
Siang  
#Sifan  
\*Sihia  
Sikang Lolo  
Sikkim  
Sikkim, Rong of  
Sikkim Bhutia, Sikkimese  
Sim  
Sima  
Simi  
Simrr  
Simte
- a dial. of Mishing  
S:Bd-W cf. Ladwags, Lahul, Leh  
the most important town of the Yimchungrü  
S:Kuk-Lak a dial. of Lakher; = Shendu; cf. Lailen(pi), Zeuhnang  
S:B:Ng, B:Kyk 'a Tangsa group of Arunachal (= Sanke); perhaps = Sangeche (Rangpan) of Burma' [M:396]; not listed in Das Gupta, *Res.* 2.3, 1976  
a dial. of Konyak (M:396); Sreedhar 1974 lists this as two separate dialects, 'Shanlang' and 'Shanyuo' (p. 20)  
cf. Shanlangshunyuo  
= Sherpa  
a subgroup of Black Lahu, well represented in Thailand; see Bradley 1979  
= Shandu  
a dial. of Konyak (M:396)  
a Buddhicized TB tribe to the N. of Darrang in Kameng District, Arunachal; cf. Monpa, Miji; see R. R. P. Sharma, *The Sherdukpens* (RESARUN), and N. Sakar, 'Minor religious structures of the Monpa and Sherdukpens,' *Res.* 3.3, 27-30  
S:Bd-C an important dial. of Tibetan, well studied by the SIL; see, e.g. Schöttehdreyer 1975  
a C. Tibetan dialect (Nishida 1970)  
an Adi tribe of upper Siang District, Arunachal, speaking a subdialect of Minyong; see Das Gupta, *Res.* 4.1, p. 36; see T. K. Bhattacharjee, *Myths of the Shimonings of Upper Siang*; cf. Karko  
S:B:Kuk-N = Saizang = Siyin = Sizang  
S:B:Kuk-S = Ashau = Asho = Hlou = Hlu; cf. Cho, Zo  
a unit of Kuk-S, including Sandoway Sho, Thayetmo, Minbu, Chinbon, Chittagong Sho, Lemyo  
S:Kuk-C cf. Haka  
one of the 5 administrative districts of Arunachal Pradesh (formerly NEFA)  
S:B:Lo-? = #Hsifan (q.v.)  
= \*Hst-hsia = \*Tangut  
a N. Loloish dialect; see Fu 1944; cf. Hsi-ch'ang  
S:Bd-C ≠ Sikkimese  
= Lepcha (q.v.)  
S:Bd-S = Danjongka; 'Sikkimese is not to be confused with Sikkim in Central Bodish' (IST p. 2, n. 6)  
'a N. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); = Laizo, the 'official dialect' of Falam subdivision of Chin Special Division  
loconym for a Konyak village, listed by Brown (1851) with Mulung (M:396); = China  
autonym for Sema (q.v.)  
Ao Chungli exonym for the Sema (Mills)  
a lg. of the Southern Hills district of Manipur, recorded in an NBP Vocabulary by Braj Bihari Kumar

- Singpho name for the Jinghpaw who live in Arunachal Pradesh (Das Gupta 1979); 'name for the Assam Kachins' (Hanson 1913, p. 12)
- Sinhmaw Mapauk S.B.:Karenic a dial. of Karenni
- Sittu 'a S. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969)
- Siyin, Sizang S.B.:Kuk-N 'a N. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); see Stern 1963; = Shiyang
- Soha a 'linguistic island' in the Namsang-Nocte area of Tirap District, Arunachal (Das Gupta, *Res.* 2.3, p. 18)
- Sokte = Tiddim Chin; see Henderson 1965, p. 1
- Somra Kuki exonym for the Tangkhul in Burma (M:397)
- Songbu the principal division of the Nruanghmei (Kabui) (M:397)
- Sopvoma the Mao name for their own chief village; other groups' name for the Mao people and language (M:397); cf. Imemai, Memi
- Sotang, Sotange an E. Himalayish lg. (Watters 1975); = Sotoring; neonym used by the SIL for Nachhereng
- Sotati-po, Sotati-pō S.Bd-C
- Sotoring = Sotang(e) = Nachhereng
- Sowa a dial. of Konyak (M:397)
- Spiti S.Bd-C a dial. of Tibetan; see Sharma 1979
- Stod-skad a W. Tibetan dialect (Nishida 1970, fold-out map after p. 338); = Khorsum = Tōke
- Subansiri one of the 5 administrative districts of Arunachal Pradesh; cf. Kameng, Lohit, Siang, Tirap
- Sulung a tribe which stood in a 'satellite relationship' to the Nishi, Kameng District, Arunachal (Simon 1976); the Sherdukpen exonym for the Khoo (Simon 1976)
- Sunchu S:WH-NNW cf. Sungam, Thebor
- Sumir Sangtam exonym for the Sema (Mills)
- Sunawar(i), Sunuwar(i) = Sunwar
- Sungam, Sungnam S:EH-W, B:Kir-Bh see Bierti, *et al.* in CSDPN 1, 1973
- Sunwar(i) a dial. of rGyarong spoken in Szechwan (Chin *et al.*, Yüyen Yenchiu 2 and 3, 1957-8; see Nagano 1978)
- Suo-mo a Thakali dialect; cf. Marpha, Tukche; ≠ Siang
- Syang = Atsi = Achi = Tsaiwa
- Szi
- Tableng, Tablung [loconym] the standard Konyak of Wanching and Wakching (M:397); = Angwan(g)ku
- Tablungia Assamese name for the lg. of Tablung village
- Tach'ishan 大嵛山 a S. Ch'iang dialect
- Tagen, Tagin S:2Bdc/Bmc a tribe living in the N. Part of Subansiri and some adjoining parts of Siang District, Arunachal, between the Adi and the Nishi; see *Res.* 2.3, p. 21; *Res.* 3.3, pp. 36-40; cf. Mishing
- Taglung a dial. of Tamang; cf. Risiangku, Sahu
- Taipei a Tangsa group (M:397)

- Taisun 'a N. group of C. Chin' (Bareigts 1969); prob. = Tashon
- Taka-shera a dial. of Kham (Glover 1974, p. 12); cf. Babang, Maikot
- Takpa S:Bd-E, B:TK-Bd = Dwags
- (Takphang) 'a dial. of Konyak' (Sreedhar 1974, p. 20); perhaps a typographical error for Jakphang (q.v.)
- Tali a town in Yunnan; listed in Voegelin and Voegelin 1977 as a 'Minchia dialect'; cf. Eryuan, Hoking
- Tamalu S.B.:Nung
- Taman see Brown 1911; IST assigns Taman separate status within the Burmic Division, as a section all by itself; STC pp. 5-6 mentions the 'special affinity' of Taman for Kachin, similar to that of Luish; ≠ Tamang
- Tamang 'a S. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); ≠ Tamang of Nepal
- Tamang (Nepal) S:Gur, B:TK-Bd = Ishang = Murmi = Sain = Tamang Bhotia = Tamar; dialects include Risiangku, Sah, Taglung
- Tamar = Tamang (Nepal)
- Tamarkholea cf. Limbu, Fedopia, Fagurai, Yakhumba; see Voegelin and Voegelin's 'Gyarung-Mishmi' family, CSDPN IV, p. 8
- Tamkhungnyuo a dial. of Konyak (M:397)
- Tamlu S:Br-Ng, B:Kyik paleonym for Phom; = Ching-mengnu
- (Tanchingya) a (TB?) people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, called Daing-de by the Sak and Daing-na by the Burmese (Bernot 1966)
- Tang a dial. of Konyak (M:397); cf. perhaps Tangian
- Tangam a subtribe and dial. of Adi (*Res.* 4.2, p. 1); see T. K. Bhattacharjee, *The Tangams of Northern Siang* [RESARUN]; ≠ Ta-ngan
- Ta-ngan a large Naga tribe of Burma; = Htangan; cf. Nau'aw, Pengu, Pyengu
- Tangian one of the two main groups (*jan*) of the Wanchos, which traces its origin to a place called Tangnu (*Res.* 3.4, p. 6); cf. Changian
- Tangiap a group of Nocte dialects (Das Gupta, *Res.* 3.2, 1977)
- Tangkhul S:Kuk-Luh, B:Kuk = Tangkhul Naga; a large tribe in NE Manipur and the adjacent part of Burma—the Somra tract (M:397); Ukhrl is the standard dialect; IST places Tangkhul with Maring-Khoibu and Kupome in a special 'Luhupa' branch of Kukish; STC p. 6 puts 'Tangkhul or Luhupa' into a branch of Kukish intermediate between 'the basic Kuki type' and Kuk-W; = Tankhur cf. Champhung, Khangoi, Khunggoi, Kupome, Lu(hu)ppa, Phadang, Somra, Ukhrl
- Tangu a place in Tirap District, Arunachal; cf. Tangian; 'the present inhabitants of Tangnu are Wanchos, although they also identify themselves as Tangsa, which means "son of Tangnu" ('sa means "son")' (*Res.* 3.4, p. 7)
- Tangsa the most northerly of the Naga tribes in India, in Tirap

Division, Arunachal; same as the Rangpan in adjacent parts of Burma (M:397); ≠ Ao Tangsa or Tengsa (q.v.); Tangsa subtribes include Have (= Hawi = Howai), Khemsing (= Kimsing), Jogli (= Yogli), Longang (= Lungchang), Longphi, Longri (= Lungri), Moklum, Morang, Mos(h)ang, Ponthai (= Panthei = Rahung), Ron(g)rang, Shangge (= Sanke), Tapi, Tikhak, Tutsa, see *Res.* 4.2, p. 6

Tangsarr

Tangshu

\*Tangut

Tanhai

Tankhur Naga

Tao-fu 道孚

T'aoping Hsiang 桃坪鄉

Taplejung

Tapung

Tarali Magar

Taraao, Tarau

Taraon, Taroā

Taren, Tareng

Taru

Tashigang

Tashon

Tatsienlu

Taungtha

Taungthu

Taungyo

Tavoy, Tavoyan

Tawang

Tawkaw [tə-kə]

Tawr

Taying

Tedim, Tedim-Kham

Teizang 'a N. Chin dialect close to Kamhau but not identical' (Henderson 1963)

Teneae

Tengima

Tengsa

Terhatum

Thaado, Thaadou, Thado,

Thadou

Thakali

Thakysa, Thakya

Thami

Thang(g)al

Thangkhol

Thanthum

Tharimi

That

Thayetmo

Thebor

Theinbaw

Thendu

Thenkoh

Thet

Thochu

Thongho

Thonknyu

Thotcu

Thukumi

Thulung, Thulung Rai

Tibasskad

Tibetan, Central

#Tibetan

Tichurong

Tiddim

'a N. Chin dialect close to Kamhau but not identical' (Henderson 1963)

S:?'Bdc/Bmc, B:AMD = Aka = Hruso  
autonym for Angami, esp. C. Angami (M:386, 398); J.

P. Mills calls Tengima 'N. Angami'

'an eastern dial. of Ao, spoken in the villages of Tengsa and Yacham; this village of Tengsa (also pronounced Tangsa) is not to be confused with the Tangsa tribe (= Rangpan) further to the north and east' (M:398)

part of the Limbu subfamily of E. Himalayish (Glover 1974, p. 11)

S:B:Kuk-N 'a N. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); cf.

Khongzai, Ralte

S:Gur, B:TK-Bd cf. Gurung, Manangba, Tamang

= Thakali

S:WH-E = Tharimi; cf. Bhramu

a dial. of Khoirao (M:398)

= Tangkhul = Tankur

'Thanphum ... is archaic; it is like Langang (Kuk-O), like So. Khami (Kuk-S), and Maring/Khoibu (Kuk-Luh); with only limited data I cannot state its linguistic position more precisely than that' (IST p. 8)

= Thami

alternate form of Thet (= Sak), cited in Hale 1980

S:Kuk-S; cf. Sho

S:WH-NNW, B:Him-Kir cf. Sumchu, Sungam

Burmese pronunciation of Jinghpaw; cf. Singpho

SW Konyak name for the 'central Konyaks' living

south of the Moklum (Mills)

= Haha (q.v.)

= That = Sak

S:?'Bdc/Bmc = Thotcu; cf. #Dzorgaish

S:Lo-N

an important Khamngan town in India (Sreedhar

1974, p. 23); cf. Noklak

= Thochu

S:Kuk-NNg Sema exonym for the central Sang-

tam (M:398); cf. Phelongre, Tukomi, Lophomi

S:EH-W see Allen 1975; cf. Chaurasya

= Kanauri

S:Bd-C, B:TK-Bd the TB lg. with the longest con-

tinuous written history, since the 7th c. A.D.; = Dbus

= Ü (esp. the dial. of Lhasa)

loosely speaking, all the dialects in Shafer's Bd-C, Bd-

W, and Bd-S are considered varieties of Tibetan; for a

good list of Tibetan dialects (all of which have been

incorporated into the present list) see Nishida 1970,

pp. 164-6, and fold-out map after p. 338

a branch of the Tibetan family of Bodish (Glover 1974,

p. 13); cf. Dolpa

one of the 6 administrative subdivisions of Chin Spe-

cial Division

Division, Arunachal; same as the Rangpan in adjacent parts of Burma (M:397); ≠ Ao Tangsa or Tengsa (q.v.); Tangsa subtribes include Have (= Hawi = Howai), Khemsing (= Kimsing), Jogli (= Yogli), Longang (= Lungchang), Longphi, Longri (= Lungri), Moklum, Morang, Mos(h)ang, Ponthai (= Panthei = Rahung), Ron(g)rang, Shangge (= Sanke), Tapi, Tikhak, Tutsa, see *Res.* 4.2, p. 6

lg. put in the 'Kachin' branch of the 'Bodo-Naga-Kachin' group in Voegelin and Voegelin 1977; an exonym for Tangsa?

a tribe in conflict with the Ahom in the 15th century (Gait 1926, cited in M:397)

= \*Hsi-hsia (q.v.); this is the name used by Russian scholars like Kepping and Sofronov

a dial. of Konyak (Weidert 1979, LTBA 5.1)

= Tangkhul, see Bhat 1969 and Matisoff 1972b

'a dial. of the E. (Hsi-K'ang) branch of NE Tibetan' (Miller 1969); 'a SE Tibetan dialect' (Nishida 1970); =

ITaho

'a large area with many villages of S. Chi'ang speakers' (Chang 1967)

part of the Limbu subfamily of E. Himalayish (Glover 1974, p. 11)

'a S. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969)

a Gurung group of W. Nepal (Watters 1975, p. 72)

S:Kuk-O 'a N. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); Shafer hesitates whether to assign Tarao to the Kolhreg or the Lamgang unit of Old Kuki; ≠ Taraon

S:?'Bdc/Bmc, B:AMD (Mishmi) see Anon. 1963;

= Digaro = Taying

S:Bm-N, B:BL-Bm cf. Achang

S:B:Karenic

= E. Bhutanese (Weidert 1980)

a Chin dialect 'very close to Haka but not identical' (E. J. A. Henderson, pers. comm.); LSI groups it under Central Chin; prob. = Taisun (Bareigts 1969)

S:Bd-C = Dartsendo = K'ang-ting

S:Kuk-C 'a S. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); =

Rongtuw, 'a plains-dwelling Chin people' (Jordan

1971, p. iii)

S:B:Karenic this is a Burmese exonym (*taung*

'mountain', *thu* 'people'), now felt to be pejorative;

the autonym is Pa-o; see Jones 1961

S:Bm-S

S:Bm-S a dial. of Burmese; = Dawe; cf.

Arakanese

[loconym] = Towang (q.v.)

Lahu exonym for the Akha

'a N. group of C. Chin' (Bareigts 1969)

= Digaro = Taraon

= Tiddim Chin (q.v.)



- Tiddim Chin the 'official dialect' of Tiddim subdivision; see Henderson 1965; = Tedim = Kamhau = Kamhow = Sokte [loconym] a Central group of standard Mikir (Grüssner 1978, p. 7)
- Tika a subtribe of the Tangsa of Tirap District, Arunachal; 'a subtribe of the N. Konyak' (Mills); a brief wordlist by N. Bodman exists
- Tikhir a dial. of Yimchungrü (M:398); prob. = Tirkhir (q.v.)
- Timta Rai lg. of Choyang, Nepal; a Swadesh list was collected by Holzhausen and Vesalainen 1972; cf. Yamphu, Newahang
- Tinan S:WH-NW = Gondla = Rangloi
- Tintekiya (Koch), Tintikiya S:Br-SC, B:BG-Garo A
- Tippera, Tipura S:Br-W = Hill Tippera = Tripuri (q.v.); cf. Mrung, Riang
- Tirap one of the 5 administrative districts of Arunachal Pradesh; cf. Kameng, Lohit, Siang
- \*Tircul = \*Pyu (Mon exonym)
- Tirkhir 'a Nagaland group (pop. 2486) living among the Yimchungrü' (Sreedhar 1974, p. 23); Marrison lists Tikhir as a dialect of Yimchungrü (M:398)
- Tiantlang a C. Chin dialect, listed in LSI and V. and V. 1977, but not in Shafer
- Tlongsai S:Kuk-Lak = Xongsai
- Tobunyuo a dial. of Konyak (M:398)
- Töke = Stod-skad
- Tolamleinyuo a dial. of Konyak (M:398)
- To-mo a S. Bodish dialect (Rörich 1931); = Chumbi
- \*Tosu an extinct lg. showing strong affinities with Loloish, known from a Chinese bilingual vocabulary; see Nishida 1973, 1975; cf. \*Hsi-hsia
- Toto, Tofo S:?Bdc/Bmc, B:AMD cf. Dhimial, #Dhimialish
- Totok a dial. of Konyak (M:398); spelled Totak in Sreedhar 1974, p. 20
- Towang [loconym] Northern Monpa = Brahmi Monpa = Tawang (Res. 5.1, p. 54)
- Tozhuma, Tozhumu S:Kuk-NNG Angami (?) name for Yimchungrü (M:398); cf. Yachumi
- Tripuri = Tippera; see Karapurkar 1972
- Tromowa S:Bd-S = Groma
- Trung S:B:Nung; see Lo 1945
- Tsaiwa S:Bm-N, B:BL-Bm = Atsi = Achi = Szi
- Tsa-ku-nao A dial. of rGyarong, spoken in Szechwan; see Chin "Etude sur le Jyarung," Han Hsüeh 3 (1949); see Nagano 1978
- Tsang 藏 gTsang
- Tsangho S:Kuk-E paleonym for Angami (M:398); spelled Tsanglo in Sreedhar 1974, p. 13
- Tsanga S:Bd-Tsg, B:TK-Bd set up as a separate branch of Bodish in IST, #Tsangla
- Tsarong (BST p. 186) = Tsharong (q.v.)
- Tsäsan = Tsasen = Säsan = Sätsan

- Tsasen a Jinghpaw dialect spoken in the N. and W. of the Hukawng Valley, and in E. Assam (Nishida 1970, p. 168); = Säsan (Hanson 1913, p. 13) = Tsäsan = Sätsan S:Bd-C = Tzü-ku
- Tseminyu main village and principal dialect of the S. Rengma (M:398); cf. Keteneenyu, Azonyu
- Tsengt'ou Hsiachai a S. Ch'iang dialect (Chang 1967); pronounced Qhalaywe in Ch'iang
- Tsharong 'a dial. of E/SE Tibet' (Rörich 1931); 'a SE Tibetan dialect' (Nishida 1970); = Tsarong
- Tsi = Atsi = Achi = Szi = Tsaiwa
- Tsindr(r) Ao exonym for Lotha (M:399)
- Tsoghami = Tsugumi = Tsungümi (q.v.)
- Tsong (Hale 1980) = Limbu (q.v.)
- Tsontsü autonym of the Liye or Northern Lotha (M:399); cf. Kyong; S:Kuk-NNG
- Tsugumi, Tsungümi Sema exonyms for Angami (M:399); = Tsoghami
- Tsuka 'a dial. of the E. (Hsi-k'ang) branch of NE Tibetan' (Miller 1969); a dial. of the SE subgroup of Central Tibetan' (Uray 1955)
- Tsungümi = Tsugumi = Tsoghami
- Tsuta = Tzu-ta (q.v.)
- Tudja 土家 'autochthonous people'; name given to various minority groups in China, like the Biseka (Bruk 1959)
- Tudza S:Bm-N
- Tuensang one of the 7 administrative districts of Nagaland; the largest Chang village
- Tukai-mee, Tukaimi paleonym for Khoirao (M:399)
- Tukche [loconym] a dial. of Thakali; cf. Marpha, Syang
- Tukhemmi apparently the Sema name for the Kalyokengnyu (Hutton 1921, p. 383); cf. Tukomi
- Tukiumu S:B:Nung
- Tukomi Sema exonym for the So. Sangtam (Mills); = Thukumi
- Tukpa S:WH-NW cf. Kanauri
- Tulim a Rangpan group of Burma (M:399)
- Tumbari part of the Limbu subfamily of E. Himalayish (Glover 1974, p. 11)
- T'ungjén an E. Tibetan dialect spoken in Szechwan (Nishida 1970, fold-out map after p. 338)
- Tungsen an Ao group? (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977; contra Hale 1980, this name does not appear in Marrison); cf. Tunli
- Tunli an Ao group? (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977; same remark as under Tungsén)
- Tut-sa, Tutsa a subtribe of the Tangsa of Tirap District, Arunachal (Das Gupta; not listed by Marrison or Mills)
- Tzü-ku = Tseku
- Tz'umulin a N. Ch'iang dialect
- Tzu-ta a dial. of rGyarong; see Chang "The phonology of a Gyarong dialect," BIHP 38 (1968), and Nagano (1978); see STC p. 53, n. 179; = Tsuta

## U

- Ü 德 S:Bd-C = Dbus = Central Tibetan = Lhasa Tibetan  
 Ugong, Ugawng autonym of the 'Kanburi Lawa', a S. Loloish group of Kanchanaburi Province, Thailand; see Bradley 1978  
 Uiya a dial. of Ghale; cf. Bapark  
 Ukhru principal village and standard dialect of Tangkhul (q.v.)  
 Ulu S:Lo-N = Nasopu Ulu; cf. #Nasö  
 Umbule a Rai lg. of Nepal; an SIL 100-word list exists; = Ombu = Ombule  
 Undro (spelling used in McCulloch 1959; see Bernot 1966, p. 72) = Andro  
 Unza S:Kuk-E autonym for Rengma; = Nzong  
 Uri Lotha exonym for Ao (M:399)

## V

- Vaipei, Vaiphei  
 Vamtu, Vawmtu  
 Vayu  
 Vuite

'a N. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); a Bible translation exists  
 [loconym] = Womtu (q.v.)  
 S:WCH, B:BV cf. #Bahing-Vayu; = Hayu  
 S:Kuk-N = Paite; cf. Shiyang

## W

- Wa-gsod  
 Wai  
 Wakching  
 Waling  
 Wanang  
 Wanching  
 Wanchu

Ch'iang pronunciation of Waszu (q.v.); see Wen Yu 1943a  
 cf. Wui  
 [loconym] along with Wanching, the standard dial. of Konyak (M:399); = Angwan(g)ku = Tableng  
 S:EH-E, B:Kir-Kmb cf. Bontawa  
 see Burling 1959; = Garo of Jalpaiguri (Barish)  
 [loconym] the speech of Wanching and Wakching is 'standard Konyak'  
 a Naga group in extreme NE Nagaland and adjacent part of Tirap Division, Arunachal (M:380); formerly known as Banpara; closely related to Konyak and Nocte; cf. Changnoi, Joboka, Mithan, Muthun, Mutonia; 'its affinity with Konyak is so great that it may be considered to be one speech' (Das Gupta, *Res.* 5.1, p. 25); paleonyms for the Wanchu, current in the days of Ahom control of what is now Arunachal Pradesh, include: Banferia, Barmithunia, Bor Banchang, Haru Banchang, Haru Mithunia; for Wanchu clan names see P. C. Dutta, *Res.* 4.2, pp. 19-20  
 a Hami group of Burma (M:399)  
 'a Konyak group on the northernmost Burma border' (Lehman 1967); = Wancho  
 a Pyengu group of Burma (M:399)

- Wanga  
 Wanchu  
 Wangu

- Wassu  
 Waszu 瓦寺  
 Wa-szū-tsu  
 Wayen  
 Wei-hsi 維西  
 Weiku 維古  
 Weinig Nasö  
 Welam  
 Welaung  
 Wewaw  
 Wheelngo  
 White Karen  
 White Lolo  
 Wokha  
 Womtu  
 Woni  
 #Woni 窩尼  
 Wui  
 Xma  
 Xongsai  
 Yabein  
 Yacham, Yachamsha  
 Ya-chiang 雅江  
 Yachongr  
 Yachumi
- a dial. of rGyarong, see A. von Rosthorn 1897, ZDMG 51, cited in Nagano 1978; cf. Hanniu, Pati; ≠ Waszu a S. Ch'iang dialect (Chang 1967), comprising four subdialects described in Wen 1943a (Antzut'ou, Lip'ing, Kaotungshan, Hop'ing); = Wa-gsod; cf. Waszū-tsu  
 a Ch'iang dialect (Wen 1945a); prob. = Waszu  
 'a dial. of the N. (Amdo) branch of NE Tibetan' (Miller 1969)  
 dial. of Moso studied by Fu 1941, 1943  
 a N. Ch'iang dialect  
 S:Lo-C, B:Lo-N one of the 3 main divisions of #Nasö, along with Ko-p'u and Ulu (STL XII.2, Appendix I)  
 'a tribe in Burma, prob. Kalyokengnyu' (M:400)  
 'a S. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969; also listed in LSI)  
 S:B:Karenic  
 S:Kuk-C = Hualngau = Hualngo = Hualngau (qq.v.); a dial. of Lushai  
 = Karenbyu  
 cf. Mung, Black Lolo, Khoanh (STL XII.1, p. vii); ≠ Lolopho  
 since 1973, one of the 7 administrative districts of Nagaland (formerly part of Mokokchung district); 'the standard dialect of Lotha in Ndreng country' (M:355)  
 see Luce 1959; BST II, p. 129; 'spoken N. of Chinbok, at eastern edge' (Lehman 1967); = Va(w)mtu (IST p. 8); cf. Kanpetlet  
 S:Lo-S see Yüan 1947, and TSR  
 Chinese exonym for various C. Loloish groups in SW Yunnan; cf. Mahei  
 a Yimchunggrü dialect (M:400); spelled Wai in Sreedhar 1974, p. 22

## X

autonym for the Ch'iang (Liao 1973); = Hma = Ma = Rma = Zme  
 S:Kuk-Lak see Luce 1959; = Tlongsai

## Y

a dial. of Burmese (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977)  
 S:Kuk-NNg an Eastern dial. of Ao, influenced by Phom (M:400); = Dopdor; cf. Tengsa  
 a subdialect of Khamts Tibetan spoken in Szechwan (Nishida 1970, p. 165); cf. Mu-ya  
 = Yamchonggr(r)  
 S:Kuk-NNg Ao exonym for Yimchunggrü (M:400); 'Sema name for Yimchunggr' (Mills)

- Yahaw, Yahow  
 Yakha, Yakhthomba,  
 Yakhthun(g)ba  
 Yanchong(r)  
 Yamphu, Yangphu  
 Yanbye  
 Yanchok  
 Yangphu  
 Yangtalai  
 Yang-wu Lolo 杨武  
 Yano, Yano Dafia  
 Yatu 亚都  
 Yaw  
 Yawdwin  
 Yawyin  
 Yeinbaw  
 Ye Jein 野人  
 Yemshong  
 #Yi 彝 表  
 Yimchenger, Yimchungr,  
 Yimchungrü, Yimsungr  
 Yimchurr  
 Yinbaw  
 Yindu  
 Yintale  
 Yo  
 Yobin  
 Yogli, Yögli  
 Yokwa  
 Yongyasha  
 Yowin
- S:Kuk-C a Falam dialect (Lehman 1967) = Zahao (q.v.)  
 S:EH-E, B:Kir-Kmb = Roi; cf. #Limbu, Bontawa  
 Sangtam exonym for Yimchungrü (Mills); = Yachongr = Yemshong  
 a Rai lg. of the upper Arun Valley in E. Nepal; a Swadesh list was collected by A. Holzhausen and O. Vesalainen, 1972; cf. Timita Rai, Newahang Rai  
 a dial. of Burmese (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977) [loconym] a dial. of Magari (CSDPN)  
 a Kiranti lg. of E. Nepal (Michailovsky 1975); = Yamphu Rai  
 Shan exonym for a Karen group of Bawlahkè State, Burma; = Yintale  
 see Kao 1955; a #Hani dialect; see TSR  
 S:2Bdc/Bmc, B:AMD cf. Mishing  
 a N. Chi'ang dialect  
 S:Bm-S  
 S:Kuk-S [potamonym] name of a stream and a dialect of Ng'men (Lehman 1967); cf. Chinbok exonym for Lisu; = Yobin = Yowin  
 Burmese pronunciation of Yinbaw (q.v.)  
 (more properly Yeh Jen in Wade-Giles transcription) former Chinese exonym for the Jinghpaw lit. 'wild men'; see Hanson 1913, p. 19; Jinghpaw and Burmese exonym for the Lisu  
 exonym for the Yimchungrü; = Yamchongr, etc.  
 general Chinese exonym for Loloish groups in China; more general than #Hani, #Nosu, #Woni, etc.; = #1  
 S:Kuk-NNg a large tribe in E. Nagaland; = Yachongr, Yachumi, Yamchongrr, Yemshong, Yimchurr; cf. Chirr, Mimir, Pherrongre, Tikhir, Tozhuma, Wui  
 Michailovsky suggests that this variant is due to a misreading of the devanagari for 'Yimchungrü', a Karen group closely related to Padaung and Gekho; = Yeinbaw  
 S:Kuk-S (BST p. 194, n. 1)  
 S:B:Karenic 'Burmese name for Yangtalai, related to but not the same as Kayah; they live S. of the Kayah in Bawlahkè State' (Lehman 1967); cf. Karenni = Zo (q.v.)  
 = Yowin (q.v.)  
 'the northernmost of the Tangsa, between the Namchik and Patkoi' (M:400); a subtribe of the N. Konyak' (Mills); = Jogli, Jögli  
 a C. Chin dialect (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977) a dial. of Phom (M:400)  
 name for the Lisu of Tirap District, Arunachal (Res. 4.2, p. 1); = Yobin = Yawyin

## Z

- Zahao, Zahau  
 Zakhring  
 Zanniat, Zanniet  
 Zangram  
 Zayein  
 Zeliang  
 Zeliangrong  
 Zeme, Zemi  
 Zeuhang  
 Zhi-  
 Zhangra(m)  
 \*Zhang-zhung  
 Zhimomi  
 Zithung, Zitung  
 Zme  
 Zo, #Zo  
 Zokhaoh  
 Zomi  
 Zophei  
 Zotung  
 Zou  
 Zumomi  
 Zungi  
 Zunheboto
- S:Kuk-C 'a N. group of C. Chin' (Bareigts 1969); 'a Falam dialect' (Lehman); 'the principal lg. of Falam District, Chin Special Division' (Osborne 1975); = Yahaw = Yahow = Laizo = Sim  
 a (TB?) tribe in Lohit District, Arunachal  
 'a N. group of C. Chin' (Bareigts 1969); Luce 1959 used the latter spelling  
 = Zangram  
 S:Karenic cf. Sawnt(g)ung, Padeng, Banyang [acronym] composite term for Zemi and Liangmai; see *Hindi-Zeliang-English Dictionary* (NBP), and Sreedhar 1974, p. 12  
 [acronym] 'efforts are now being made to merge the Zeliangs with the Rongmeis to form a new community known as Zeliangrong' (Sreedhar 1974, p. 14)  
 [autonym] a large tribe of the upper Barak Valley [M:400]; a dialect of 'Zeliang' (NBP); 'closely akin to Kabui' (Mills); = Jeme; paleonyms for this group include Arung, Empeo, Empui, Kacha, Kachcha, Kutcha; cf. Mezama, Mzieme, Nzemi, Sangrima, Sengima  
 S:Kuk-Lak a dial. of Lakher (Mara); cf. Lailenpi, Shandu  
 /= Shafer's Z-/  
 S:WH-NNW cf. Thebor  
 S:Old Almora?; B:Him-Knr 'an extinct lg. known only from a Tun-huang manuscript—appears to have been an early representative of the Kanauri subtype (of Himalayish)'; STC p. 7  
 = Zumomi (q.v.)  
 lg. put in the 'Rawang' subdivision of the 'Kachin' branch of 'Bodo-Naga-Kachin' (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977); cf. Krangku  
 autonym for the Ch'iang; = Hma = Ma = Rma = Xma  
 'both the most general native term for "Chin" and a lg. in the northern Chin hills' (Lehman); 'a N. Chin group' (Bareigts 1969); = Yo = Zou; see Luce 1959; cf. Cho, Sho  
 'a C. Chin dialect' (Voegelin and Voegelin 1977)  
 a Chin autonym (Zahre Lian, in Jordan 1971)  
 'a S. group of C. Chin' (Bareigts 1969)  
 'a S. group of C. Chin' (Bareigts 1969); 'the southernmost Lai language, just north of Matu' (Lehman 1967); see Luce 1959; Ono 1965  
 = Zo  
 S:Kuk-E 'a southern clan of Sema' (M:401)  
 S:Kuk-NNg an old spelling for Chungli (M:401) since 1973, one of the 7 administrative districts of Nagaland (formerly part of Mokochung District); the Central (standard) dial. of Sema spoken in and around Zunheboto town (Sreedhar 1974, p. 19)

## Abbreviations for References

- ASEMI Asie du Sud-Est et Monde Insulindien  
 B: Benedict (STC)  
 BIHP Bulletin of the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica  
 BSOAS Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies  
 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.)  
 HJAS Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies  
 IST Introduction to Sino-Tibetan (Shafer 1966-7/1974)  
 JA Journal Asiatique  
 JAOS Journal of the American Oriental Society  
 JASB Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal  
 JBRS Journal of the Burma Research Society  
 JSS Journal of the Siam Society  
 JWCBSR Journal of the West China Border Research Society  
 LSI Linguistic Survey of India (Grierson [and Konow], eds.)  
 LTBA Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area  
 M: Morrison 1967  
 NBP Nagaland Bhasha Parishad  
 Res. Resarun  
 S: Shafer (BST/IST)  
 SIL Summer Institute of Linguistics  
 STC Sino-Tibetan: a Conspectus (Benedict 1972)  
 STL Sino-Tibetan Linguistics (Shafer and Benedict 1939-41)  
 TAK Tonan Azia Kenkyu  
 TP T'oung Pao  
 TSR The Loloish Tonal Split Revisited (Matisoff 1972)  
 ZDMG Zeitschrift der Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft

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