

Studies in Asian Geolinguistics, Monograph Series No. 3

*100 Linguistic Maps of the Swadesh Word List
of Tibetic Languages from Yunnan*

Report of ILCAA JOINT RESEARCH PROJECT 2015–2017
“STUDIES IN ASIAN GEOLINGUISTICS”

by Hiroyuki SUZUKI

First published 2018

Copyright © 2018 Hiroyuki SUZUKI

ISBN 978-4-86337-290-0

This is an electronic publication in PDF format.
This publication is offered under Creative Commons International License
Attribution 4.0.



<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Published by
Research Institute for
Languages and Cultures of
Asia and Africa (ILCAA)
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
3-11-1, Asahi-cho, Fuchu-shi,
183-8534, Tokyo, JAPAN
<https://publication.aa-ken.jp/>

This work is a portion of the research outcomes of the Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA) Joint Project ‘Studies in Asian Geolinguistics’ combined with a Grant-in-Aid from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), ‘Study on the Dialectal Development of Tibetan Spoken in Yunnan, China, through a Description of the Linguistic Diversity’ (headed by the present author, No. JP25770167, 2013-2016 fiscal years) during my research stay at the Department of Culture Studies and Oriental Languages (IKOS) at the University of Oslo.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Professor Mitsuaki Endo for his suggestion to publish this work as a monograph of the ILCAA Joint Project 'Studies in Asian Geolinguistics'. I should like to express my gratitude to my Tibetan friends who helped me and taught me their mother tongue. Special thanks also go to Professor Nicolas Tournadre, who offered Foreword of the monograph. Field research was funded by six Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research from JSPS: 'Linguistic Substratum in Tibet' (headed by Yasuhiko Nagano, No. 16102001), 'Dialectological Study of the Tibetan Minority Languages in the Tibetan Cultural Area in West Sichuan' (headed by the present author), 'International Field Survey of the rGyalrongic Languages' (headed by Yasuhiko Nagano, No. 21251007), 'Study on the Dialectal Development of Tibetan Spoken in Yunnan, China, through a Description of the Linguistic Diversity' (headed by the present author, No. 25770167), 'International Field Survey of Tibeto-Burman Link Languages' (headed by Yasuhiko Nagano, No. 16H02722), and 'Investigation of Undescribed Languages in the Eastern Tibetosphere and their Geolinguistic Research' (headed by the present author, No. 17H04774) as well as private financial support from the Tibetan Studies Committee of Yunnan Ethnology Association, headed by Xu Jianhua. The final English proofreading work by Editage (www.editage.jp) was funded by a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research from JSPS 'Geolinguistic Studies of China and Adjacent Multilingual Areas Using High-resolution and Wide-area Maps' (headed by Mitsuaki Endo, No. 18H00670)

Summary

This monograph is a geolinguistic study featuring Tibetic languages spoken in Yunnan, China, regarding the 100 words of the Swadesh word list, under the framework of *Studies in Asian Geolinguistics*. It provides a linguistic map of each lexical item, regardless of the existence and non-existence of variation of word forms. Designed by ArcGIS online, a linguistic map mainly reflects a difference in word roots, and some reflect phonetic variation as well. The data used to create the linguistics maps only includes first-hand materials collected by the present author from 2004 to 2017 from all over the area of the Tibetosphere of North-west Yunnan. The total number of recorded vernaculars is 108. Each lexical item will be described in one or two pages, including a map and an explanation.

要旨

本稿は、スワデシュ100語リストの各項目について、「アジア地理言語学」プロジェクトの方針に従い、中国雲南省で話されるチベット系諸言語の事例を取り扱う地理言語学的研究である。各語彙項目について、語形の差異の有無にかかわらず、1枚の地図を配する。地図作成にはArcGIS onlineを用いて行う。言語地図は主として語形の異なりを反映しているが、いくつかは音声的な異なりもまた反映させている。地図作成に用いるデータは、すべて著者による2004年から2017年までに断続的に行った雲南省のチベット地域におけるフィールドワークを通して得られたものに限る。総地点数は108点である。各語彙項目は地図と解釈を合わせ1～2ページで記述する。



ཞིབ་འཇུག་འདི་ནི་ཨེ་ཤེ་ཡའི་ས་ཁམས་སྐད་བརྗེ་བའི་ཞིབ་འཇུག་གི་རྒྱུ་གཞིའི་ལོག་ Swadesh བསྟན་བརྒྱུ་ཐམས་པའི་ཐོག་ལུང་སྟུང་དེ་
 ཞིབ་འཇུག་བྱས་པ་ཞིག་ཡིན་ཞིང་། འདིར་ས་མཚམས་འབྲེལ་བར་བྱུང་བའི་བསྟན་པེ་པམ་ཚུན་འབྲེལ་མི་འབྲེལ་བའང་ཡིན་ཡང་བསྟན་པེ་པེར་ས་ཁྲ་མེ་
 ལྷིས་ཡོད། ArcGIS online སྟུང་དེ་གིས་པའི་ས་ཁྲ་རུ་གཙོ་བོ་བསྟན་པེ་པེའི་ཁྲུང་ས་གཅིག་མིན་ལས་གཞན་སྐྱེའི་ཁྲུང་པར་ཡང་སྟོན་ཐུབ་ཅིང་།
 ས་ཁྲ་འབྲི་བའི་དབྱེད་གཞིའི་རྒྱ་ཆ་ལོ་རྒྱུ་པའོ་ས་ ༢༠༠༤ ནས་ ༢༠༡༧ ལོའི་བར་ཡུན་ནན་བོད་ཁུལ་གྱི་གོང་སྡེ་མང་པོར་སོང་སྟེ་བསྟན་པེ་པེ་
 ཞིང་ཡུལ་སྐད་རིགས་ ༡༠༩ འདུས་ཡོད། བསྟན་པེ་པེར་ཤོག་པོ་ས་གཅིག་གཞན་གཉིས་ཀྱིས་ཁྲུང་པར་འབྲེལ་བའང་འཛོད་ཡོད།

Foreword by Nicolas Tournadre

The book entitled ‘100 linguistic maps of the Swadesh Word list of the Tibetic languages of Yunnan’ is a masterpiece of modern dialectology and geolinguistics. It is part of a wider joint project called ‘studies in Asian geolinguistics’.

Its author, Hiroyuki Suzuki, is a linguist and worldwide expert on the languages of Tibet, particularly the languages spoken in Yunnan, Sichuan, Gansu and Qinghai (China).

The book provides a linguistic map for each item of the Swadesh list, and thus displays the phonetic differences as well as the differences in word roots. For each word, the author also gives very useful commentaries. It is worth noting that all the data are first hand materials collected by H. Suzuki during a period of 13 years. The maps have been created by the author with the software ArcGIS online.

The choice of the Swadesh list first designed for lexicostatistics was rightly motivated by the fact that it would also allow geolinguistic comparisons across the world’s languages.

The Tibetic varieties of Yunnan are particularly interesting in the sense that this area has a great dialectal variation and a lot of languages in contact: Kham Tibetan, Naxi, Lisu, Malimasa, Lama, Bai, Nosu, Prinmi and Yunnanese Chinese.

Contrary to what the general public often thinks, the correct level of linguistic description is a *dialect* not a *language* (or dialect group). Indeed, this book offers numerous examples of the fact that not only lexicon but also grammar need to be described at the dialectal level. It also provides several interesting examples of grammaticalization such as the partial replacement of the pandialectal negation by a word meaning ‘where’.

This monograph clearly confirms that the geographic distribution of words and reflexes do not always form a linguistic continuum. Indeed some words such as ‘all’ (# 9) appear in a completely scattered way. The reasons for such erratic distributions still constitutes a challenge for scientific models in dialectology. In some cases, H. Suzuki notes that “the main traffic roads divides the territory of each type regardless of the dialect classification”.

It is interesting to note that among the words exhibiting the greatest degree of variation, we also find grammatical words such as the 1st person plural ‘we’ (#3), the proximal pronoun ‘this’ (#4) or the distal pronoun ‘that’ (#5). According to the author, ‘we’ is even the most ‘variegated’ among the words of the list, with 3 different lexical roots and many phonetic variations.

Although H. Suzuki does not present any information concerning the number of speakers for each dialect, and even for the whole area, it is clear that some of these dialects / languages are threatened to disappear rapidly or to change under the pressure of dominant languages.

As pointed out by a UNESCO team of linguists in 2003 “Conservation biology needs to be supplemented by conservation linguistics. Researchers are exploring not just the parallels but the links between the world’s biodiversity and linguistic/ cultural diversity, as well as the causes and consequences of diversity loss at all levels”.

Indeed the region described by H. Suzuki is located in a mountainous area, where not only the biodiversity but also the linguistic diversity might rapidly be affected by climate change, migration and other factors. Thus this book with its very precise documentation is important beyond the mere linguistic dimension. For all the above reasons, we warmly welcome this contribution to geolinguistics and dialectology of the Tibetic area.

Nicolas Tournadre, *Institut Universitaire de France, Professor at Aix-Marseille and member of the and the CNRS Lacito laboratory*
Thorame, July 5th 2018

Preface

It is certainly difficult to determine how one selects the words for which to draw linguistic maps using accumulated data that follows the methodology of descriptive linguistics and not solely for the purpose of geolinguistics. Even personal preference influences the word choice. My interest in geolinguistics dates back to when I wrote my dissertation (Suzuki 2007a), in which, however, I introduced linguistic maps only to explain the distribution of various Tibetic languages and dialects. The examples cited in Suzuki (2007b) are not completely appropriate for a geolinguistic analysis. One of my early geolinguistic works deals with names for ‘pig’ in Tibetic languages in the eastern Tibetosphere (Suzuki 2007), and this is just because I love pigs. This work presents an interesting result: the word form for ‘pig’ as a categorical name is shared by almost all varieties, whereas subcategories such as ‘boar’, ‘sow’, and ‘piglet’ display variegated word forms and distributions.

Using a ready-made word list as a criterion of the choice of words is beneficial for advancing the study of geolinguistics, whether we can find significant phenomena or not. In this monograph, I follow the Swadesh list of 100 words and draw linguistic maps of Yunnan Tibetan. I do not evaluate the significance of the list itself; rather, I am unwilling to consider much about its original purpose: lexicostatistics. For Tibeto-Burman languages, we have a refined word list named CALMSEA compiled by James A. Matisoff (Matisoff 1978:283-296). However, because of its nature of orienting languages spoken in Southeast Asia, this list is also to some extent inadequate for application to Tibetic languages. Since the Swadesh list has been widely employed for the description of languages all over the world, the monograph might be able to contribute something to geolinguistics for Tibetic languages as well as world languages.

The present monograph is incomplete in two aspects. On one hand, there are still varieties from many hamlets to be researched; the amount of data will thus grow in forthcoming fieldwork. On the other hand, interpretations of linguistic phenomena presented on the linguistic maps are not always clear and persuasive, mainly because of insufficient information regarding historical backgrounds. Despite these incompletions, it seems to be time to publish the first step of the geolinguistic analysis for dialects from the whole Tibetosphere in Yunnan based on the data collected, thanks to various intensive research grants.

Table of contents

Acknowledgements	2
Summary (English, Japanese, and Tibetan)	3
Foreword by Nicolas Tournadre	4
Preface	5
Table of contents	6
Convention	9
Prolegomena	10
List of dialects	20
100 linguistic maps of the Swadesh word list	23
1. I (first person pronoun singular absolutive)	
2. you (second person pronoun singular absolutive)	
3. we (first person pronoun plural absolutive)	
4. this (proximal demonstrative pronoun)	
5. that (distal demonstrative pronoun)	
6. who (interrogative word for persons)	
7. what (interrogative word for things)	
8. not (negative verb prefix)	
9. all	
10. many	
11. one	
12. two	
13. big	
14. long	
15. small	
16. woman	
17. man	
18. human	
19. fish	
20. bird	
21. dog	
22. louse	
23. tree	
24. seed	
25. leaf	
26. root	
27. bark	
28. skin	
29. meat	
30. blood	
31. bone	
32. fat	
33. egg	
34. horn	
35. tail	
36. feather	
37. hair	
38. head	
39. ear	

40. eye
41. nose
42. mouth
43. tooth
44. tongue
45. fingernail
46. foot
47. knee
48. hand
49. belly
50. neck
51. breast
52. heart
53. liver
54. drink
55. eat
56. bite
57. see
58. hear
59. know
60. sleep
61. die
62. kill
63. swim
64. fly
65. walk
66. come
67. lie (down)
68. sit
69. stand
70. give
71. say
72. sun
73. moon
74. star
75. water
76. rain
77. stone
78. sand
79. earth
80. cloud
81. smoke
82. fire
83. ash
84. burn
85. road
86. mountain
87. red
88. green
89. yellow
90. white
91. black
92. night

93. warm	
94. cold	
95. full	
96. new	
97. good	
98. round	
99. dry	
100. name	
Index	145
References	146

Convention

A dialect name follows a toponym in Tibetan, if one is available. A traditional toponym also follows the Tibetan way of writing; however, a present administrative toponym is written in pinyin, except for some toponyms in ‘List of dialects’, to distinguish it from the traditional counterpart. An exception is Shangri-La (Municipality), which is not written as Xianggelila.

For the convention of Tibetan transliteration, I follow the style provided by de Nebesky-Wojkowitz (1956:xv).

For the convention of phonetic descriptions, phonetic symbols employed in the monograph are from the International Phonetic Alphabet, as well as several well-defined symbols provided in Zhu (2010), with some arrangement proposed by Suzuki (2004, 2016). However, suprasegmentals are analysed as a word-tone system, which is applicable to all the dialects of Yunnan. There are five marks in total: ˉ : high-level, ˊ : rising, ˋ : falling, ˊˋ : rising-falling, and ˉˉ : low-level.

When citing phonetic forms to present the attributes for the classification of word forms, I uniformly omit a suprasegmental description for the sake of simplicity. However, for explanations, I sometimes add this information.

The term ‘Kham Tibetan’ in the monograph corresponds to both ‘Kang fangyan’ and ‘Kangba Zangyu’ in literature in Chinese. See Suzuki (2015b, 2016c) for detailed discussions regarding the terminology in Chinese.

I use some abbreviations such as WrT (Written Tibetan), OT (Old Tibetan), and TAR (Tibet Autonomous Region).

Prolegomena

This monograph provides linguistic maps and their analyses for the 100 words of the Swadesh word list (Swadesh 1971:283) for Tibetic languages spoken in the Yunnan Province, China. This word list was used for lexicostatistics; however, the monograph does not have any purpose for this field of study. The word list is simply a criterion used to select words to create linguistic maps as in study of geolinguistics, and the 100 words discussed here are the equivalent to 100 case studies of geolinguistics regarding Tibetic languages in Yunnan. Of course, some examples of the 100 words are mutually mentioned in the monograph. However, a discussion from a perspective of contrastive analysis among the 100 words is out of the scope of this study. The number of roots and classifications is listed in the Index at the end of this monograph.

Each lexical item will be described in one or two pages including analysis and a map. In principle, an entry consists of four parts: (1) classification of word forms, (2) etymological note about the word forms, (3) geolinguistic observation and analysis, and (4) a linguistic map. For the sake of simplicity, a classification is principally ordered as A, B, C, etc., and subclassification as A1, A2, B1, B2, etc. with some exceptional cases. Twelve words in total do not display any clear differences in word form. Hence, the description of these words is simplified; however, a repeated monotone map is attached for each of them.

The methodology used for creating linguistic maps is based on the scope of the ILCAA Joint Project ‘Studies in Asian Geolinguistics’, and all the maps are designed by ArcGIS online. The methodology follows the project: *the base map is grey, and symbols are in brown*. All the symbols are uniformly taken from the following website: <https://1431320719.jimdo.com/言語地図記号/色別/brown/>. See Endo (2016) for the details of the project. The maps in the monograph display a result of an analysis of each entry, which is represented by different symbols. The raw data, or phonetic forms, are not given on the maps. Even a monotonous map may include different but minute phonetic realisations, such as tones, length of vowels, and the existence of preaspiration. The maps were produced intermittently from February to November in 2017. For this reason, there might be differences from the current version of ArcGIS Online. However, I have not cited the production date for each. The copyright information regarding the base map is included in each map.

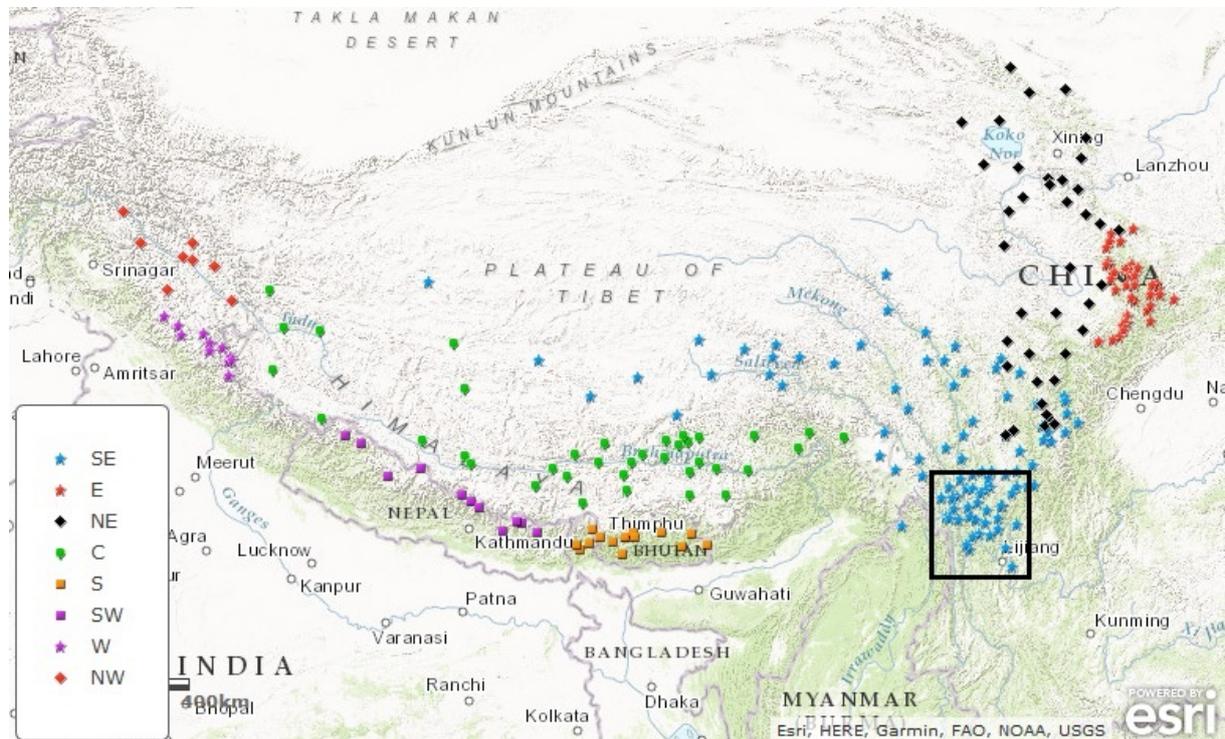
A classification provided for each lexical item is principally based on differences in word roots and formations. However, due to the high similarity in lexical forms among Tibetic languages (see Beyer 1992; Tournadre 2005, 2014; Suzuki 2015b), many words present a monotonous distribution when one merely focuses on a difference of roots. Hence, for several words, I intentionally make a classification based on sound features, especially sound differences that are potentially able to point out a process of changes for a given word.

The database for creating maps only includes first-hand materials collected by the present author from 2003 to 2017 from all over the Tibetosphere of Northwestern Yunnan. However, the original research has had no intention of following the Swadesh list. Thus, several words within the list were not recorded. In this case, the point(s) will not be indicated on the map. Moreover, the word list which I use for the research is Hua (2002), which does not include the word for ‘bark’, which appears in the Swadesh list. For this reason, I had to collect this form separately.

The total number of the recorded vernaculars is 108. However, this does not mean that each map has all the data of the 108 varieties; each map merely includes the data which have been recorded, and when the data is lacking, dialect points are not displayed on the maps. The linguistic maps reflect so-called ‘regiolects’, dialects with regional differences. Sociolects, dialects by social class, which certainly exist in the given area, are not addressed in the monograph. See Roche (2017), Suzuki & Sonam Wangmo (2017), and Konchok Gelek (2017) for examples of the sociolects of Tibetic languages.

The concept of ‘Yunnan Tibetan’ is determined following an administrative division, the Tibetosphere within the Yunnan Province. Any varieties of Tibetic languages spoken in Yunnan Province are considered to be members of the Khams Tibetan grouping the South-eastern Section

grouping proposed by Tournadre (2014) and Tournadre & Suzuki (forthcoming). The grouping named Khams is simply based on its geographical location, and it is better that one considers Khams Tibetan to be a language complex which contains many mutually unintelligible varieties (Suzuki 2015b:3-18, 2016c). Map 1 displays a classification of Tibetic languages following Tournadre & Suzuki (forthcoming) and the location of the Yunnan Tibetan grouping within the distribution range of Tibetic languages.



Map 1: Tibetic languages and the Yunnan Tibetan geographical range

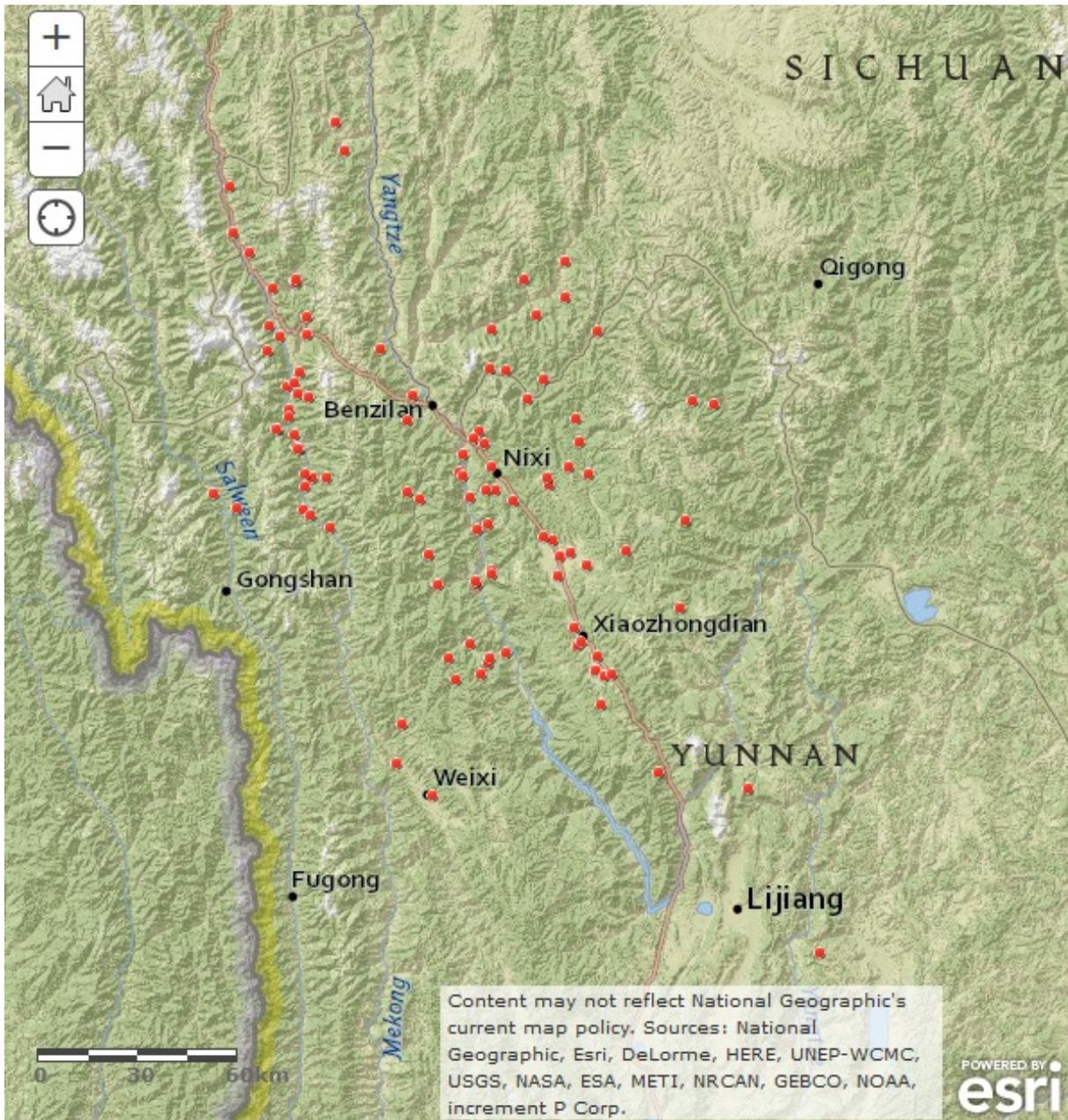
As Map 1 demonstrates, the position of Yunnan Tibetan is at the south-eastern corner of the Tibetosphere, and it makes contact with other linguistic areas, such as Naxi (He 2015), Lisu (Mu & Sun 2011), Yi (Chen 2010), Bai (Wang 2008) and Prinmi (Lu 2001), as well as Han Chinese (*Yunnan Shengzhi* Bianzuan Weiyuanhui 1989). These languages all belong to Sino-Tibetan; see Thurgood (2017) for ideas of its genetic and areal subgrouping.

Previous works on Yunnan Tibetan have focused on rGyalthag Tibetan, on which there are various publications as follows: preliminary linguistic reports (Lu 1990, 1992; Hongladarom 1996; Wang 1996, 2008; bSod-nams rGya-mtsho 2007; Pan 2013), lexicographical works (*Yunnan Shengzhi* 1998:651-1318; Hongladarom 2000), phonetics (Zhao & Li 2014), grammatical studies (Hongladarom 2007ab), and bibliographical works including *Zhongdian Xianzhi* (1997:147-153), *Yunnan Shengzhi* (1998:421-441), and *Diqing Zangzu Zizhizhouzhi* (2003:1282-1293), which include a description of rGyalthag Tibetan. Other than rGyalthag Tibetan, there are several descriptive linguistic works: Barte (2007) for gTormarong (sPangteng) Tibetan, Suzuki (2011a) for Zhollam Tibetan (Pantiange, Weixi), Suzuki (2012a) for Sakar Tibetan (Yanmen, Deqin), and Suzuki (2014ab) for Choswateng Tibetan (Xiaozhongdian, Shangri-La), as well as Wang (2017) for Basmad Tibetan (Foshan, Deqin). In addition to the works mentioned above, *Les Missionnaires Catholique du Thibet* (1899) and Giraudeau & Goré (1956) also include lexical items and descriptions regarding some varieties of Yunnan Tibetan.

According to Zhang (1996), in the 1950s, the Chinese Government conducted extensive field research on minority languages in China, including six points of Tibetan dialects from Yunnan (Zhongdian, Dongwang, Dapogang, Lapu, Benzilan, and Shengping). Although the data obtained from the 1950s government-sponsored fieldwork reflects the diversity of Yunnan Tibetan, unfortunately,

existing studies such as those performed by Qu (1991) and Zhang (2009) have seldom used the data effectively to discuss dialectal classification, geolinguistic aspects, or even typological features.

Map 2 displays the location of each vernacular. See ‘List of dialects’ for detailed toponyms and locations. The points have not been selected based on any statistical methodology: They just represent what I have recorded through many sessions of field work. At present, data from the varieties in the north-western area, particularly in the Foshan and Yangla townships, those around Benzilan Town, and those spoken in the northern part of Gongshan County, as well as some from Lijiang Municipality, mainly near the Lugu Lake, are missing. A future investigation needs to supplement data from these areas. Of course, the Tibetsphere of Yunnan is not independent but continues over the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) and Sichuan without any geographical barriers. In addition, there are descendants of Tibetan families from rGyalthang living in Muli County, Sichuan. In future studies, we will consider the production of broader linguistic maps containing dialects from these adjacent regions.



Map 2: Location of the recorded dialects

There have been several ideas for *dialectal* classification mentioning Yunnan Tibetan proposed by several scholars, including Qu & Jin (1981) and Zhang (1993, 1996), as well as official publications like *Diqing Zangzu Zizhizhouzhi* (2001). These sources recognise the dialects of the Yunnan Tibetan area as members of the Khams Tibetan group; however, whilst scholars often mention ‘Diqing’ as an independent subgroup of Khams Tibetan, the local official description, as well as Suzuki (2008b), claim that there is not unity within the dialects of the region.

According to the present author’s latest classification (Suzuki 2018b), there are at least three dialect groups, namely Sems-kyi-nyila, sDerong-nJol, and Chaphreng, each of which can be equivalent to an ‘independent language’. Each of them has several subgroups as follows:

1. Sems-kyi-nyila Tibetan
 - a. rGyalthang
 - b. East Yunling Mountain
 - c. Melung
 - d. dNgo
 - e. Lamdo
2. sDerong-nJol Tibetan
 - a. West Yunling Mountain
 - b. sPomtserag
 - c. gYagrwa
 - d. Bodgrong
 - e. mBalhag
3. Chaphreng Tibetan
 - a. gTormarong

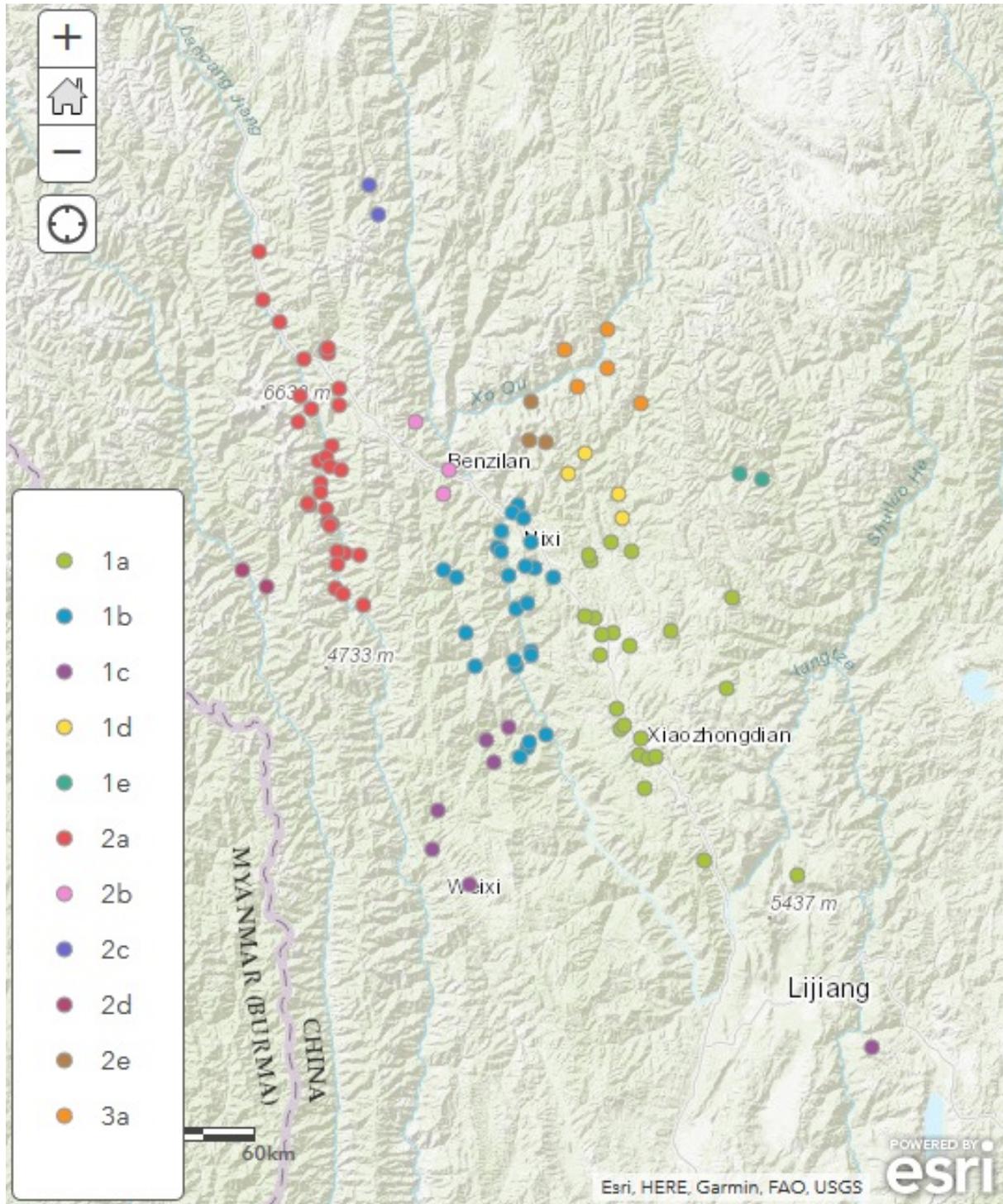
The last group has only a single subgroup; however, Chaphreng’s principal language range is outside Yunnan, in Xiangcheng County of Ganzi Prefecture, Sichuan. The gTormarong subgroup is merely one of its subgroups.

The methodology of the language classification displayed above is principally based on phonological criteria seen from a historical perspective with the supplementary consideration of grammatical features (Suzuki 2008b, 2009ac, 2016cd, 2017d, 2018b). Additional descriptive studies of the present author, which support the classification above, are as follows:

- 1a. Suzuki (2011f, 2012c, 2014e)
- 1b. Suzuki (2009e, 2016g)
- 1c. Suzuki (2009f, 2010b, 2011ad, 2013f)
- 1d. Suzuki (2013d, 2017b, 2018b)
- 1e. Suzuki (2010a)
- 2a. Suzuki (2008a, 2011e, 2012af, 2017f)
- 2b. Suzuki (2009g)
- 2d. Suzuki (2014d, 2017f)
- 2e. Suzuki (2012d, 2013e)

Any specific research results have not been produced regarding groups (2c) and (3a). One can refer to Barteo (2007) for group (3a), although she does not follow the classification above.

As many previous geolinguistic studies have pointed out, each word form has its own history (Sibata 1969), and an isogloss does not always correspond to dialect boundaries. Therefore, in this monograph, the given classification is not preferentially considered; however, it can be mentioned in explanations, and for this reason, I have displayed a dialect classification like that mentioned above for each recorded point on Map 3.



Map 3: Dialect classification of Yunnan Tibetan

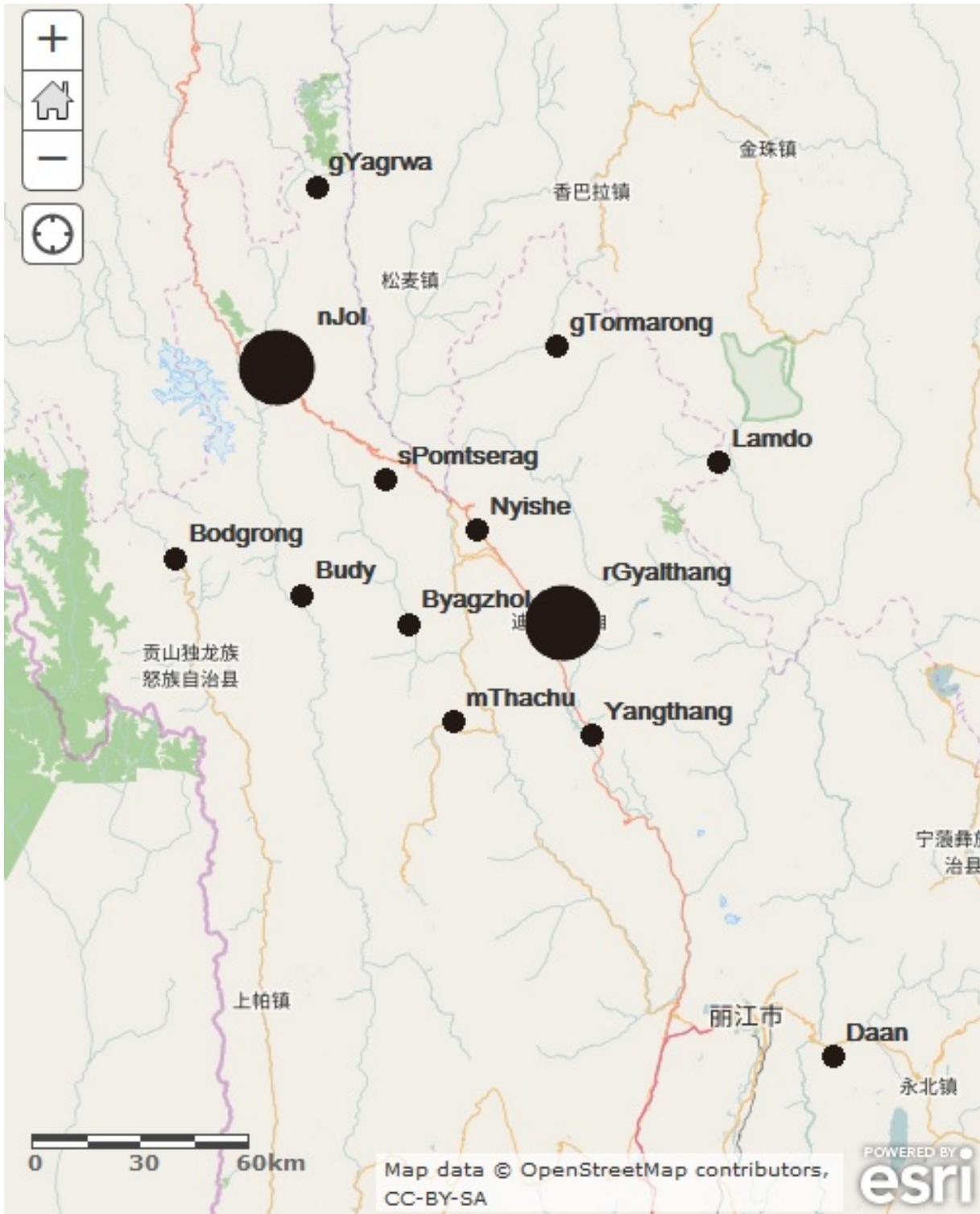
A geolinguistic analysis should refer to sociolinguistic and historical situations of a given area as external linguistic factors which triggered various language changes. Historical descriptions regarding the Tibetsphere of Yunnan are recorded in materials such as annals edited by governmental organisations (*Zhongdian Xianzhi* 1997, *Diqing Zangzu Zizhizhouzhi* 2001, etc.), monographs (Wang 1995, Klu-sngags dBang-'dus 2009, etc.), and oral histories (e.g., a description of the origin of Daan Tibetans in He 2001:247). However, it is difficult to find relevant descriptions to explain why the present dialect classifications above developed. This might be because I referred to an insufficient

number of descriptions; however, for the monograph, I strived to collect data about dialects rather than historical documents. Describing the present geographical and sociological backgrounds, in which I briefly engage later, is more crucial in this context.

The Tibetosphere of Yunnan is a multi-ethnic and multi-linguistic region. Tibetans live together with Naxi, Lisu, Bai, Yi, and Pumi nationalities as well as Han Chinese. They speak various languages such as Khams Tibetan, Naxi, Lisu, Malimasa, Lama (Lemo), Bai, Nosu, Prinmi, and Chinese (Yunnanese). See Roche & Suzuki (2017, 2018). At present, Yunnanese almost functions as a *lingua franca* among people with different mother tongues (Suzuki 2017a). Language contact of Khams Tibetan with Naxi, Lisu (Mu & Sun 2011), Malimasa (Li 2013, Suzuki 2015a), and Yunnanese (*Yunnan Shengzhi* 58 1989) emerged in Tacheng Town, Weixi County, is to be considered in geolinguistics in particular. Additionally, Xue (2006) and Zhou (2018, forthcoming) report an existence of a peculiar mixed language based on Chinese due to language contacts with local Naxi and Khams Tibetan varieties in Annan Hamlet, Sanba Township, Shangri-La Municipality.

Administratively, the Tibetosphere of Yunnan consists of Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and its adjacent areas such as Gongshan Dulong and Nu Autonomous County and Lijiang Municipality. Three units— Shangri-La Municipality, Deqin County and Weixi Lisu Autonomous County— exist within Diqing Prefecture. This division reflects their historical territory to some extent. We have found two important centres for Tibetans: rGyalthang (i.e. Jiantang Town) in the Shangri-La Municipality, and nJol (i.e. Shengping Town) in Deqin County. The former is also an administratively central place for both the prefectural and municipal levels; meanwhile, this centre has played a historically important role in politics and economics. The latter is the centre of Deqin County, which functions as an economic centre for trade.

Within Yunnan Province, except for those living in Daan Township (Yongsheng County, Lijiang), Tibetans living outside Diqing Prefecture are descendants who recently emigrated from Diqing. According to He (2001:247) and local oral narratives, Tibetans in Daan are migrants from Tshawarong or sMarkhams in the Chamdo Municipality of TAR, just to the north of nJol.



Map 4: Principal areas in the Yunnan Tibetosphere of Yunnan

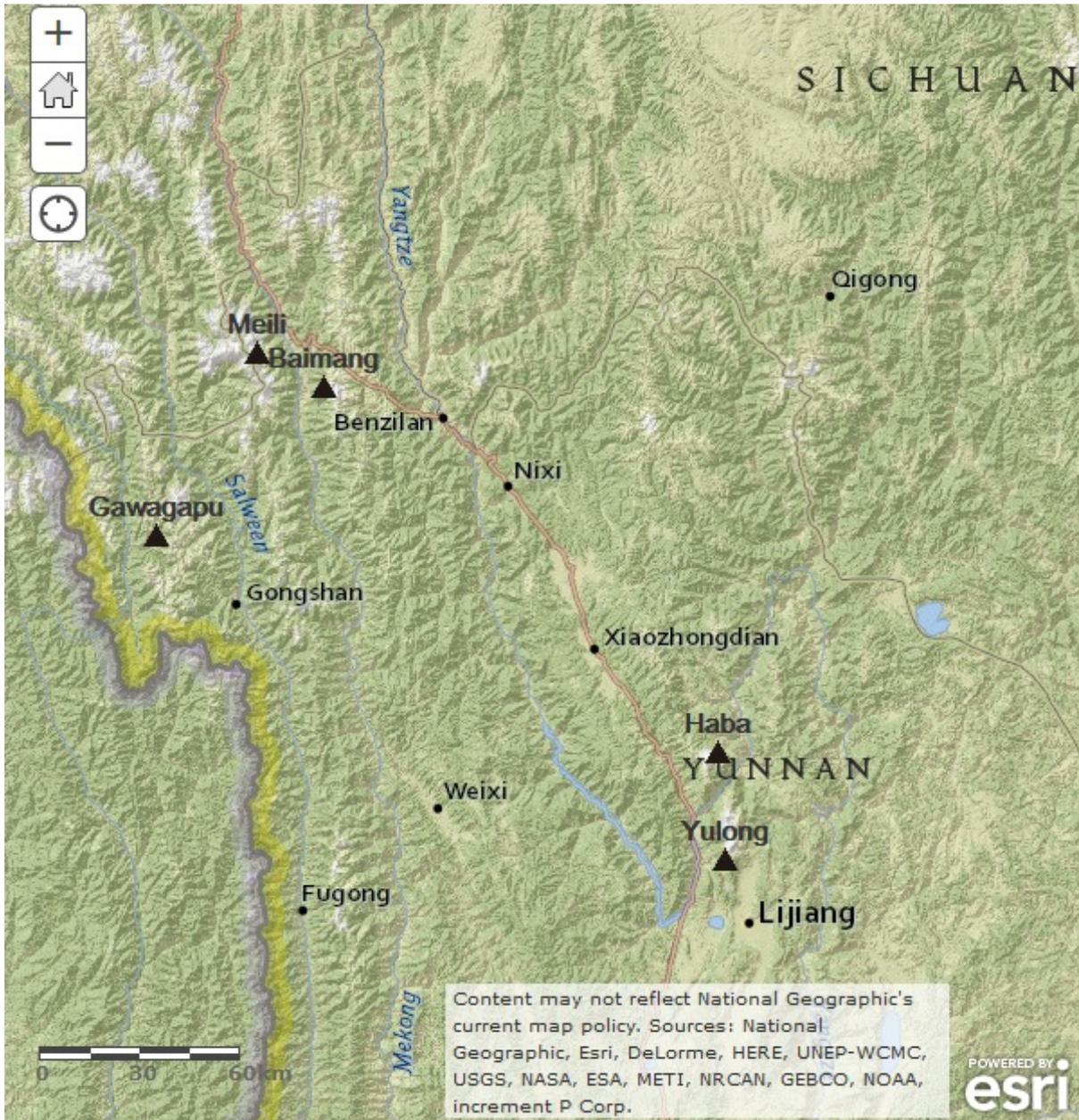
Map 4 displays principal Tibetan traditional names which are often mentioned in the monograph. The two main central areas, rGyalthang and nJol are marked with a large black circle, and the others in black are crucial for the present study: gYagrwa, gTormarong, Lamdo, sPomtserag, Nyishe, Bodgrong, Budy, Byagzhol, mThachu, Yangthang, and Daan.

A principal traffic route connects the two centres through Benzilan Town, which played the role of the station on the ancient tea-horse trade route to Tibet from Dali and Lijiang. The tea-horse trade route

had multiple routes; the road along the Jinshajiang River was frequented from the Lijiang up to Benzilan. Weixi County was inhabited by Tibetans; however, it did not play a central role in the traffic within the Tibetosphere. Rather, it is located in the boundary zone of multiple cultural areas, such as Tibetan, Lisu, Primi, and Naxi.

There are three principal traffic connections between the Yunnan Tibetosphere and the adjacent Tibetosphere. First, a route from rGyalhang directly to the north, which connects with Xiangcheng County of the Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in Sichuan, via the gTormarong area. Second, a route from Benzilan to Deirong along the Jinshajiang River. Third, a route from nJol to Mangkang County along the Lancangjiang River. However, historically, there are smaller routes connecting Yunnan with the adjacent areas, for example ancient tea-horse trade roads. They are so important that we consider them to be historical social connections of the Yunnan Tibetan area. However, since the present study focuses on the current status to see historical changes having occurred while around 100 years, detailed descriptions of ancient traffic environment are not provided.

According to Tibetan historical geography (see *'Dzam-gling rgyas-bshad*, ed. 1830; Wylie 1962, Karma rGyal-mtshan 2002), the Tibetosphere of Yunnan would correspond to the southernmost areas of three plateaux within six in mDo-khams: *sPo-'bor-sgang*, *sMar-khams-sgang*, and *Tsha-ba-sgang*. However, this geographical concept might date back to several hundred years ago; hence, it is complicated to refer to these traditional toponyms with a geolinguistic approach, which is based on present language data. Instead, watersheds can play a crucial role in dialectology in the Tibetosphere (Chamberlain 2015). There are three rivers flowing in this region: Jinshajiang ('Bri-chu), Lancangjiang (Zla-chu), and Nujiang (rGyal-mo rNgul-chu). The present analyses frequently mention these names. Map 5 displays these rivers as well as the principal mountain peaks.



Map 5: Geographic features of the Yunnan Tibetosphere

The external factors mentioned above can be related to the dialect classification of Yunnan Tibetan. I describe two principal dialect groups: Sems-kyi-nyila and sDerong-nJol.

The Sems-kyi-nyila group is spoken in the rGyalthang area and its surroundings, up to the Wengshui Hamlet and gTormarong Valley to the north, Byagzhol Valley alongside the Jinshajiang River to the west, and the central part of Weixi County as well as Lijiang Municipality to the south. Among the five subgroups of Sems-kyi-nyila, the Melung subgroup is considered to be a group of varieties which developed through heavy language contact with Naxi and Lisu. The rGyalthang subgroup has also, to some extent, been influenced by Naxi. The East Yunling Mountain subgroup is spoken from Nyishe Township to the eastern half area of Tacheng Town in Weixi along the Jinshajiang River. The dNgo subgroup is spoken in the zone of dialect contact in Sems-kyi-nyila and Chaphreng, the third dialect group in Yunnan Tibetan for which the principal distribution area is Xiangcheng County on the north of the Shangri-La Municipality. The Lamdo subgroup might have developed through language contact

with dialects of the sPomborgang (formerly called Muli-nDappa; see Suzuki 2018e for the appellation change) group spoken in the adjacent area to the east.

The sDerong-nJol group is spoken in most of Deqin County. As its name suggests, varieties of Deirong, the adjacent county to Deqin, also belong to this group. There are five subgroups, among which the West Yunling Mountain subgroup is distributed in the widest area along the Lancangjiang River. This subgroup includes various sound correspondences with several Written Tibetan (WrT) forms; hence, it is unlikely to form a single subgroup (Suzuki 2017f). The sPomtserag subgroup is mainly spoken within Benzilan, facing other subgroups of the sDerong-nJol group as well as the East Yunling Mountain subgroup of the Sems-kyi-nyila group. The gYagrwa subgroup is spoken in Yangla Township in the northeast of Deqin County, the northernmost area of the Tibetsphere of Yunnan connected with Mangkang County in TAR and Batang County on the opposite side of the Jinshajiang River. A traffic road connects to Benzilan. It forms an independent subgroup with dialects in this township; however, there is a possibility that similar dialects exist on the side of TAR. The Bodgrong subgroup is spoken in Bingzhongluo Township of Gongshan County. It is an enclaved area as a Tibetan-spoken community, and speakers are said to be immigrants from the area along the Lancangjiang River in Deqin County who relocated more than approximately 200 years ago. This subgroup could have a relationship with the West Yunling Mountain subgroup. The mBalhag subgroup is spoken in three hamlets— Bala, Secang, and Zhengrong— which can be considered as the most remote area from any administrative centres due to the bad traffic conditions. Dialects from this subgroup are surrounded by all three dialect groups.

It is also possible to investigate the undocumented history based on linguistic evidence. Unlike languages well-studied from dialectological and geolinguistic viewpoints, such as French (Gilliéron & Edmont 1902-10; Dauzat 1922), German (Wenker & Wrede 1895), Chinese (Grootaers 1994; Iwata 2009, 2012), and Japanese (Sibata 1969; Grootaers 1976; Tokugawa 1993), Tibetic languages have fewer historical descriptions which potentially contribute to the geolinguistic study. We can find a more detailed historical relationship in a given area by analysing linguistic features. In this regard, the nature of discussions in the monograph is different from the cases of other well-investigated languages to some extent.

We do not describe how to follow the methodology of geolinguistics or how to analyse linguistic phenomena for each of the 100 entries here. For this information, see relevant works containing various linguistic maps and analyses regarding the word forms and expressions of the Tibetic languages in Yunnan, listed as follows: Suzuki (2007b) for ‘pig’, ‘boar’, ‘sow’, and ‘piglets’, Suzuki (2008c) for ‘heart’, ‘sun’, and ‘moon’, Suzuki (2012e) for ‘pig’, Suzuki (2013b) for ‘rain’ and ‘wind’, Suzuki (2014c) for ‘one’, ‘two’, ‘eleven’, and ‘twelve’, Suzuki (2017c) for cognates of WrT *snang*. See also SAG I-V and VIII for the following word forms: ‘sun’ (Shirai et al. 2016; Suzuki 2016a), ‘rice’ (Suzuki et al. 2016ab; Suzuki 2016b), ‘milk’ (Ebihara et al. 2016; Suzuki 2016c), ‘wind’ (Iwasa et al. 2017; Suzuki 2017e), ‘iron’ (Kurabe et al. 2017), and ‘it rains’ (Shirai et al. 2018).

List of dialects

This is a list of the dialect names mentioned in the monograph in alphabetical order which follows the position of the *radical letter* in the Tibetan script. Several Chinese administrative names are different from what Wu (2009) mentions.

A dialect name is principally based on a Tibetan name of *xingzheng cun* ‘administrative village’ or *ziran cun* ‘hamlet’ (locally often called *she*). The list does not include *cun* in the column for the Chinese administrative name.

Dialect name	Chinese administrative name	Dialect class
Adma	格咱乡阿木	1d
Alangu	三坝乡安南	1a
Aga	格咱乡浪都阿高	1e
Basmad	佛山乡巴美	2a
Blosdod	虎跳峡镇鲁堆	1a
mBalhag	尼西乡巴拉	2e
Bodgrong	丙中洛乡日当	2d
Bodzhing	塔城镇巴珠白润	1b
sBrulyul	巴迪乡结义	2a
mBukha	尼西乡布喀	1b
Byagkar	建塘镇霞给	1a
Byagmdo	霞若乡相多	1b
Byagrunglung	塔城镇巴珠下龙农	1b
lCagsgong	羊拉乡甲功	2c
lCagspel	云岭乡佳碧	2a
lCagsphug	佛山乡江坡	2a
lCangnangteng	云岭乡九农顶	2a
Choswateng	小中甸乡吹亚顶	1a
Chulcang	塔城镇巴珠赤江	1b
Chumdolog	燕门乡春多乐	2a
Daan	大安乡下村	1c
Dimalo	棒当乡迪麻洛	2a
rDolateng	羊拉乡都拉顶	2c
sGogrong	奔子栏镇古龙	2b
sGogrags	燕门乡谷扎	2a
mGonangteng	升平镇雾浓顶	2a
Gongnong	攀天阁乡工农	1c
sGongnyang	燕门乡贡娘	2a
sGonyang	云岭乡果念	2a
sGorgang	尼西乡江东贵岗	1b
rGyalde	建塘镇吉迪	1a
Gyangmkhar	东旺乡习克	3a
Gyennyemphel	小中甸乡吉念批	1a
Jesha	小中甸乡吉沙	1a

Jiangdong	尼西乡江东胜里	1b
nJol	升平镇阿墩子	2a
Juja	尼西乡江东居住	1b
rKangdag	升平镇阿东工打	2a
mKharmgo	尼西乡肯古	1b
nKhorlo	塔城镇柯那	1c
Khrezhag	尼西乡开香	1b
Khyimphyuggong	小中甸乡期学谷	1a
sKobsteng	塔城镇格登	1c
sKyidzhing-zhol	五境乡吉仁水	1b
sKyidzhing-stod	五境乡吉仁	1b
Lamdo	格咱乡浪都义村	1e
Lamzang	格咱乡浪藏	1a
Lothong	巴迪乡洛通	2a
Melung	保和镇、永春乡	1c
Meyong	升平镇明永	2a
Mortags	燕门乡木达	2a
Myigzur	建塘镇尼汝	1a
gNamlha	尼西乡南哈	1b
Nagskerags	格咱乡纳格拉	1d
gNasgsar	小中甸乡奶思	1a
gNasstod	建塘镇奶都	1a
dNgo	格咱乡翁上	1d
sNgonshod	格咱乡翁水	3a
dNgulphung	云岭乡红坡	2a
Nyangye	升平镇阿东娘义	2a
Nyishar	建塘镇尼史	1a
sNyingthong	燕门乡尼通	2a
Omachukha	建塘镇旺池卡	1a
dPadong	燕门乡巴东	2a
dPariteng	云岭乡八里达	2a
Phula	东旺乡普吕	3a
Phuri	格咱乡普上	1d
Sakar	燕门乡斯嘎	2a
Semszong	霞若乡石茸	1b
gSertshong	东旺乡色仓	1a
Sharthang	云岭乡西当	2a
Shingkhugteng	小中甸乡申科顶	1a
Shingphungthong	塔城镇说朋通	1b
rTaphogong	奔子栏镇打扑贡	1b
mThachu	塔城镇英都湾	1c
Thangsmad	尼西乡汤满	1b
Thangmphel	小中甸乡塘批	1a
Thangsteng	拖顶乡拖顶	1b
Thangstod	尼西乡汤堆	1b

bTsanri	东旺乡争仁	3a
rTsedod	升平镇阿东子都	2a
rTsegnyis	格咱乡孜尼	1a
rTserong	格咱乡争茸	1d
rTsethong	五境乡泽通	1b
rTsezhing	升平镇阿东直仁	2a
Tshareteng	云岭乡查里顶	2a
Tsharethong	云岭乡查里通	2a
Tshodrug	燕门乡茨中	2a
Tshokhathong	霞若乡茨卡通	1b
mTshomgolung	建塘镇错古龙	1a
mTshongu	格咱乡初古	1a
rTswamarteng	尼西乡祖莫顶	1b
Xinlian	东旺乡新联	3a
Xuehua	大具乡雪花	1a
Yangthang	小中甸镇小中甸	1a
Yarkha (Nyishe)	尼西乡页卡	1b
Yarkha (Yanmen)	燕门乡叶卡	2a
gYaglam	奔子栏镇亚浪	1b
Yamnying	奔子栏镇永泥	2b
gYanggril	云岭乡永支二村（简称永支）	2a
gYanggril-3	云岭乡永支三村	2a
Yebzhi	奔子栏镇叶日	2b
gYegbam	云岭乡雨崩	2a
Yulzhing	霞若乡月仁	1b
Zhollam	攀天阁乡勺洛	1c

100 Linguistic Maps of the Swadesh Word List

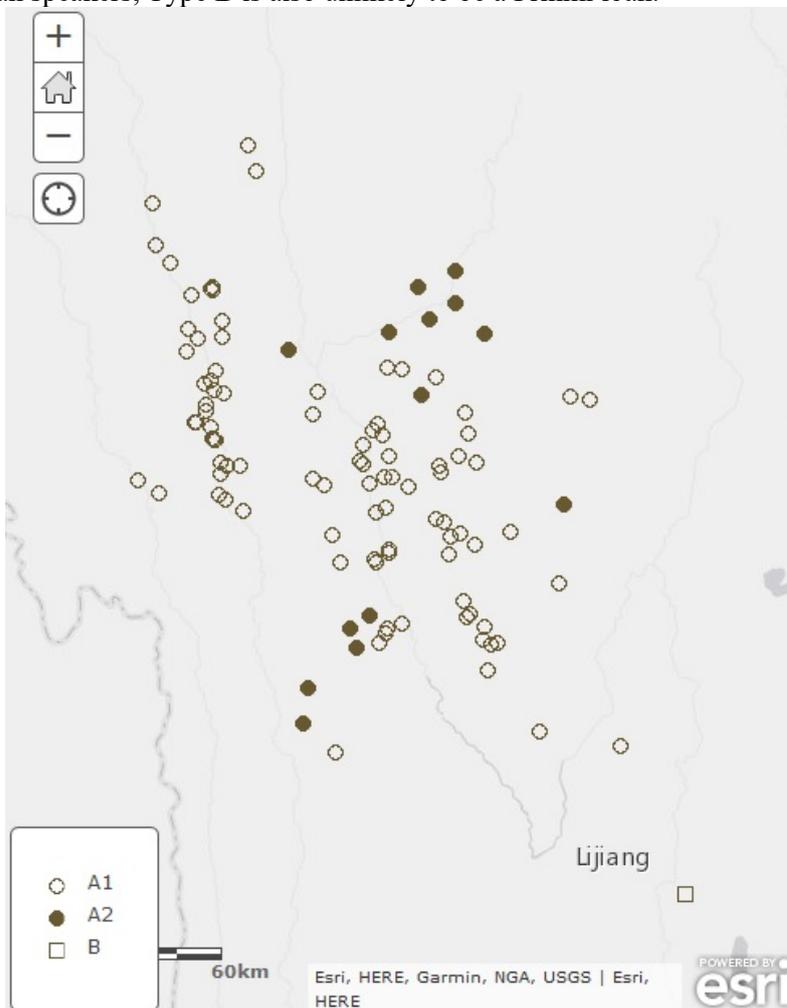
1 I (first person pronoun singular absolutive)

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *nga*-type
 - A1 /ŋa/-type
 - A2 non-/ŋa/-type
- B /ʔã/-type

There are two forms: one is almost pervasive, having a correspondence with WrT *nga* ‘I’ (Type A). Type B is superficially similar to Chinese *an* 俺 ‘I’; however, it is also possible to consider the form of Type B to be a cognate of WrT *’u* ‘we’.

Type A is attested pervasively in the Tibetic languages. Here, the difference of the vowel is illustrated, which reflects the sound correspondence of the open rhyme *a*. The distribution of A1 and A2 seems to be an ABA distribution with a centre of rGyalthang, however, considering the situation outside the map, the distribution of A2 in the north is enlarged, and the central area of A2 is located in Chaphreng County in Kandze Prefecture, just to the north of the Shangri-La Municipality. Type B is only attested in Daan. Several Tibeto-Burman languages, such as Prinmi (Lanping) /ɛ⁵⁵/ and Lyuzu /æ⁵³/ (Huang ed. 1992), use similar forms. However, this is unlikely to be a loan word. Traditionally, other than Yi, Naxi, and Tibetans, Daan Township has been inhabited by the Han Chinese; however, Naxi has functioned as their lingua franca. Judging from the geographical distribution and historical migration of Daan speakers, Type B is also unlikely to be a Prinmi loan.

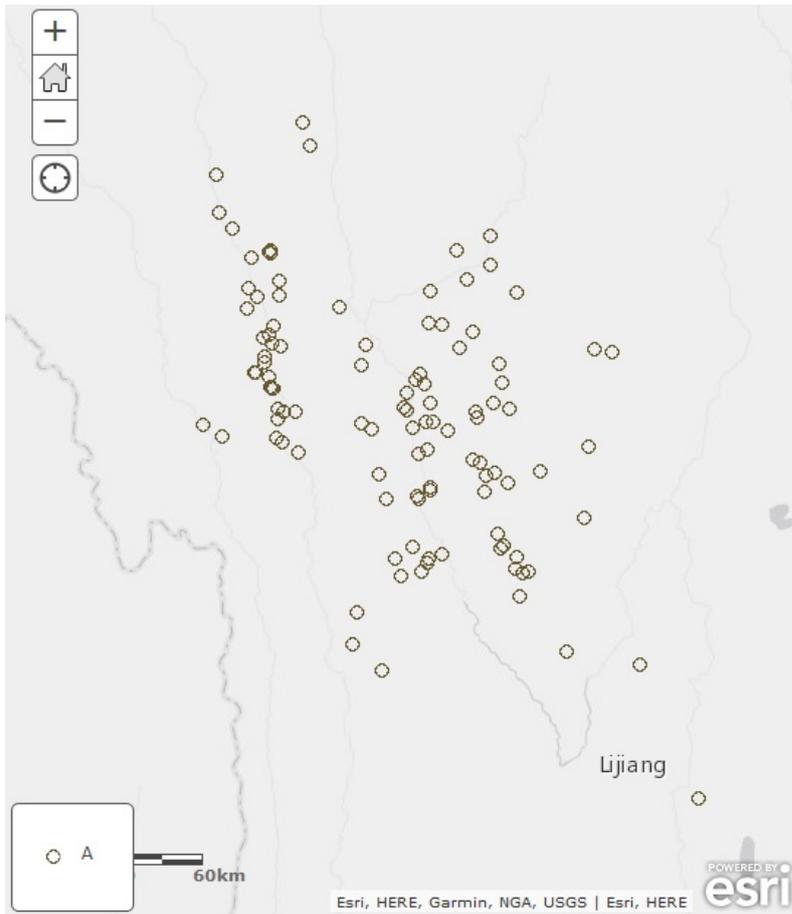


MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘I’.

2 You (second person pronoun singular absolutive)

There is a single pandialectal word corresponding to WrT *khyod* ‘you’; thus, there is no need to classify word forms.

This word form is mentioned by Tournadre (2005) as one of the words which show peculiarity in the Tibetic languages within Tibeto-Burman. Differences are attested in the phonetic form. The initial has a variation, for example /tɕ^h, ts^h, ɕ^h/, of which /tɕ^h/ is found most frequently. In some cases, we can find the rhyme /ɕʔ/, which seems to correspond to WrT *khyed* ‘you’ (honorific form of *khyod*); however, it is a regular sound correspondence with WrT *od* rhyme in a given dialect.



MAP: Word form of ‘you’ (monotonous)

3 We (first person pronoun plural absolutive)

The word forms are classified as follows:

A WrT 'u-type

- A2 disyllabic form as /'fio ts^hə/, /'ʔa s^heʔ/
- A4 quadrisyllabic form (any syllable components included)
- AKT trisyllabic form as /'ʔa ko ts^hɛ/, /'ʔa ko sō/
- AKK trisyllabic form as /'ʔa go kē/, /'ʔa gu kēj/, /'ʔa ʔo ʔkē/, /'ʔa wo kē/
- AKB trisyllabic form as /'ʔa go na/, /'ʔa gu kēj/
- AKR trisyllabic form as /'ʔa ku ʔa/, /'ʔa kə ʔsi/, /'ʔo: ji ʔa/
- ANK trisyllabic form as /'ʔa ŋaʔ kũ/, /'ʔa na kũj/
- ANR trisyllabic form as /'ʔa ŋa: ʔa/
- ARK trisyllabic form as /'ʔə ŋɖa xa/
- ART trisyllabic form as /'ʔa ʔdə sō/
- ADD trisyllabic form as /'ʔA dzɛ ʔdze/

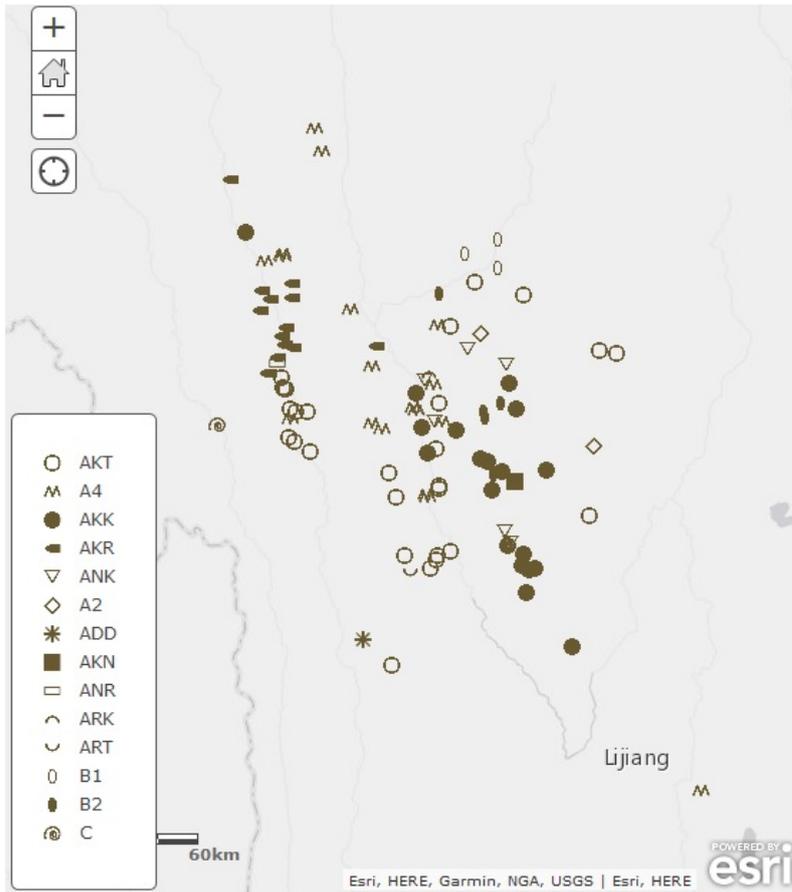
B WrT nga-type

- B1 disyllabic form (mainly with WrT *tsho*)
- B2 trisyllabic form

C WrT rang tsho-type

This word is the example with the most variegated forms among Swadesh's 100 words. However, there are just three roots corresponding to the following WrT forms: 'u 'we' (Type A), *nga* 'I' (Type B), and *rang* 'self' (Type C). Type A is further divided into many subclassifications depending on the syllables following the root. The word forms for 'we' should be connected to the form for the 'I' first person singular pronoun; however, it is totally different from the form displayed in **1 I**.

The widespread form is, unlike the form for 'I', Type A. Most dialects in Yunnan distinguish an inclusive form from the exclusive counterpart, and here the data is based on the former. Type B is mainly used for exclusive; however, some dialects use it as an inclusive form. Type A4 includes a compound 'we (A2)' + 'all (see **9 All**)'. Though the lexical variation is rich, Types AKK and AKR seem to have distribution areas which concentrate in the rGyalthang and nJol regions respectively. Types AKT and A4 show a wider distribution around Types AKK and AKR.



MAP: Classification of the word forms of 'we'

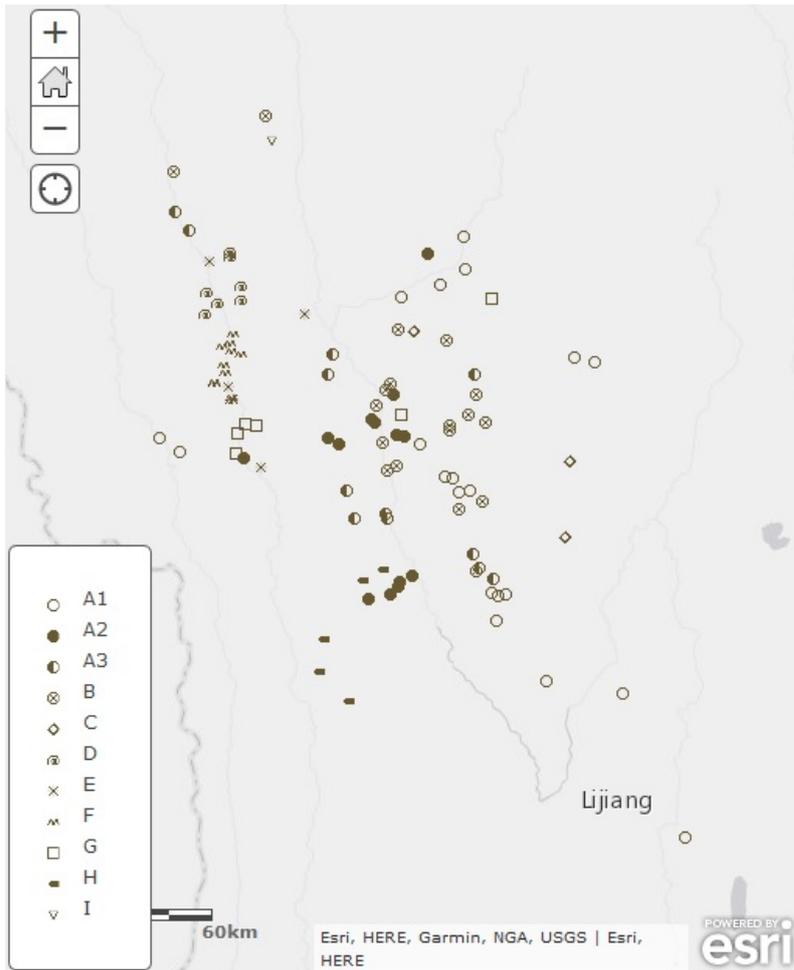
4 This (proximal demonstrative pronoun)

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *'di*-type
 - A1 /ⁿd/-type
 - A2 /n/-type
 - A3 WrT *e 'di* or *a 'di*-type
- B W/O-type (/wo nə/, /ʔo nə/, etc.)
- C T/C-type (/cə wa/, /tje/, etc.)
- D /ʔa dzi/-type
- E /ʔa kə/-type
- F /ji/-type
- G WrT *kho*-type
- H /ma/-type
- I others

There are several roots used for 'this'. Types A and B are likely to have the same root (WrT *'di*). Type C might be related to WrT *de* 'that'. Types D, E, F, H and I are of unclear origin. Type G is the same as the third person pronoun, which is diverted to or merged into a demonstrative counterpart.

The distribution of each form presents a geographical continuum. The distribution of Type A1 is scattered within the whole Yunnan Tibetan area, and the others display distribution by area: A2, A3, and B are mainly found in the rGyalthang area and its surroundings; Types D and F, in the area alongside the Lancangjiang River; Type C, just in the eastern periphery of the rGyalthang area; Type E, in a marginal zone of the nJol area; Type G, in the central area of the map in a scattered way; Type H, in the central area of Weixi County (dialects belonging to the Melung subgroup); and Type I, just in the gYagrwa dialect.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'this'

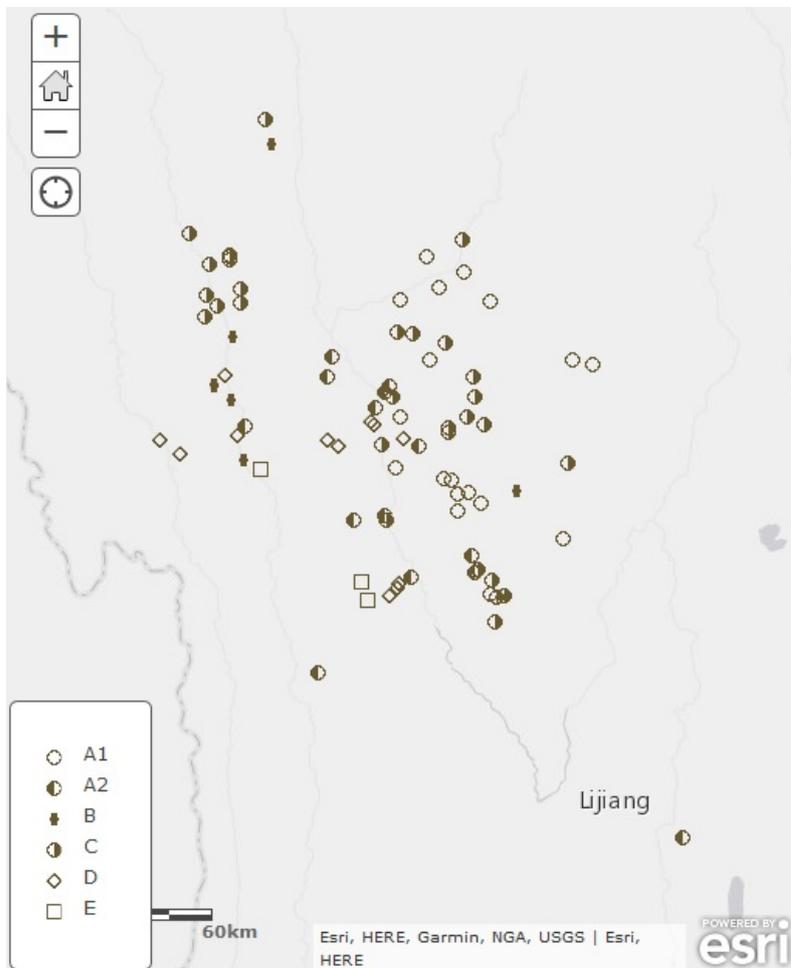
5 That (distal demonstrative pronoun)

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *de*-type
 - A1 monosyllabic form
 - A2 polysyllabic form
- B WrT *kho*-type
- C O/U-type (/ʔo tə/, /wo tə/, /ʔa tə/, /ʔu li/, /ʔu dzi/, etc.)
- D WrT *phar*-type
- E others

There are several roots used for ‘that’. Types A and C are likely to have the same root (WrT *de*). See also 4 **This**. Type B is the same as the third person pronoun, which is diverted to or merged into a demonstrative counterpart. Type D is a nearly pandialectal form, which corresponds to a distal demonstrative pronoun in WrT.

The distribution of each form presents a geographical continuum. However, the distribution of Types A and C is not clear-cut. Type D is found in the central area of the map, in two parts of the area along the Jinshajiang River and a part of the area along the Lancangjiang River.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘that’.

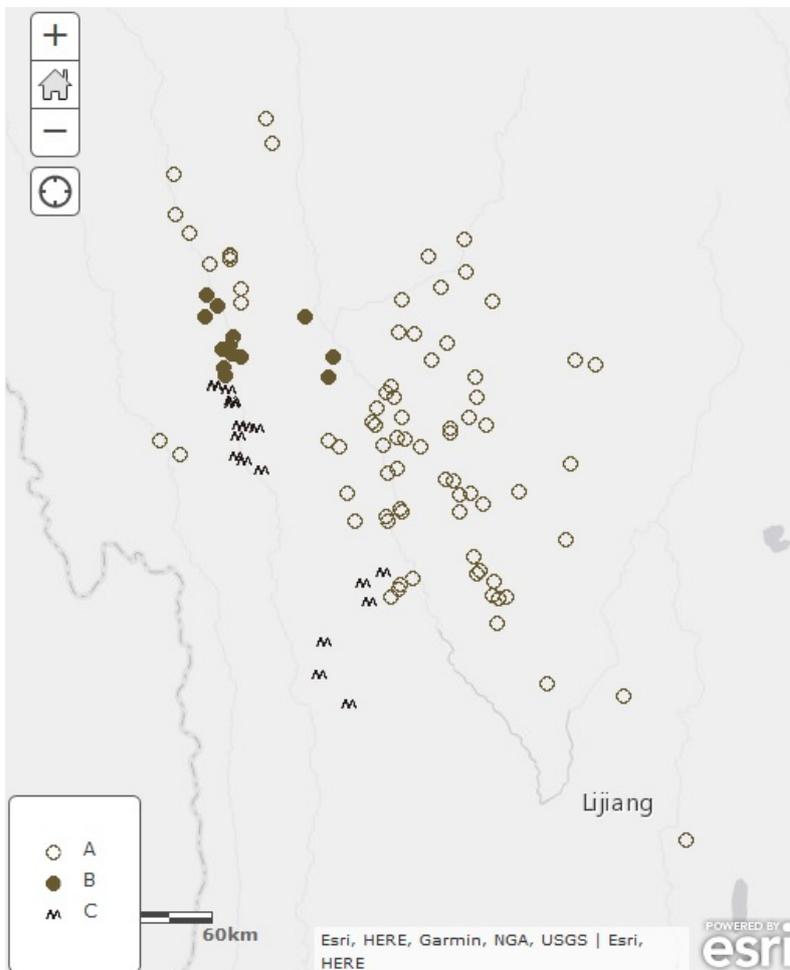
6 Who (interrogative word for persons)

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *su*-type
- B / ϵ /-type
- C WrT *gang*-type

There are three forms used for ‘who’. Types A and C correspond to WrT words. However, Type C is peculiar to the Yunnan Tibetan area. This WrT form is principally used for things such as what ‘what’, not for persons. Type B is likely to be a variation of Type A; however, it is still of unclear origin. It mainly has a / ϵ / initial, younger speakers of dialects located to the west of the Lancangjiang River use a / ξ / initial. See Ikeda & Pad-ma mTsho-mo (2014).

Type A is the most widespread form in other areas than the Yunnan Tibetan. Type B is found in the nJol and sPomtserag areas. Type C is mainly used in the lower area along the Lancangjiang River as well as Melung. They two do not form a linguistic continuum, and Lisu is spoken between them. However, several words are shared by dialects from these areas; hence, we should carefully examine the relationships between them. Cf. **65 Walk**.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘who’

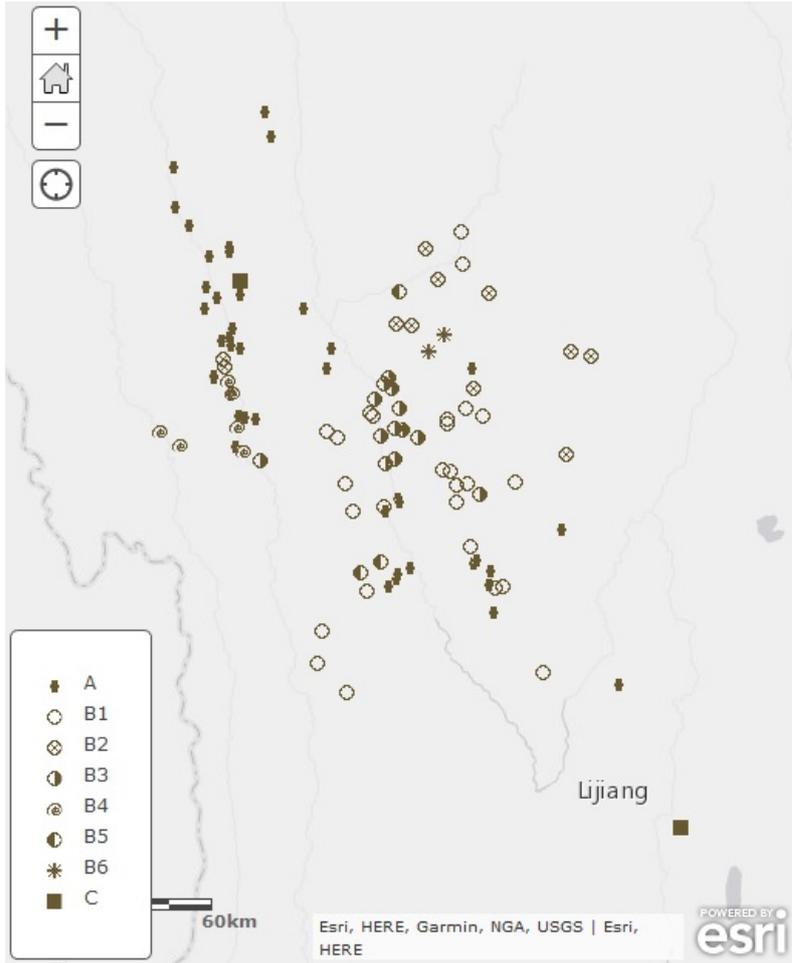
7 What (interrogative word for things)

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *chi*-type
- B WrT *ga(ng)*-type
 - B1 KD-type (/ka de/, /ka ⁿde/, /ka ⁿdzo/ etc.)
 - B2 KR/L-type (/ka re/, /ka le/, etc.)
 - B3 KZ-type (/ka zo/)
 - B4 KN-type (/ka nə/)
 - B5 monosyllabic form with /k/-initial
 - B6 others
- C AC-type (/ʔa ^htəə/)

There are mainly three forms for ‘what’, for which Types A and B occupy the majority in Yunnan Tibetan. Type A corresponds with WrT *chi* ‘what’. It has an unaspirated counterpart, *ci*, as an archaic form, and it appears in Type C. Type B, corresponding to another WrT word, *gang* ‘what, how’, has many subcategories depending on the second syllable. Forms with a prenasal in the second syllable of Type B1 might be related to those of B4 in terms of the development from prenasalisation to a nasal initial.

Type A distributes is distributed throughout the area, especially in the north-western part of the map. In Tibetic languages in Khams, Type A is frequently attested; Type B is thus a local feature found just in the southern part of Khams. Type C is only found in Daan. Even though Types B1 and B4 are phonetically similar to each other, their distribution is not mutually related from a geographic aspect.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'what'

8 Not (negative verbal prefix)

This case does not present a difference in word forms, but the number of negative prefixes. There are two main groups as follows:

A two prefixes (WrT *myi* and *ma*)

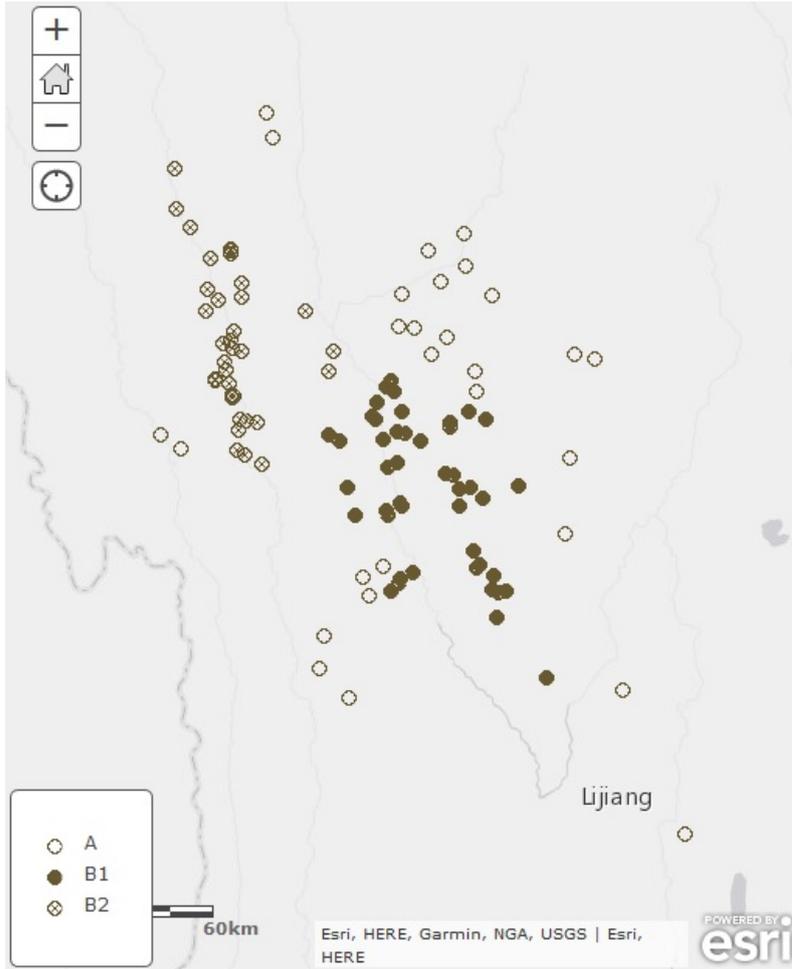
B three prefixes (WrT *myi*, *ma*, and *gar*)

B1 *gar* is almost grammaticalised

B2 *gar* only appears in some fixed verbs

This topic is discussed in Suzuki & Lozong Lhamo (2017). Type A is the basic system in the Tibetic languages; however, in Yunnan Tibetan, Types B and C occupy the majority, and Type A is only found in the periphery. For the usage and descriptive analysis of *gar*, the third negative prefix, see Suzuki & Lozong Lhamo (2017). Barteo (2007) reports another variety of negation form regarding gTormarong (sPangteng dialect; a.k.a. Dongwang), which is analysed as Type A based on my research because the issue discussed here is the existence of *gar*.

Suzuki & Lozong Lhamo (to appear) provide a hypothesis to regard the use of *gar* as a grammaticalisation from an interrogative word to a negative prefix. In this sense, Type B2 is at a beginning stage of grammaticalisation. It is also attested in some dialects spoken in Mangkang and Zuogong Counties in TAR; hence, the geographical continuum of B2 is much wider. The emergence of Type B is an innovation of dialects spoken in Southern Khams; however, the origin of Type B is not clearly explained at present. It is also noteworthy that this grammatical phenomenon is not shared with the Melung subgroup even though it belongs to the same dialect group as rGyalthang Tibetan: the Sems-kyi-nyila group.



MAP: Classification of the negative markers' number and usage

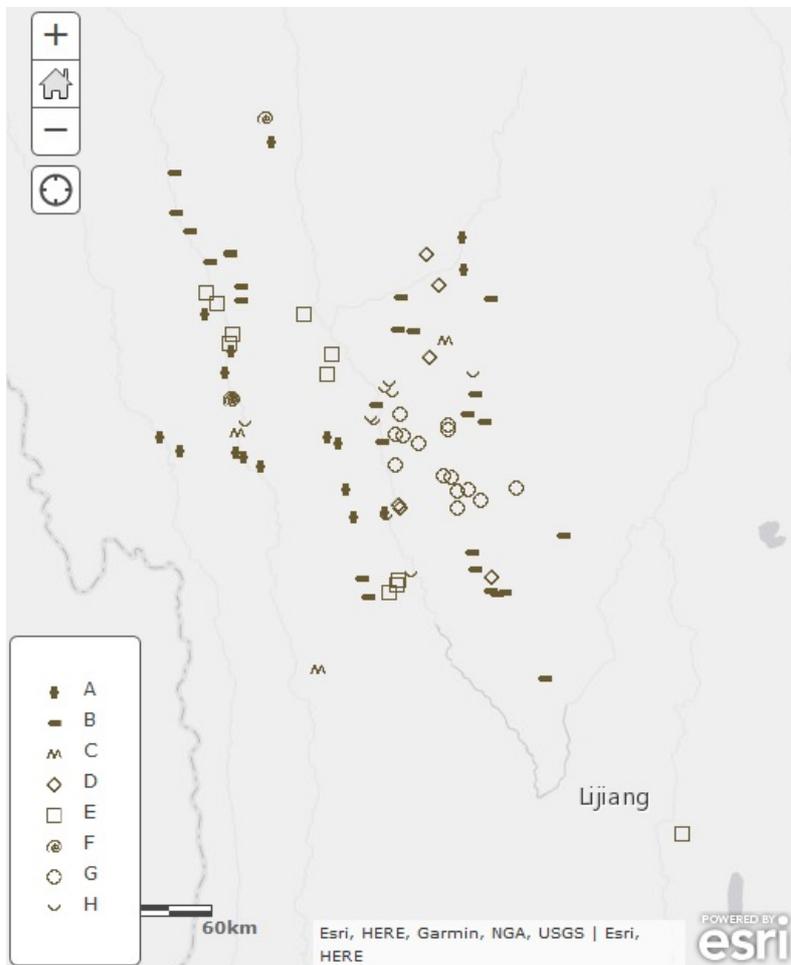
9 All

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *tshang ma*-type
- B WrT *kun*-type (including /k/- and /g/-initial)
- C with an interrogative word (WrT *gang*)
- D L/R-type (including /l/- or /r/-initial)
- E J-type (/ji: ^htã/, /ji: tewaʔ/, etc.)
- F TC-type (/taw tei:/, etc.)
- G ST-type (/εñ te^he/, etc.)
- H others

This word has various forms. There are two words which correspond to WrT forms: *tshang ma* ‘all’ (Type A) and *kun* ‘all’ (Type B). Type C is an expression including a WrT interrogative word *gang* ‘what’ (cf. **6 Who** and **7 What**). The other types are of unclear origin.

All the word forms appear in a scattered way, among which Types A and B are found in a relatively wide area. Types C and D are minorities and mainly found surrounding the rGyalthang area. Type F is also a minority, found only in the rDolateng dialect. Types E and G have geographically continuous but limited areas: along the main traffic route between nJol and rGyalthang. A part of this word might be related to the form of **3 We**, which is used for a plural or collective marker.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘all’

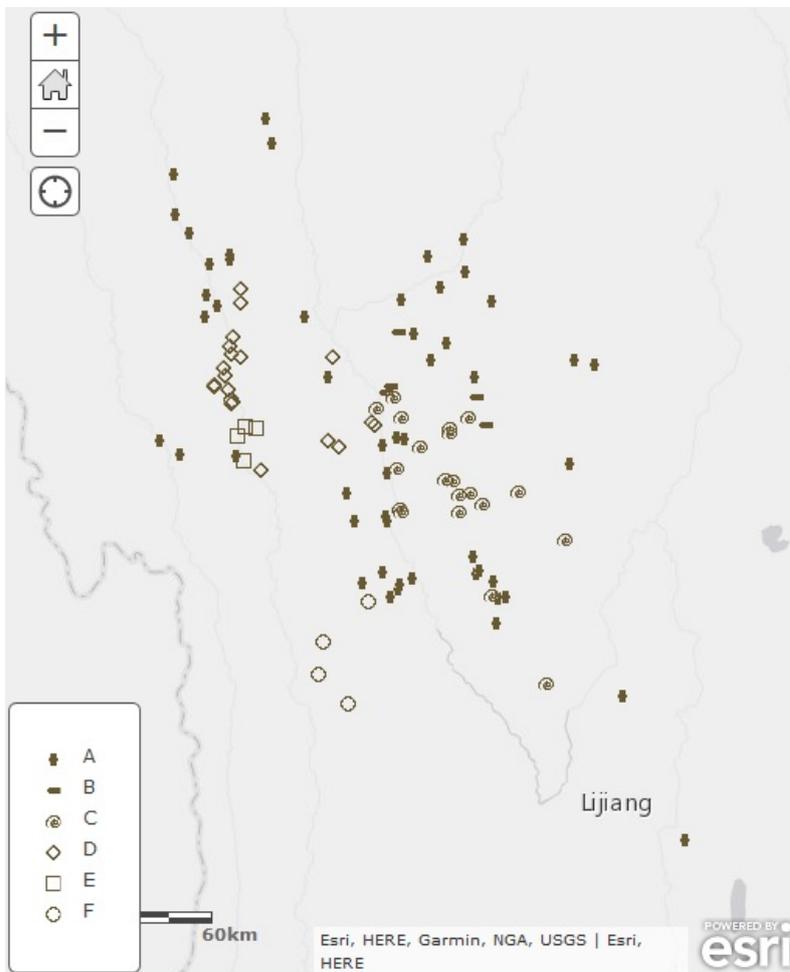
10 Many

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *mang po*-type
- B WrT 'ga' re-type (/ᵐgə rə/, etc.)
- C WrT *rgyas pa*-type (/ᵐdʒe: pa/, etc.)
- D KC-type (/ko tɛa/, /wo tɛa/, etc.)
- E NM-type (/ᵐũ mo/, etc.)
- F others

There are more than five forms used for 'many', of which three correspond to WrT forms: *mang po* 'many' (Type A), 'ga' re 'some' (Type B), and *rgyas pa* 'fat' (Type C). The last form is also related to **95 Full**. The others are local words of unclear origin. Type F includes such forms as /la ma/ or /teᵐo ᵐpᵐɛ:/ of unclear origin. Type A is nearly pervasive within Tibetic languages.

Type A is widespread, and it can be used even in the several dialects which use Type B or Type C. Type C is mainly found in the rGyalthang area, and Type D in the nJol area. Type F is found in dialects of the Melung subgroup.

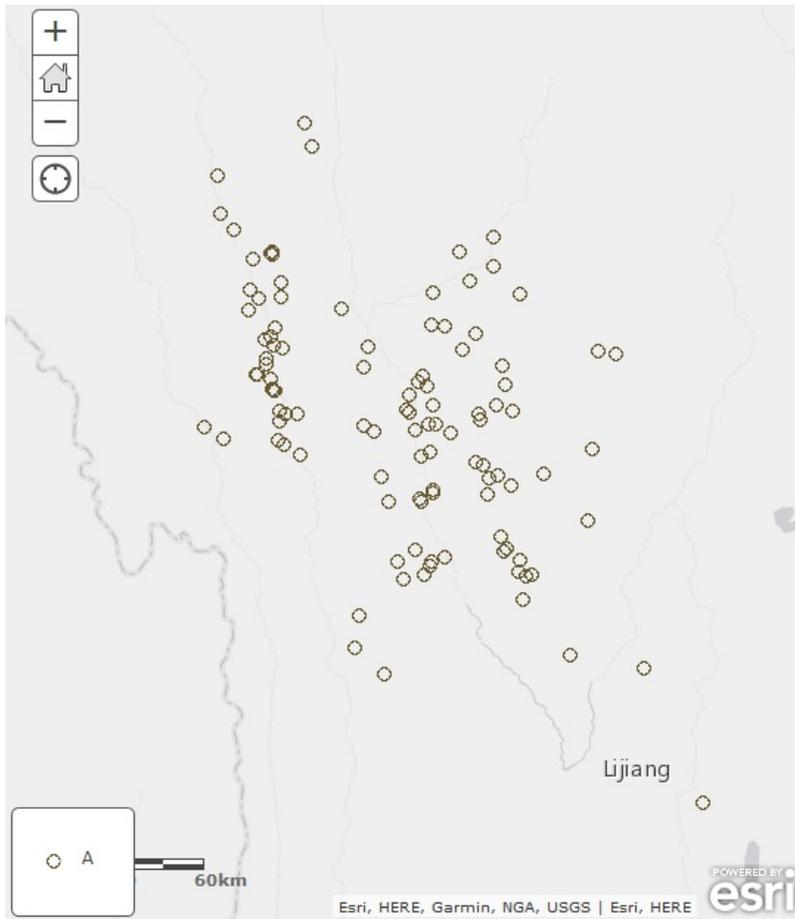


MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'many'

11 One

This is a single pandialectal word corresponding to WrT *gcig*; thus, there is no need to classify word forms.

If we consider the regularity of the sound correspondence, the word forms for ‘one’ can be classified into a regular sound correspondence and an irregular counterpart. The irregularity generally appears in the rGyalthang area and its surrounding areas. When a derivation form for ‘eleven’ (‘ten’ + ‘one’) is concerned, differences are attested as presented in Suzuki (2014): the morpheme ‘one’ in ‘eleven’ either changes the initial or does not. See the discussion of Suzuki (2014) for more details.



Map: Word forms for ‘one’ (monotonous).

12 Two

The word forms are classified as follows:

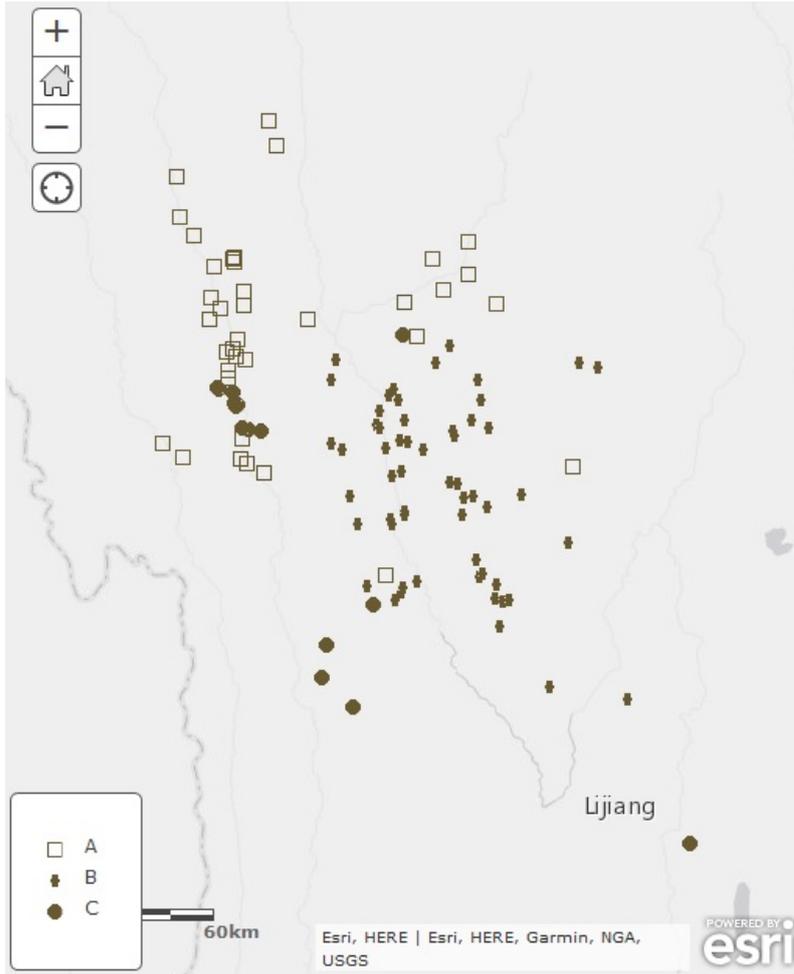
A WrT *gnyis*-type (/ŋ/-type)

B /n/-type

C /m/-type

There are three forms for ‘two’, of which one has a straightforward sound correspondence to WrT *gnyis* is /ŋ/ (Type A). This is pervasive in Tibetic languages except for some dialects lacking the phoneme /ŋ/, for example, Sangdam (Suzuki 2012b), Bragkhoglung (Suzuki 2012g), sMarkhams (2018a), and Balti (Sprigg 2002). In these exceptional varieties, /ŋ/ in other languages consistently corresponds to /n/ or /ŋj/. However, no dialects belonging to the exception are found in Yunnan Tibetan. In this case, Type B is just an exceptional sound correspondence. Type C is an extreme case if /ŋ/ can correspond to /m/. However, there is a possibility that Type C has a different origin than WrT *gnyis*. For instance, the mThachu dialect uses Type A as the number ‘two’, and Type C as a numeral accompanied by a noun. However, this is not true in the sBrulyul dialect, in which Type C appears when it is a morpheme forming a part of ‘twelve’ (‘ten’ + ‘two’). See Suzuki (2009bd, 2014c) for detailed discussion.

Type A has its principal distribution in the northern area of the map, which expands to the connected Tibetosphere. Type B mainly appears in the rGyalthang area as well as the area along the Jinshajiang River. Type C is interposed by Type A in the area along the Lancangjiang River. However, some dialects using Type A located to the south of Type C use the /m/-type in ‘twelve’; thus, these dialects are likely to have used Type C even for ‘two’. Interestingly, the initial for ‘two’ is quite similar to the case in **18 Human**, especially for Types B and C. The word ‘human’, however, must have a regular sound correspondence with WrT *mi* with /m/.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'two'

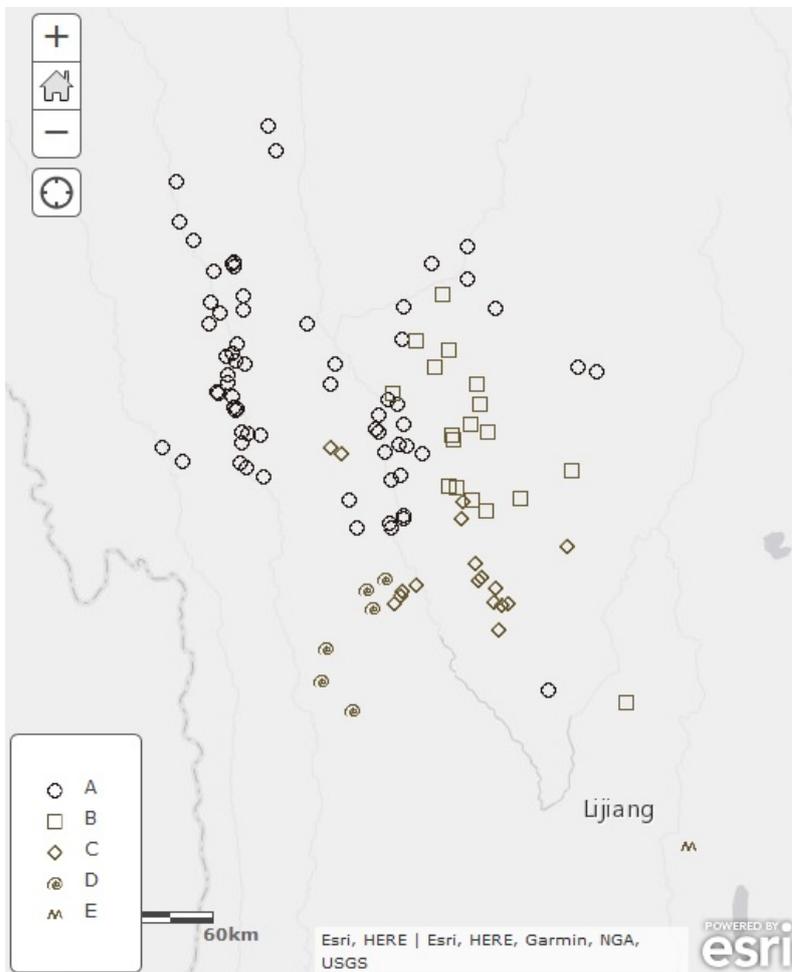
13 Big

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *che*-type (/tɕʰə̃ fiu/, /tɕʰə̃ gɛ̃/, etc.)
- B BL-type (/ʰba la/, /ʰbə̃ lɛ̃/, etc.)
- C DD-type (/ʰda ʰde/, /ʰde na/, etc.)
- D /ʔa dzi/-type
- E /ʰtsʰo/-type

There are five word forms, in which one corresponds to WrT *che* ‘big’ (Type A). WrT has another form *chen* ‘big’; however, it is rarely found in Yunnan Tibetan. Type A includes forms with various suffixes, for example *po* and *rgan*. The other forms are regarded as local forms. The other types are of unclear origin, of which Type E might be related to WrT *chen* because several examples display a sound correspondence between WrT *c/ch/j* and denti-alveolar affricates as well as between a WrT nasal final and prenasalisation. CF. **56 Bite**.

Type A principally appears in the northern area as well as the areas along the Jinshajiang and Lancangjiang Rivers. Type B is used in the central rGyalthang area and on its north, in rGyalthang and dNgo subgroups. Type C is found on the south of rGyalthang as well as the mThachu area. Type D is employed in the Melung subgroup. Type E exclusively appears in Daan.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘big’

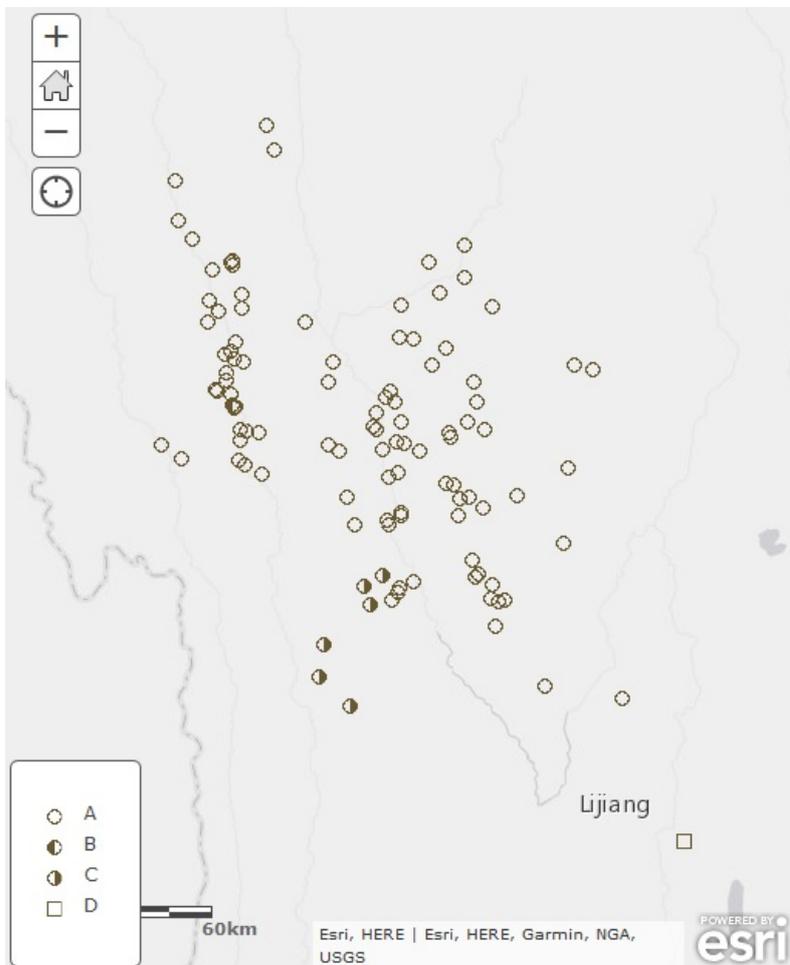
14 Long

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *ring* + suffix
- B WrT *rgyang ring po*-type
- C WrT *ring* followed by another syllable
- D /da/-type

There are four types used for ‘long’. Types A, B, and C are mutually related in terms of the use of the common WrT root *ring* ‘long’. Type B is, indeed, used in many dialects of Yunnan Tibetan in the sense of ‘far, distant’, but not ‘long’. Type C has a particular second syllable such as /^hdzo:/ and /teo:/; hence, it is separate from Type A. This is just a shared innovation within the subgroup; at present, there are no other similar examples found in the given area. Type D is of unclear origin. Type A includes various pronunciations; however, they are not reflected on the map. See Suzuki (2009c, 2011c).

Type A is nearly pandialectal. Type C is attested in the dialects belonging to the Melung subgroup, and the other two types are only found in one variety for each. Types B and D just appear in Yarkha (Yanmen) and Daan respectively.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘long’

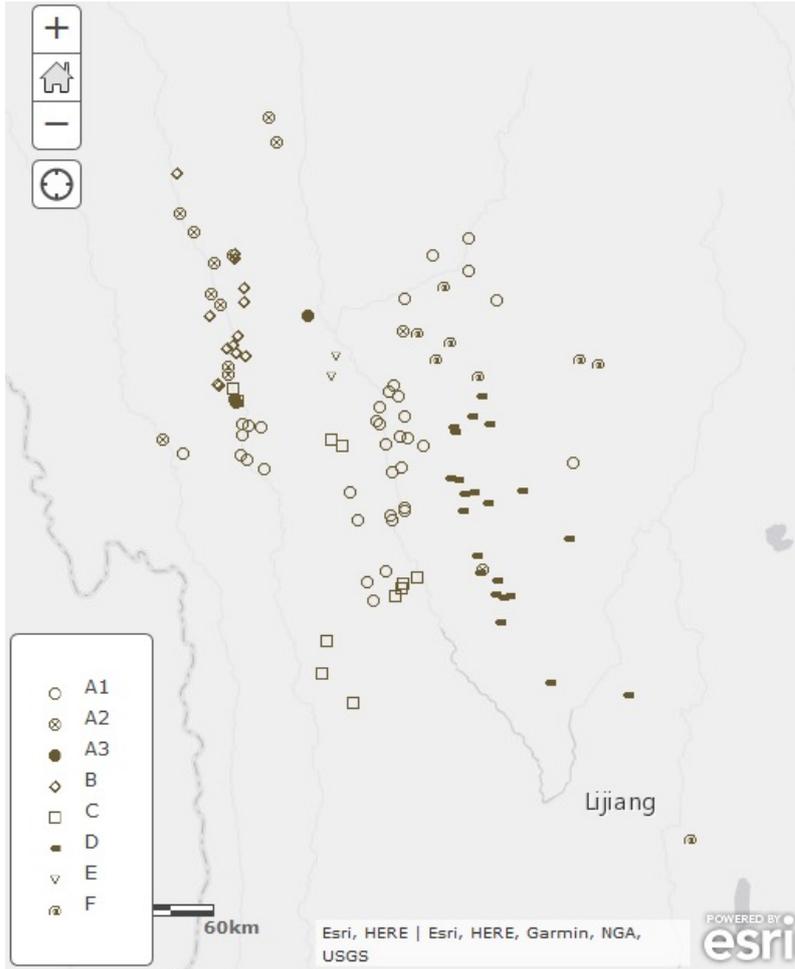
15 Small

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *chung*-type
 - A1 reduplicated form
 - A2 root only
 - A3 followed by WrT *nyung*
- B /ka ka/-type
- C S-type (/ei ka/, /ei mi/)
- D M-type (/me me/, /mi mje/, etc.)
- E D-type (/dʒi dʒʌ/, etc.)
- F TS-type (/tsə ka/, /ts^hõ/)

There are six word forms, in which Type A corresponds to WrT *chung* ‘small’. This word is frequently employed as a reduplicated form (A1). Other forms lack WrT correspondences but are widely used for words denoting ‘a little’ or ‘a few’.

Type A1 is mainly found in the central area of the map, especially along the Jinshajiang River. Type A2 mainly appears in the north-western area, together with Type B. Type C is distributed in two places: inside the Byagzhol valley and Melung. Type D is widely attested within the rGyalthang area. Type F appears to the north of rGyalthang, in the dNgo and Lamdo subgroups. Type E is a minority, only found in sPomtserag. Type F is used in other dialects and means ‘a little’. Thus, the dialects using Type F for ‘small’ are likely to have experienced a semantic change or expansion from ‘a little’ to ‘small’.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'small'

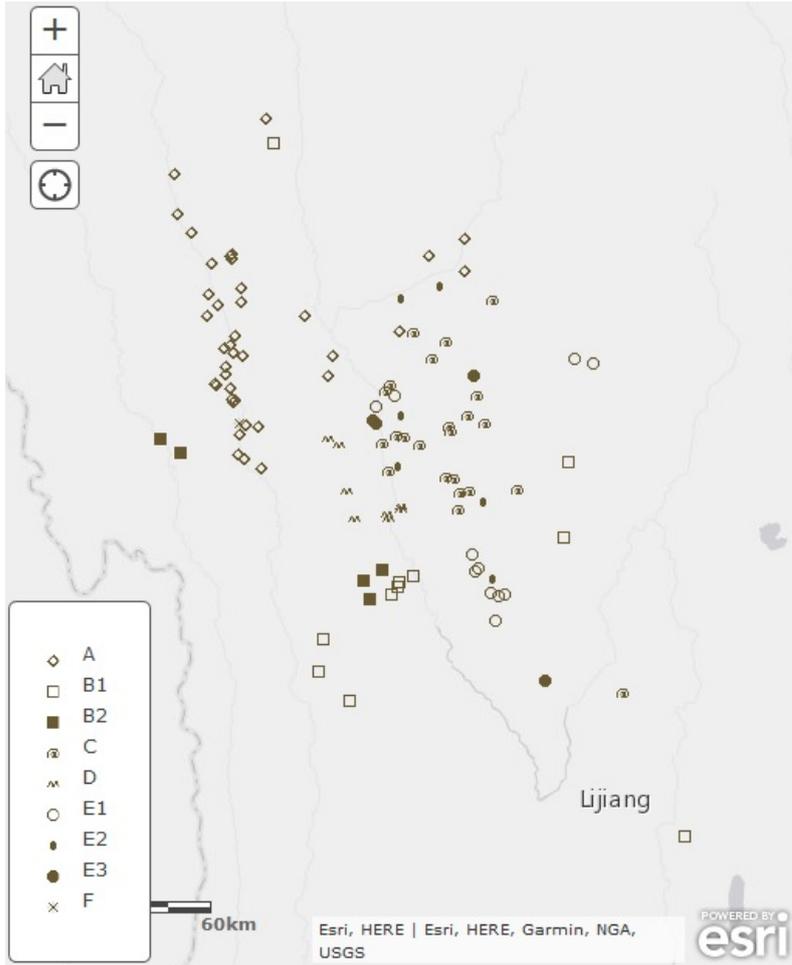
16 Woman

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *bu (mo) nag*-type
- B WrT *bu mo*-type
 - B1 WrT *bu mo*-type
 - B2 WrT *bu mo* followed by another syllable
- C WrT *a ma*-type
- D WrT *mi nyung*-type
- E WrT *nag cha*-type
 - E1 WrT *nag cha*-type
 - E2 WrT *nag cha bu mo*-type
 - E3 WrT *nag cha* followed by another syllable
- F /a ge/-type

There are many word forms used for ‘woman’ in WrT as well as spoken varieties (Tournadre & Suzuki forthcoming). Type A is one of the typical words for ‘woman’ in WrT, and Type B originally denotes ‘girl’ or ‘daughter’. Type C’s *a ma* means ‘mother’, Type D means ‘small person’, and Type E means ‘black one’.

Type A is mainly attested in the north-western area of the map, and the other forms are found in the rGyalthang area and its surrounding areas. Type B mainly appears in the periphery of the rGyalthang area. Type C is used in the rGyalthang and dNgo subgroups from rGyalthang to its northern surroundings. Type D is mainly attested inside Byagzhol Valley. Type E is found on the periphery of the rGyalthang area. In the rGyalthang area, we can analyse the distribution of Types C and E by applying the ABA distribution rule. The original form for ‘woman’ in this region is Type E; it is replaced by Type C in the central area. Type C principally denotes ‘aunt’ in this region, and it is used for a term to address term women in general.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'woman'

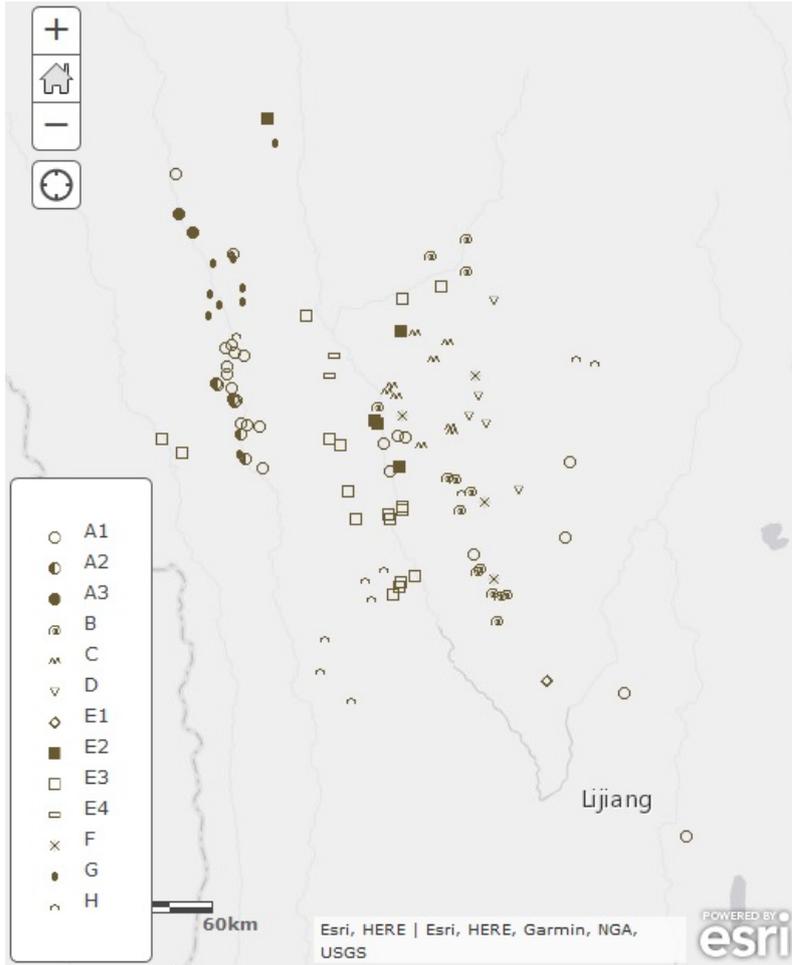
17 Man

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *pho*-type
 - A1 WrT *pho gsar*-type
 - A2 WrT *pho gsar rogs*-type
 - A3 WrT *pho*-type
- B WrT *mi*-type (including OT *myi*)
- C WrT *a zhang*-type
- D WrT *a khu*-type
- E WrT *skyes pa*-type
 - E1 WrT *skyes pa*-type
 - E2 WrT *mi skyes pa*-type
 - E3 WrT *skyes pa bu*-type
 - E4 WrT *bu skyes pa*-type
- F WrT *skyes pa pho gsar*-type (E1+A1 compound)
- G /ra ri/-type
- H others

There are many word forms used for ‘man’ in WrT as well as spoken varieties. However, Tournadre & Suzuki (forthcoming) point out that there is no specific term and general concept for “man” in the sense of “adult male”. Type A is one of the typical words for ‘man’ in WrT; however, Type A3 is mainly used for animals, not for human beings. Type B originally denoted ‘human, person’ (see **18 Human**), however, some dialects use it just for ‘male’. Types C and D originally specified ‘maternal uncle’ and ‘paternal uncle’ respectively; however, they are also used to denote ‘male person’. Type E originally denoted ‘one who was born’, and also means ‘male person’. Type F is a compound of Types E and A1. There are several forms which have an unclear origin.

Type A mainly appears in the area along the Lancangjiang River, and it is scattered in the surroundings of the rGyalthang area. Types B, C, D, E, and F are found together in the eastern area of the map. Type G is attested in the nJol area, which is analysed as a newly emerged form within the dialects using Type A. This is an example of the ABA distribution.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'man'

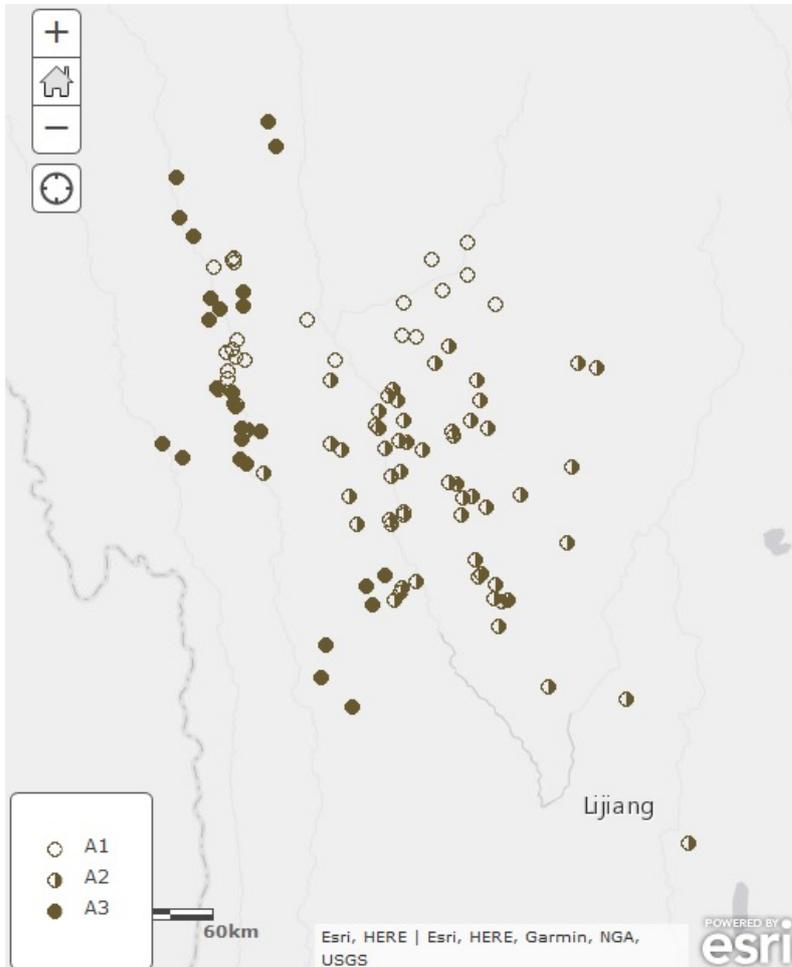
18 Human

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *mi*-type (including OT *myi* type)
 - A1 /ŋ/-type (reflect of OT form)
 - A2 /n/-type
 - A3 /m/-type (reflect of WrT form)

The word for ‘human’ or ‘person’ is pandialectal, which corresponds to WrT *mi* ‘person’ or OT *myi* ‘person’. However, there is a variation of the initial nasal as shown in **12 Two**. A straightforward sound correspondence of WrT *mi* is /m/ (Type A3); however, it also exists as a form that is likely to correspond to OT *myi* (Type A1). It is still unclear whether all the cases with the /ŋ/-initial correspond to the OT form. In addition, many dialects use a form with another initial (Type A2).

Type A1 mainly appears from nJol to gTormarong (to the north of rGyalthang), over several dialect groups. Type A2 is attested all over the rGyalthang area and its surroundings. Type A3 is found in the area along the Lancangjiang River as well as Melung. Except for the north-western corner of the map, the initial type of this word and ‘two’ (see **12 Two**) are similar. It is still unclear whether this feature is just coincidental or mutually related.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘human’

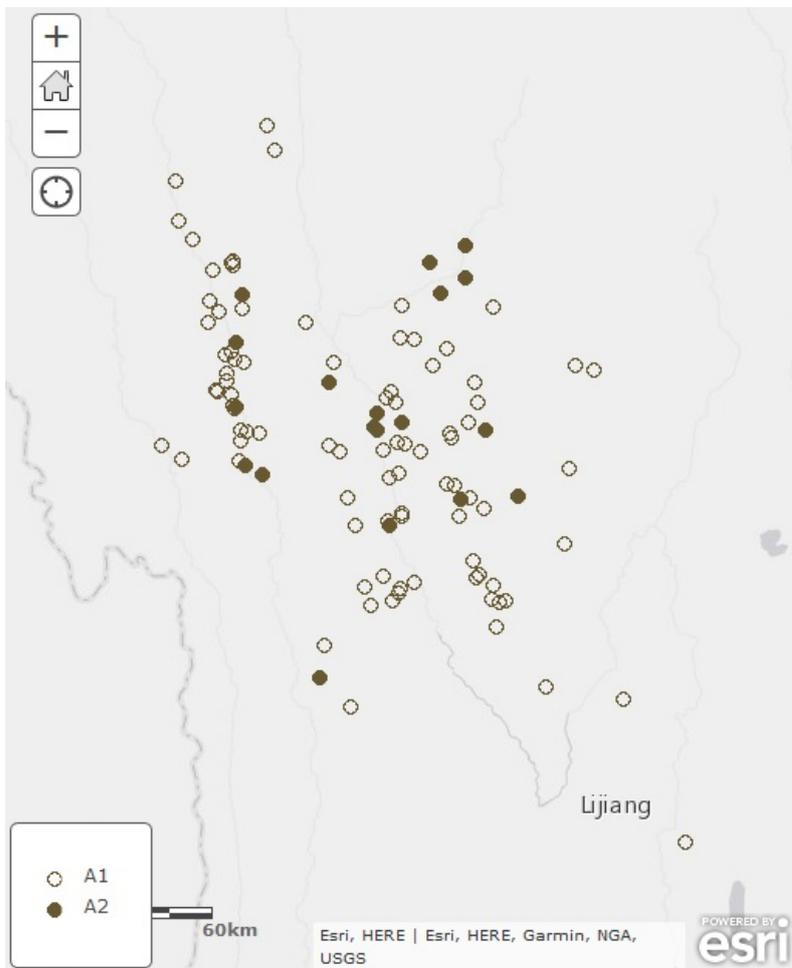
19 Fish

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *nya*-type
 - A1 plain vowel
 - A2 nasalised vowel

There is a single pandialectal word corresponding to WrT *nya* ‘fish’. However, it can be divided into two subcategories due to a nasal vowel feature. A straightforward sound correspondence of WrT *nya* should be a non-nasalised vowel (Type A1); however, there are examples including a nasal vowel (Type A2).

Type A1 is attested more widely than A2. As the map suggests, the distribution of Types A1 and A2 do not show any significance for dialectology. The phenomenon of A2, nasalisation of the vowel, might simply be an influence of the nasal initial in a given variety; however, this should be confirmed from a wider perspective because there are certainly Tibetic varieties which have an irregular form for ‘fish’, such as the /^mŋ/ initial and high-level tone (Suzuki 2009d).



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘fish’

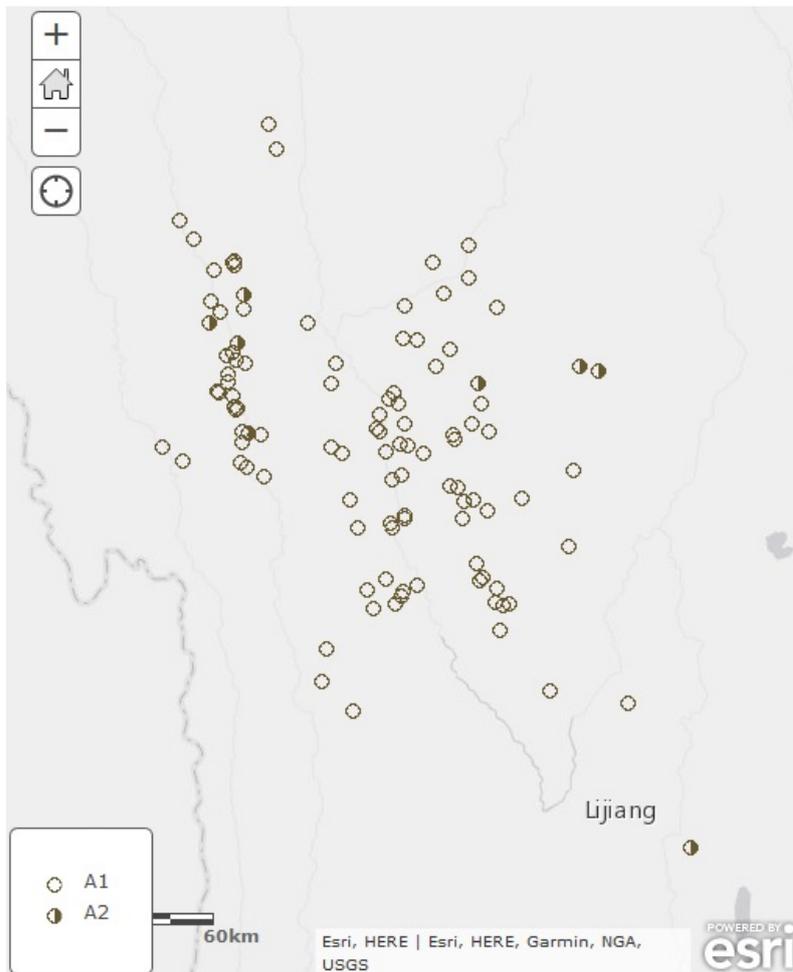
20 Bird

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *bye'u*-type
 - A1 monosyllabic form
 - A2 with a suffix

There is a single pandialectal word corresponding to WrT *bye'u* 'bird', a diminutive form of *bya* 'bird, chicken'. However, it can be divided into two subcategories regarding the number of syllables. A straightforward lexical correspondence of WrT *bye'u* should be monosyllabic (Type A1); however, there are examples including a suffix in addition to the diminutive suffix in WrT (Type A2).

The map displays that Type A1 is attested more frequently than A2. Type A2 might have different origins in terms of geographical distribution (varieties near nJol and those of Lamdo). A2's suffix might be related to WrT *phrug* 'child'. The form of 'bird' is a diminutive form of 'chicken' because some small birds look like small chicks regardless of species.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'bird'

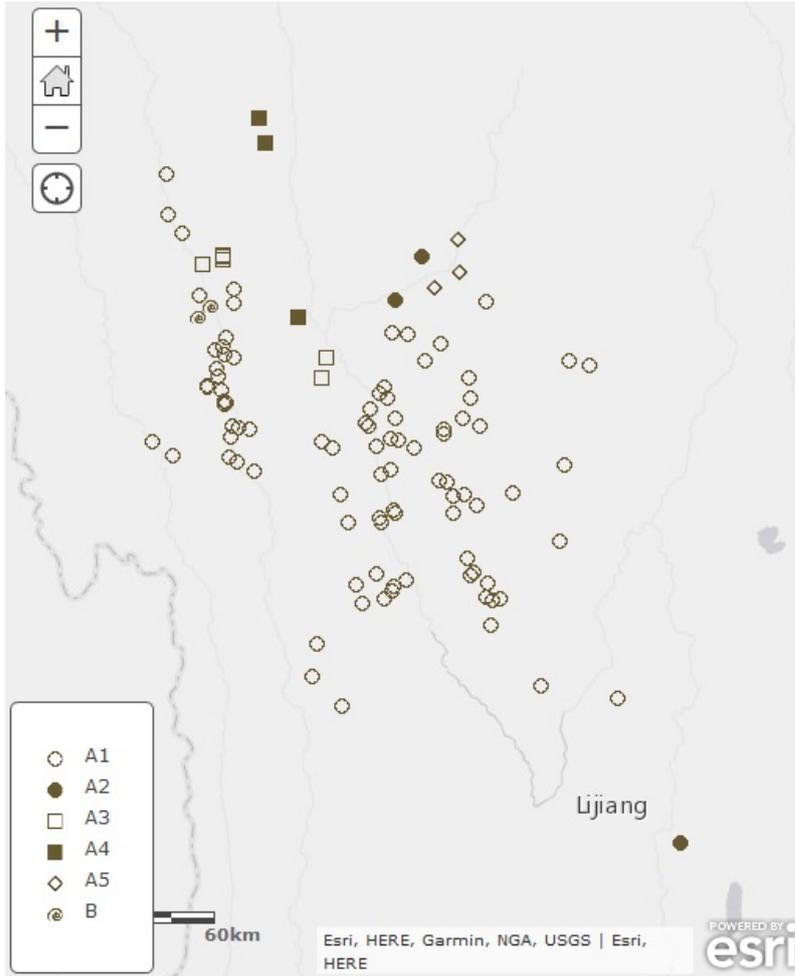
21 Dog

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *khyi*-type
 - A1 /ts^h/, /s^h/-type
 - A2 /ts/-type
 - A3 /tɕ^h/, /cc^h/-type
 - A4 /tɕ/-type
 - A5 /ɕ^h/-type
- B WrT *khyi* with a suffix

There is a single pandialectal word corresponding to WrT *khyi* ‘dog’. Most dialects have a form which corresponds to WrT *khyi* with an exceptional sound correspondence; hence, I have divided Type A into five subgroups based on the initial. Type B consists of the WrT root followed by a suffix, which is of unclear origin: /-koʔ/ or /-kwoʔ/.

Type A is intentionally classified by phonetic form. The unaspirated types (A2 and A4) are noteworthy within Tibetic languages and suggest the existence of dialects maintaining an archaic phonetic variant (OT *kyi*). Types A2 and A4 are attested in the northern part of the map, mainly along the Jinshajiang River and its tributaries. This noticeable form— with an unaspirated initial— is also attested in adjacent areas such as sDerong and Chaphreng. It is noticeable that Daan also has an unaspirated initial despite its geographic isolation. Type A4 keeps a regular, systematic sound correspondence of WrT Ky-type with prepalatal affricates. However, Type A2 has an irregular sound correspondence attested only in ‘dog’, so it is Type A1. The spread of this exceptional sound throughout the whole Tibetsphere in Yunnan cannot currently be explained. Type B is clearly a minority, found only in two varieties: Sharthang and gYegbam.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'dog'

22 Louse

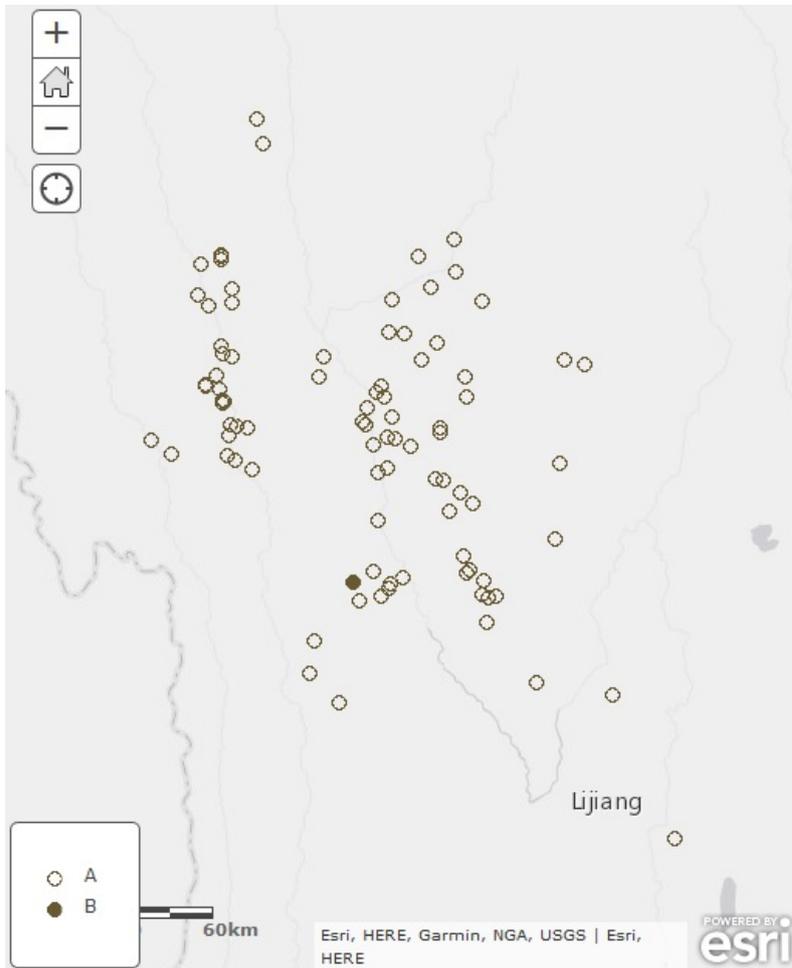
The word forms are classified as follows:

A WrT *shig*-type

B /ⁿdu: 'tee mɛ/ type

A nearly pandialectal word corresponds to WrT *shig* 'louse' (Type A). However, another form of unclear origin (Type B) is also attested.

Type A is pervasive. Type B is only attested in the nKhorlo dialect in Weixi (Melung subgroup).



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'louse'

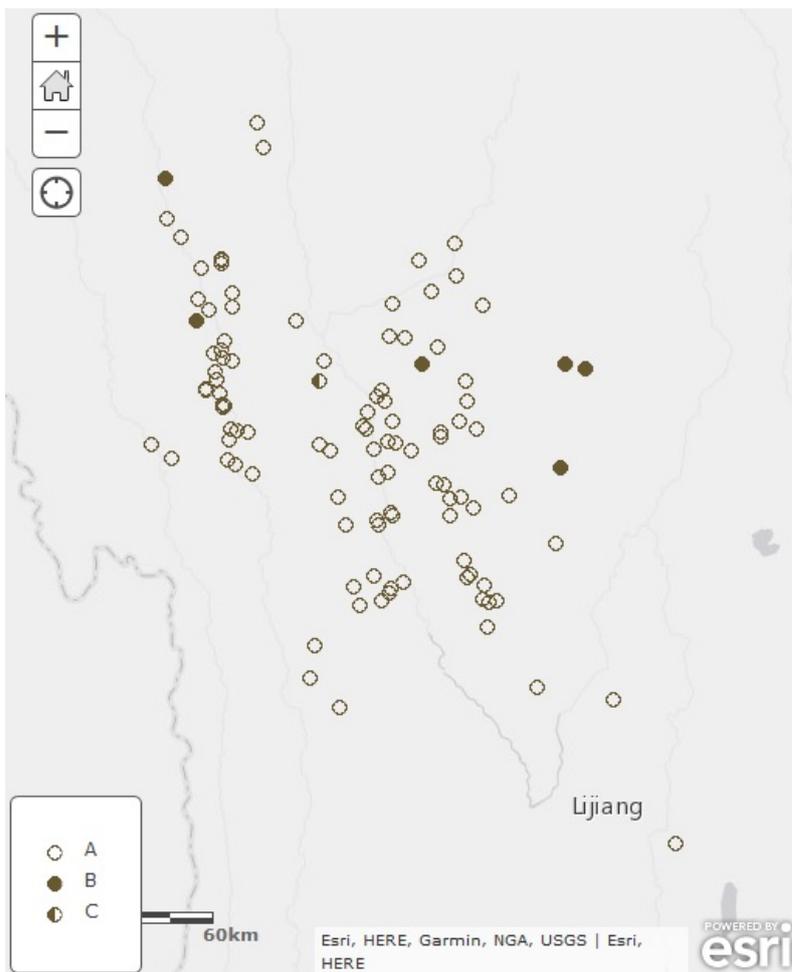
23 Tree

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *shing phung*-type
- B WrT *shing*-type
- C WrT *shing sdong* -type

There is a pandialectal root corresponding to WrT *shing* ‘tree’. However, it is classified into three subcategories by word formation. Type A is a compound with *phung* ‘body’. Type B is root only, which, however, often means ‘log’, ‘wood’ or ‘firewood’ in WrT. Type C is a compound with *sdong* ‘tree’.

Type A is widespread and nearly pervasive in any dialect group. Type B is mainly used in the Lamdo subgroup and some varieties from the rGyalthang and nJol areas. Type C is found only in the sGogrong dialect from the sPomtserag subgroup. It is difficult to relate them to each other from a geolinguistic perspective.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘tree’

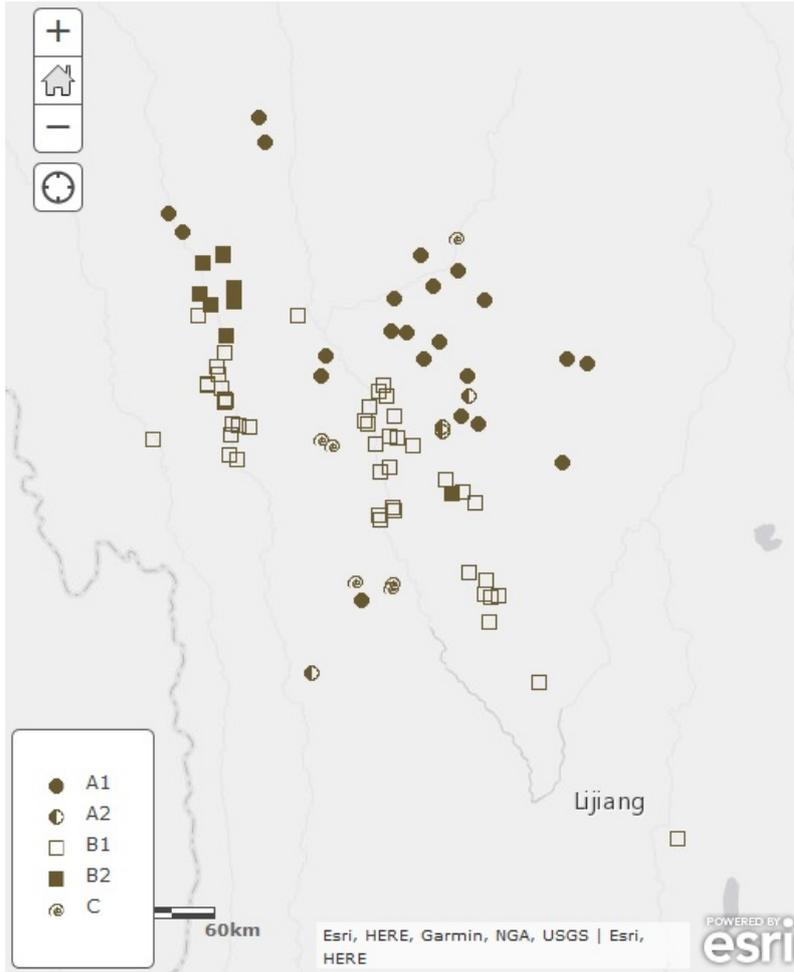
24 Seed

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *sa bon*-type
 - A1 monosyllabic form
 - A2 disyllabic form
- B With various second syllables
 - B1 SL/SJ-type (/s^ho lã/, /s^ho nã/, /s^ha jĩ/, etc.)
 - B2 SG-type (/s^ha ŋuː/, /s^ha xẽ/, etc.)
- C Others

There are more than two forms used for ‘seed’, one of which has a correspondence with a WrT form *sa bon* ‘seed’ (Type A). The form of rTsethong is classified into B1 in spite of its nasal initial in the second syllable; this is because this dialect has a regular sound correspondence of /n/ with WrT *l*. The form of Khyimphyuggong, gYaglam, and Yebzhi is classified into B1 in spite of its denti-alveolar affricate initial in the first syllable; see **43 Tooth** and **79 Earth**. Type C includes forms such as /ŋdzə wa/ and /^htso/; both are of unclear origin.

Roughly speaking, Types A and B are distributed in the northern and southern areas of the map, respectively. The main traffic road divides the territory of each type regardless of dialect classification. Exceptionally, some dialects in the Byagzhol valley and Melung County use Type C; however, it is noteworthy that Zhollam and sKobsteng (Melung subgroup) use Type A despite their geographic location. This situation implies that Type B, attested in the rGyalhang area, is a new form which has mainly developed along the principal traffic route from the nJol area. The difference between Type A and Type B is the form of the second syllable; the first syllable is common to both. Hence, it might be easy for this type of lexical change to happen.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'seed'

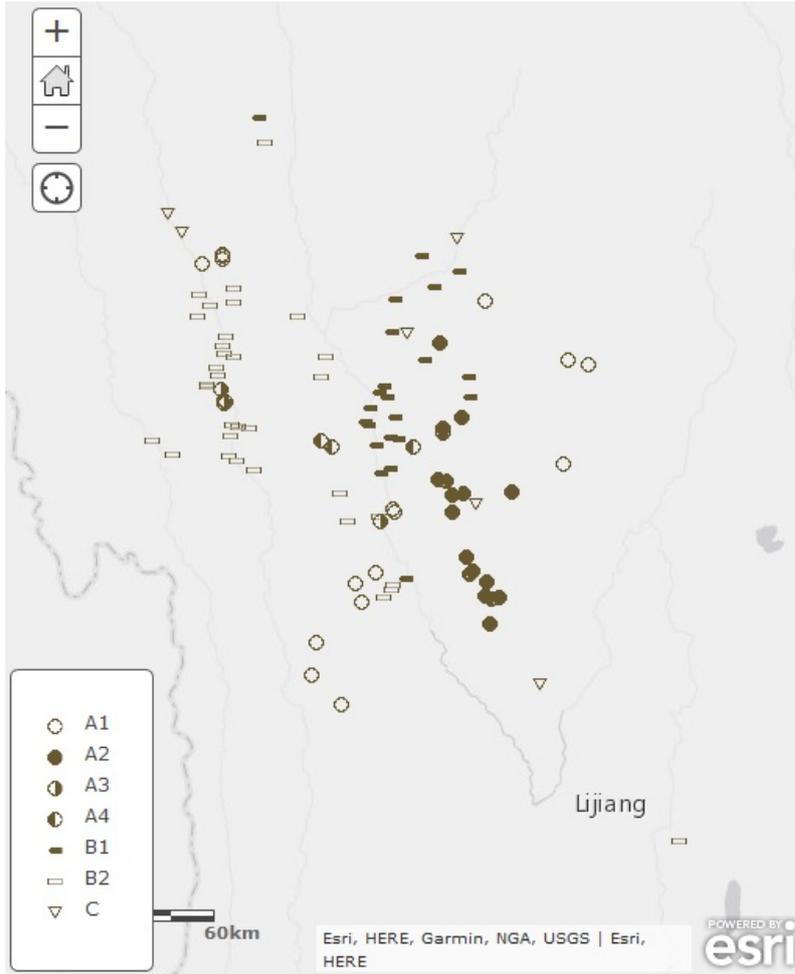
25 Leaf

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A L-type (cf. WrT *lo ma*)
 - A1 WrT *lo ma*-type
 - A2 AL-type (/ʔa laʔ/, /ʔa ju/, etc.)
 - A3 /lu/-type (/ʷlu/, etc.)
 - A4 WrT *shing lo*-type
- B D/N-type (cf. WrT *'dab ma*)
 - B1 DP/NP-type (/ᵐdaʔ pa/, /naʔ pa/, etc.)
 - B2 DM/NM-type (/ᶜdaʔ ma/, /nə ma/, etc.)
- C Others

There are at least two word forms used for 'leaf' that correspond to WrT: *lo ma* 'leaf' and *'dab ma* 'leaf'. The former is related to *lo* 'year' and the latter to *'dab* 'duplicated'. However, since sounds [n], [l], [ᵐd], and [nd] are to some extent related to each other in Yunnan Tibetan, the classification is mainly based on phonetic forms rather than WrT cognates; hence, the given types do not mean that they share the common origin. Type A is a group which includes a /l/-initial, and Type B is a counterpart which includes either /n/, /ᵐd/, or /ᶜd/. Type A includes forms with a /j/- initial, which regularly corresponds to WrT *l*. See **48 Hand**. Type C includes forms such as /ᵐdzə ju/, /ᵐga laʔ/, /pʰja-ʔ/, etc., which are of unclear origin.

Roughly speaking, Type A is attested in the central area of rGyalthang and Lamdo as well as Melung, whereas Type B is found in the rest of the map. Type C is a minority that is found in scattered locations. Within Type A, the distribution of A1 and A2 seems to be an ABA distribution, and A3 and A4 are lightly found in the central area of the map. As for Type B, B1 is attested in the Nyishe and gTormarong areas, and B2 is found in the area along the Lancangjiang River. Subclassifications of both Types A and B form a continuum; however, only Types A1 and A2 can be analysed as an ABA distribution, which shows that A1 is an older form than A2.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'leaf'

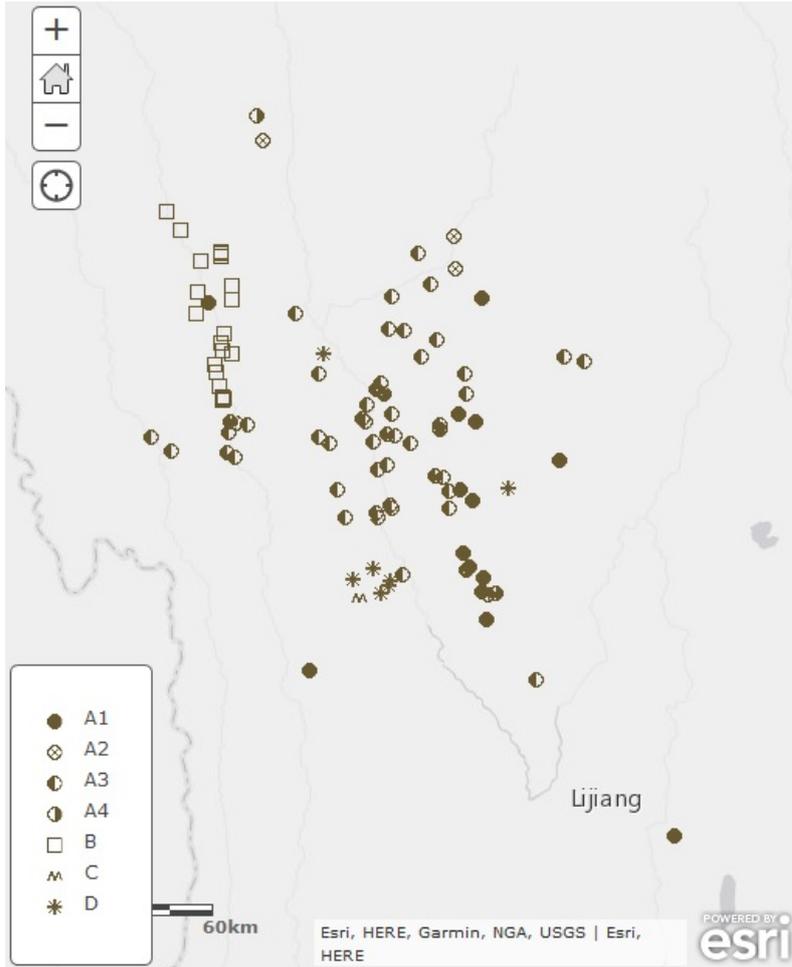
26 Root

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *rtsa*-type
 - A1 root only
 - A2 WrT *rtsa ba*-type
 - A3 WrT *rtsa rgyas*-type
 - A4 preceded by another syllable, which includes WrT *shing* ‘tree’ or ‘bras’ ‘rice’
- B WrT *rgyas pa*-type
- C WrT *rkang pa*-type
- D others

There are more than three forms used for ‘root’. Type A shows a direct correspondence with WrT *rtsa* ‘root’, and Types B and C mean ‘fat’ and ‘foot’ respectively. These are metaphors indicating that ‘root’ is a thing which grows plants and looks like the foot of plants. Such semantic changes are easy to understand. Type D includes /laʔ/ and /lɛ: ɾɐ/. Type A is further divided into four subcategories: root only (A1), root followed by a suffix (A2), root followed by another root *rgyas* ‘fat’ attested in Type B (A3), and root preceded by another syllable (A4).

Type A is widespread over the area of the map, and Type B is mainly found in the area along the Lancangjiang River. Types C and D are principally attested in the Tacheng area. Within Type A, A1 and A3 are majorities. A2 is found in the northern periphery, and A4 is only found in Choswateng. The map shows that Type A3 is located between Type A1 and Type B; since the word formation of A3 seems to be a mixture of A1 and B, there might have been mutual influences between these two types.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'root'

27 Bark

The word forms are classified as follows:

A WrT *shing lpags*-type

A1 disyllabic form

A2 tri- or quadrisyllabic form (WrT *shing lpags pa* or *shing phung lpags pa*)

There are several word forms including the two roots corresponding to WrT *shing* ‘tree’ (see **23 Tree**) and *lpags* ‘skin’ (see **28 Skin**). This means that Yunnan Tibetan is unlikely to have an independent root for the word ‘bark’ and expresses it as a compound: ‘tree skin’. Even WrT does not have an independent root. This word is not included in Hua (2002), which I basically use as a questionnaire for word forms.

The difference between A1 and A2 is whether a given word is a compound or not. Type A1 mainly has two forms of the sound corresponding to WrT *lpags*. See also **28 Skin**. A1 is nearly pervasive, and A2 is a minority.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘bark’

28 Skin (man's)

The word forms are classified as follows:

A WrT *lpags*-type

A1 monosyllabic form

A2 with a WrT suffix *pa* and reduplicated syllables

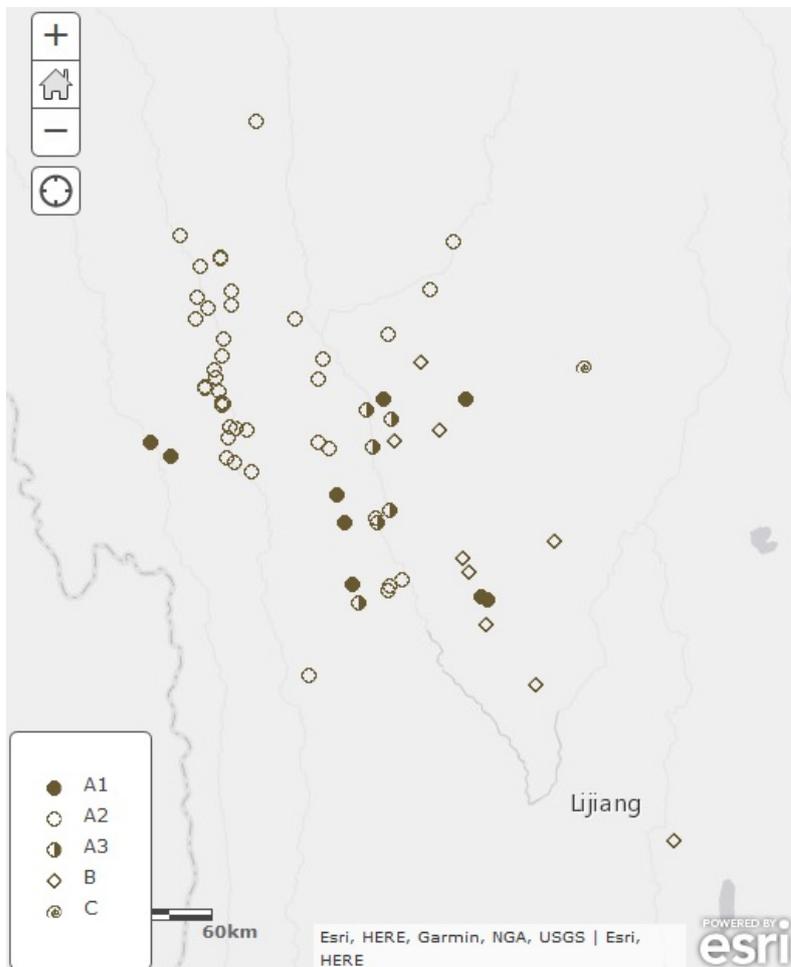
A3 preceded by a body part's word like WrT *gdong* 'face' and *sha* 'flesh'

B PL/PR-type

C PK-type

All the types include at least one syllable with a /p/-initial. I do not have sufficient information to confirm whether forms with a /p/-initial in Types B and C are related to WrT *lpags* 'skin' because they often have the /e/-rhyme, which is not an ordinary sound correspondence for WrT *ag(s)* in any dialects of Yunnan Tibetan. Please see Suzuki (2009a, 2015b).

Type A is widespread, and Types B and C are mainly found in the rGyalthang area. Due to lack of several data from varieties of rGyalthang, it is uncertain whether there is a significant difference between Types A and B in this area.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'skin (man's)'

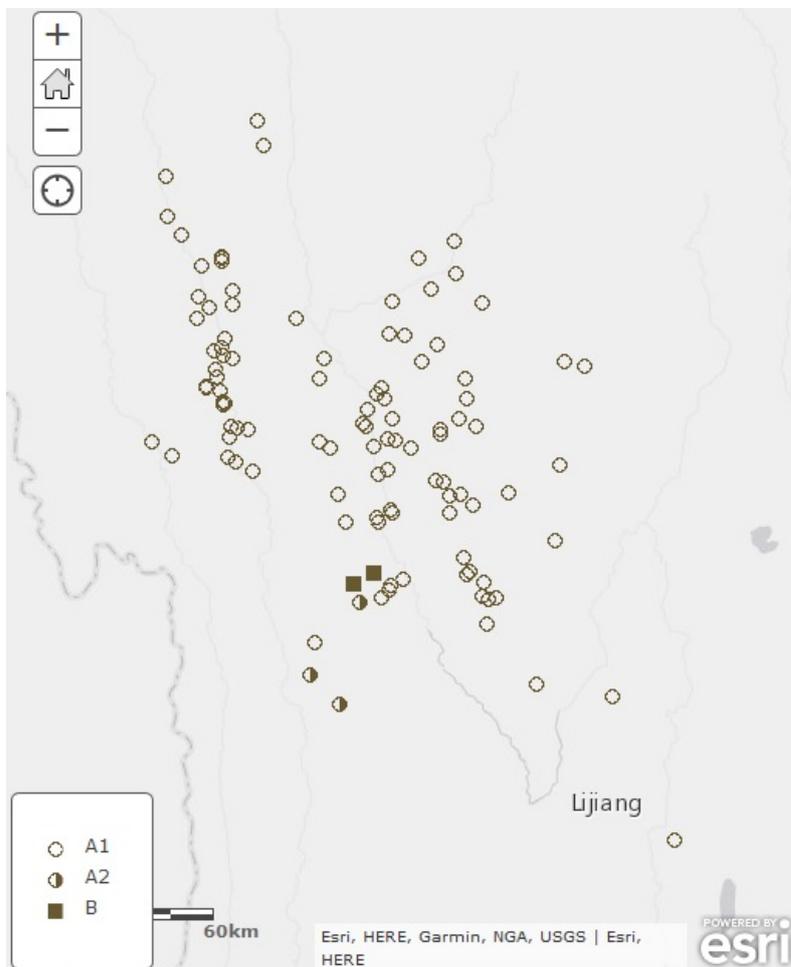
29 Meat

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *sha*-type
 - A1 root only
 - A2 with a second syllable
- B /ŋa/-type

There are two forms for ‘meat’, of which one corresponds to WrT *sha* ‘meat’ (Type A). Type B has a /ŋ/ -initial of unclear origin; however, it might be related to a verb, ‘cut (meat)’, /ŋa/, attested in several varieties. Type A includes different pronunciations which are not reflected on the map because the difference originates from a different regularity of sound correspondences. See Suzuki (2009a, 2016c). Type A further distinguishes a form that only includes the root (A1) from one followed by a nasal syllable.

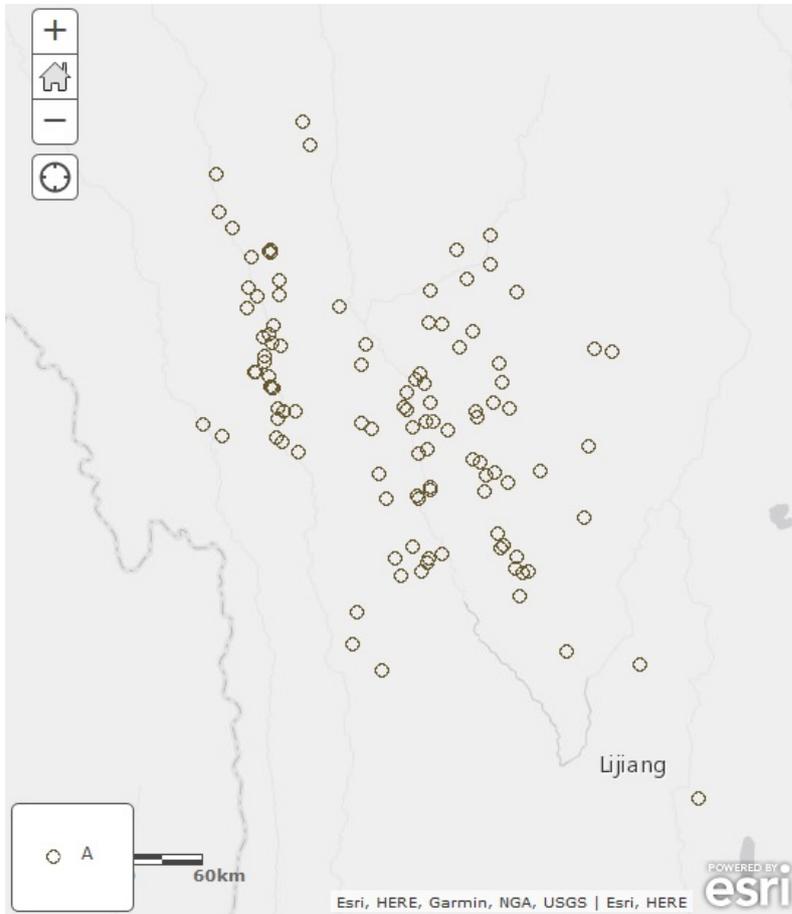
A1 is nearly pandialectal. Type B and the second syllable in the forms from Type A2 are probably related to each other. Both Types A2 and B are found in dialects belonging to the Melung subgroup spoken in Weixi County.



30 Blood

There is a single pandialectal word corresponding to WrT *khrag*; thus, there is need to classify word forms.

The word form derived from *khrag* is one of the typical words characterising Tibetic languages. Tournadre (2005) chooses this word as one of the criteria with which one distinguishes Tibetic languages from non-Tibetic.



Map: Classification of the word for 'blood' (monotonous)

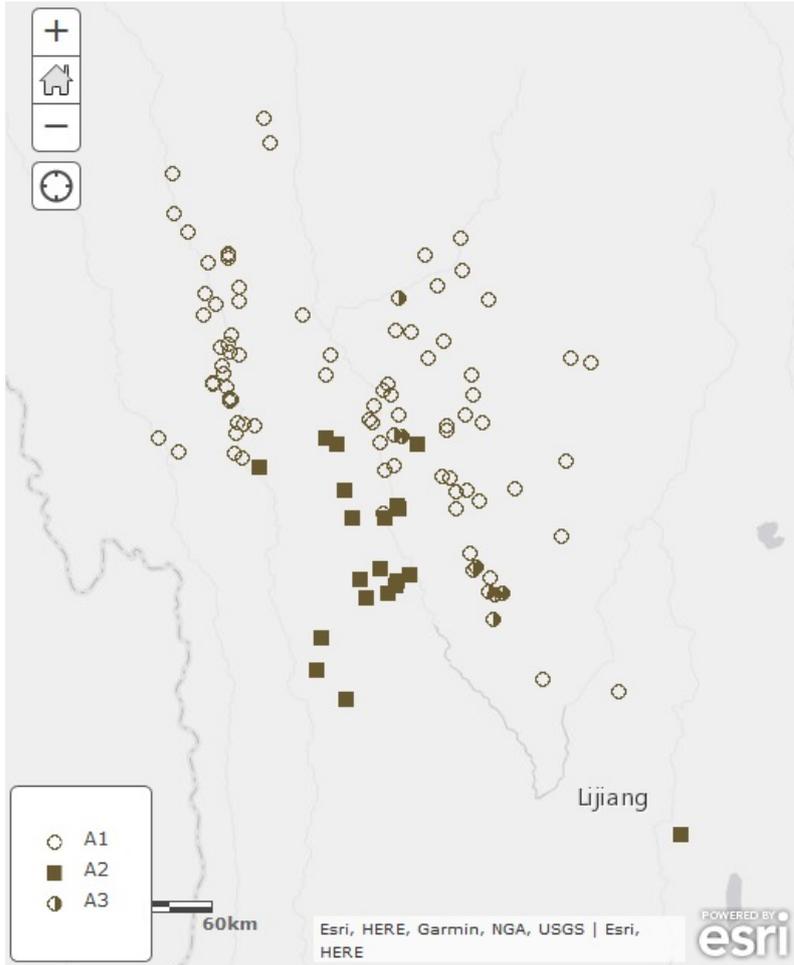
31 Bone

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *rus*-type
 - A1 WrT *rus pa*-type
 - A2 RT-type (/re: t^hu/, /hə̃ t^hu:/, etc.)
 - A3 RK-type (/rẽ kwã/, /re: ku/, etc.)

Every word form includes a root corresponding to WrT *rus* ‘bone’. Type A1 is nearly pervasive within Tibetic languages, whereas Type A2 and A3 have different suffixes.

Type A1 is widespread, and Type A2 is mainly found in the lower area along the Jinshajiang River and Weixi County, whereas Type A3 is attested in some peripheral areas of rGyalthang. Lothong displays a noteworthy distribution of Type A2: In spite of the geographical continuum as well as dialect affiliation with the sDerong-nJol group, its word form for ‘bone’ is Type A2, which is principally found in a different tributary than Lothong’s. It is uncertain whether this dialect would have originated both the word forms (A1 and A2) or if it originally developed from another dialect group --- Sems-kyi-nyila. See also **34 Horn**, **35 Tail**, and **65 Walk** for similar distribution cases. It is certain that dialects spoken on the southernmost tip of the Lancangjiang River, indicated on the map (to the south of Huafengping Hamlet of Yanmen Township; dialects of Lothong, sBrulyul, dPadong, Tshodrug, Sakar, Chumdolog, and sGornyang), have typologically different sound correspondences for WrT from the other dialects spoken along Lancangjiang (Suzuki forthcoming). A systematic investigation of the relationship between these varieties and the Sems-kyi-nyila group would be indispensable.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'bone'

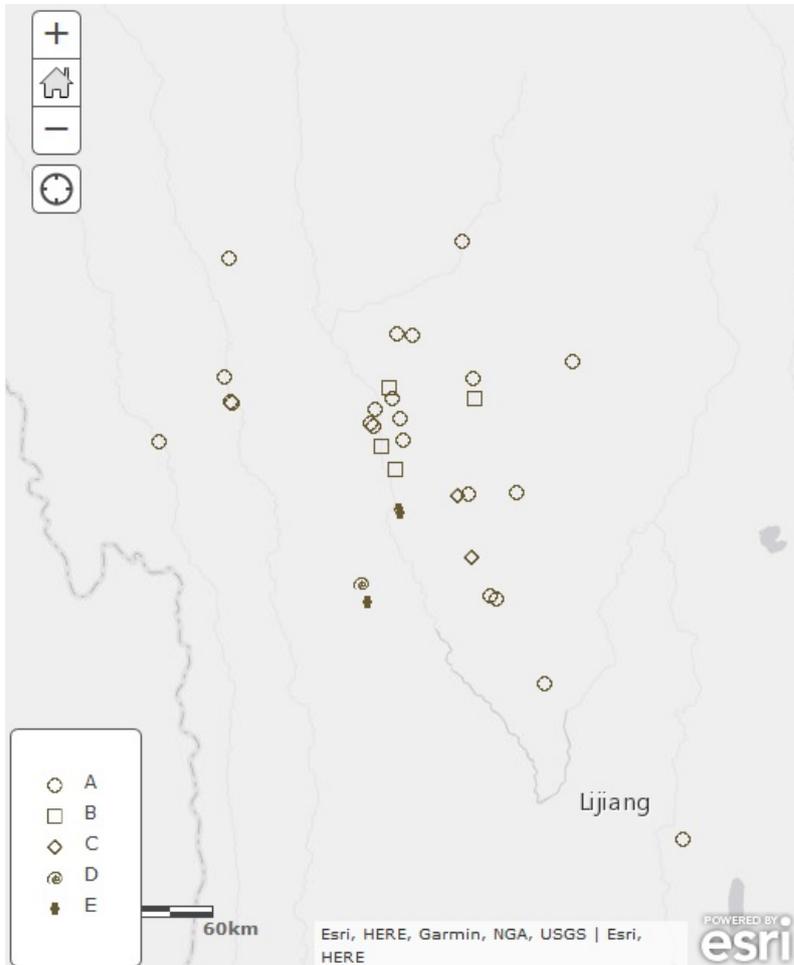
32 Fat

The number of dialects in which I collected a word form for ‘fat’ is relatively small; nevertheless, there are many kinds of roots as follows:

- A WrT *tshil*-type
- B WrT *dkar*-type
- C WrT *snum*-type
- D /dz/-type
- E /d/-type

Despite a small number of data points, at least five mutually independent forms are attested. Type A is an ordinary lexical correspondence of WrT for ‘fat’. Type B is related to the word ‘white’, denoting the colour of fat; Type C is a general word for ‘oil’ in WrT as well as in spoken varieties. Type D is of unclear origin. Type E is used for ‘oil’ in some dialects of Yunnan Tibetan; however, its WrT cognate is unclear.

Type A is widespread, and Type B is mainly found in the Nysishe area. To the south of Nysishe, Types D and E are attested. The data is insufficient to claim something characteristic from a geolinguistic standpoint.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘fat’

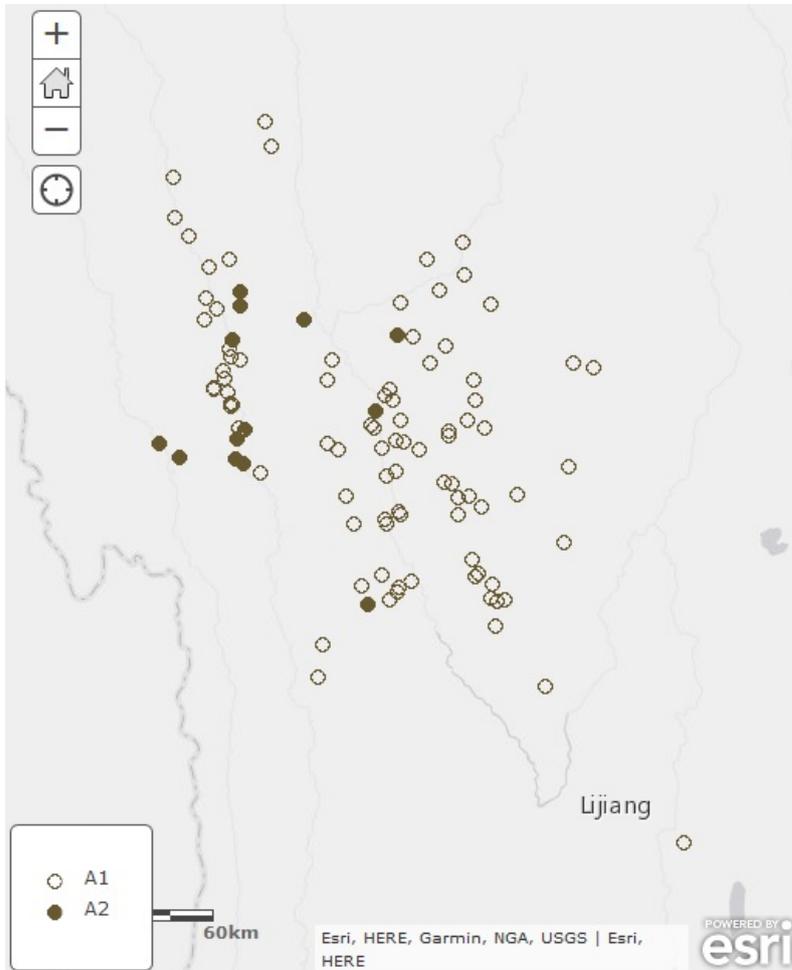
33 Egg

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *sgo nga*-type
 - A1 monosyllabic type
 - A2 disyllabic type

There is just one word form for ‘egg’, corresponding to WrT *sgong* or *sgo nga* ‘egg’. Even WrT has two variants, monosyllabic and disyllabic; however, this does not seem to be related to the difference in the spoken forms attested in Yunnan Tibetan. As the map displays, the monosyllabic form (Type A1) is the majority, unlike the WrT form. However, most monosyllabic forms in Yunnan Tibetan are analysed as a coalescence of the two syllables of WrT, such as /^hgwã/ and /^hgwaʔ/. Phonetic differences, except for the number of syllables, are not reflected on the map.

Type A1 is widespread, whereas Type A2 is mainly found in several varieties along the Lancangjiang River and in the central area of the map. It is difficult to conclude that the word for ‘egg’ displays an ABA distribution. However, a geographic continuity of the distribution of A2 exists to some extent. Especially, the use of Type A2 in Bodgrong, located in the westernmost place on the map, might be due to lexical diffusion from dialects spoken in an adjacent area to the east.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘egg’

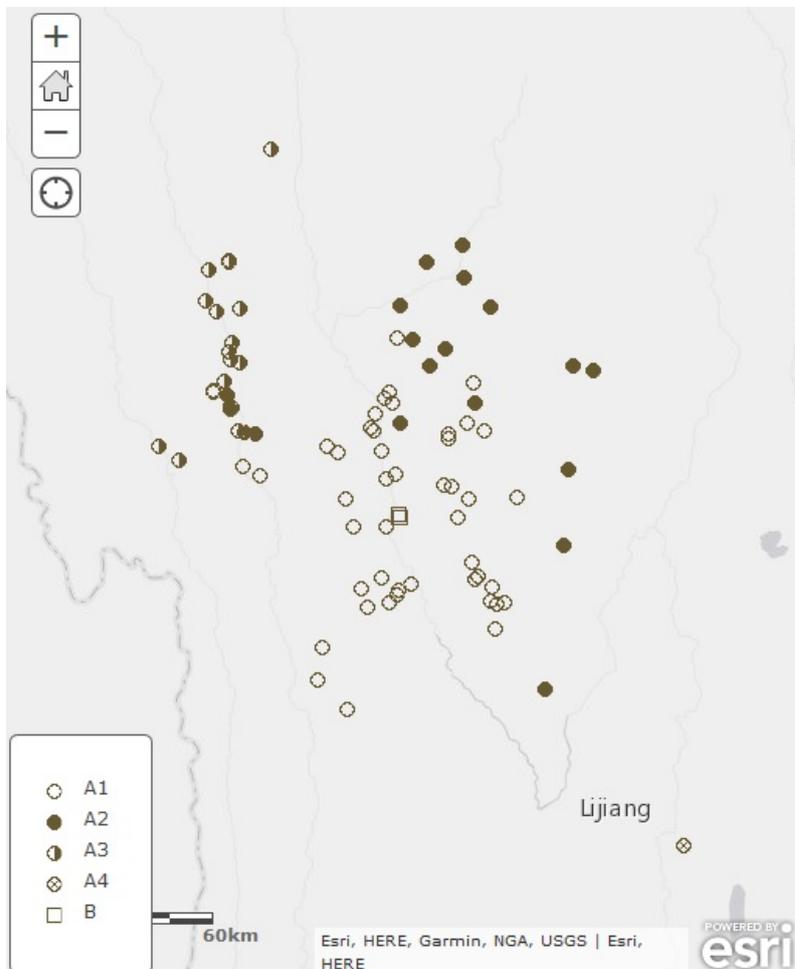
34 Horn

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *rwa*-type
 - A1 monosyllabic type
 - A2 disyllabic type
 - A3 WrT *rwa cog*-type
 - A4 reduplicated form
- B /ts^hu: wa/-type

There are two word forms attested in Yunnan Tibetan. Type A has a common word root for ‘horn’ corresponding to WrT *rwa*. Note that this word has a glide /w/ corresponding to WrT *wa-zur* in most varieties of Yunnan Tibetan, for which there are examples that reflect /w/ on the initial of the second syllable (Type A2). A WrT cognate of Type B is unclear.

The distribution of each form, except for Types A4 and B, displays a clear geographical difference: A1 is mainly found in the central area and Weixi County, and A2 is attested on the northern and eastern peripheries of the rGyalthang area. A3 is found in the nJol area, with some varieties using A2. Since Types A1 and A2 are closely related in lexical origin, we can consider them as a single unit; then, the distribution of word forms is characterised by the existence of A3 on the map. Again, it is worth noting that the dialects of the Budy area use the same type as dialects in Weixi and rGyalthang (cf. **31 Bone**).



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘horn’.

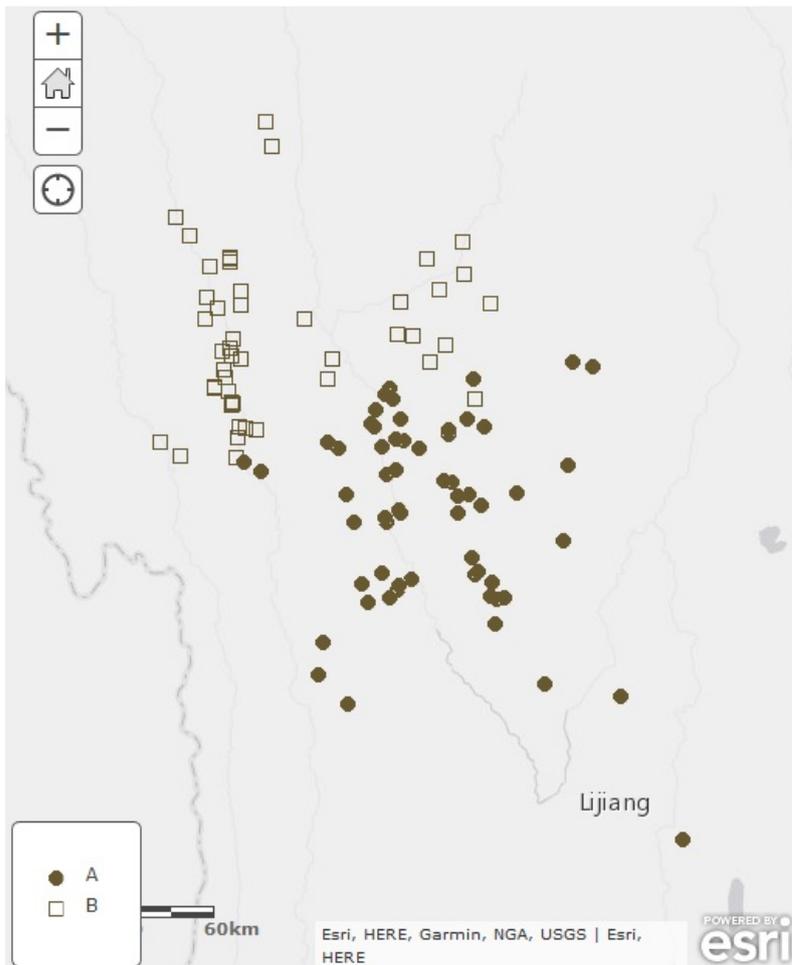
35 Tail

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *mjug ma*-type
- B WrT *rnga ma*-type

There are two word forms attested in Yunnan Tibetan, both of which correspond to WrT: *mjug ma* ‘tail’ (Type A) and *rnga ma* ‘tail’ (Type B). For both of them, there are many phonetic forms regarding the first initial and the suffix form, which are not reflected in the classification.

Roughly speaking, the distribution of the two types is divided into north (Type B) and south (Type A). It is worth noting two areas of contact: one is between the rGyalthang and dNngo subgroups, and the other is in the southernmost tip of the West Yunling Mountain subgroups, in the Budy area. In the former case, it is an issue that Phuri, using Type B, is surrounded by dialects using Type A. It is still unclear whether this is a remnant of an archaic form or a new acquisition; see Suzuki (2018b) for a detailed background of the dialects in this area. In the latter case, see the description in **31 Bone**.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘tail’

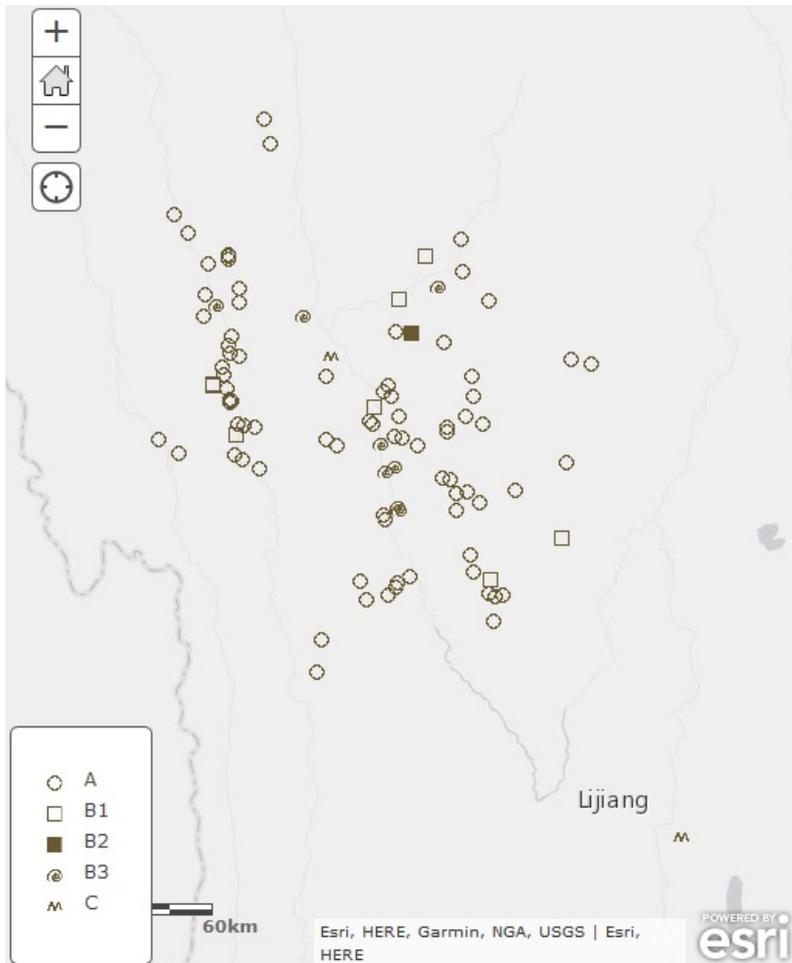
36 Feather

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *bya spu*-type
- B WrT *spu*-type
 - B1 root only
 - B2 followed by another syllable
 - B3 others
- C Others

There are several word forms for ‘feather’. Types A and B include a cognate of WrT *spu* ‘body hair’. The direct translation of Type A (WrT *bya spu*) is ‘bird hair’, which was originally a compound. Type B1 is the same as the form for ‘body hair’. Types B2 and B3 are compound types. An example of Type C includes a form corresponding to WrT *gshog pa* ‘wing’. WrT has a term for ‘feather’, *sgro*; however, it does not appear in Yunnan Tibetan.

Type A is widespread. The others are mainly attested on the centre of the map, along the Jinshajinang River as well as in a few dialects in the rGyalthang and nJol areas.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘feather’

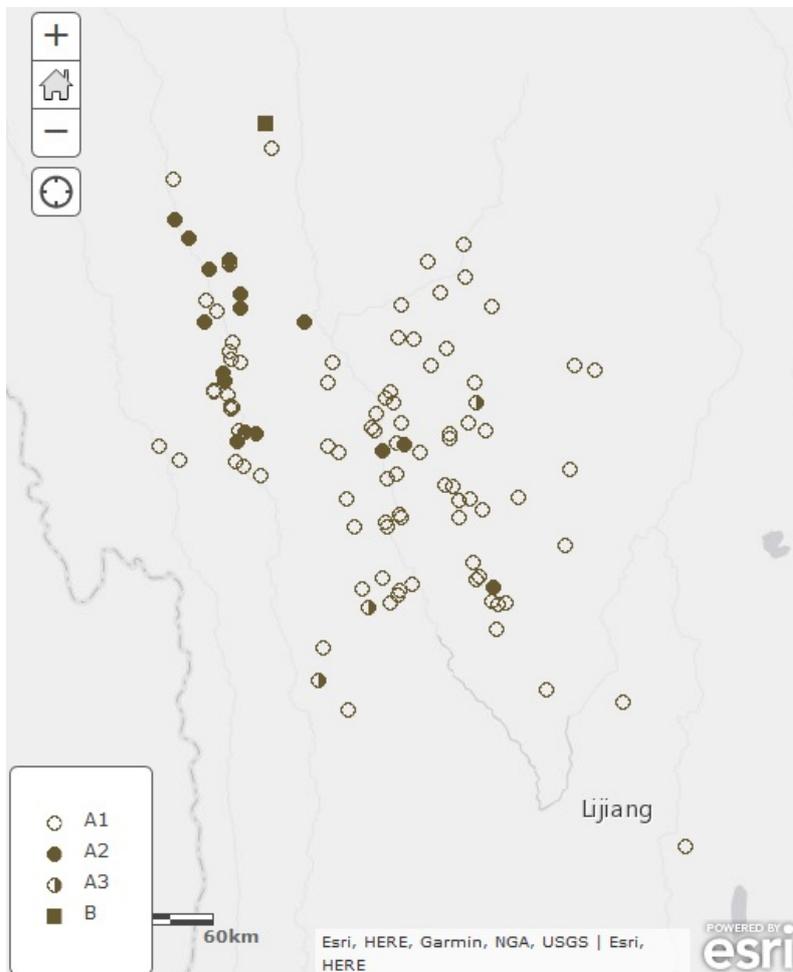
37 Hair (head's)

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *skra*-type
 - A1 root only
 - A2 WrT *skra spu*-type
 - A3 WrT *mgo skra*-type
- B WrT *mgo spu*-type

The word for 'head hair' has a nearly pandialectal root corresponding to WrT *skra* (Type A). However, some dialects use a compound form including this root: A2 is a compound of the words for 'head hair' and 'body hair', and A3 is a compound of the words for 'head' and 'head hair'. Type B is a compound of the words for 'head' and 'body hair'.

Type A1 is widespread. A2 is mainly found in the nJol area together with A1. The distribution of A3 is scattered and found in two varieties from the Melung subgroup and Phuri from rGyalhang. They might have developed independently. Type B is only attested in rDolateng. It is necessary to investigate whether a similar form is used in varieties spoken outside Yunnan, mainly in TAR.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'hair (head's)'

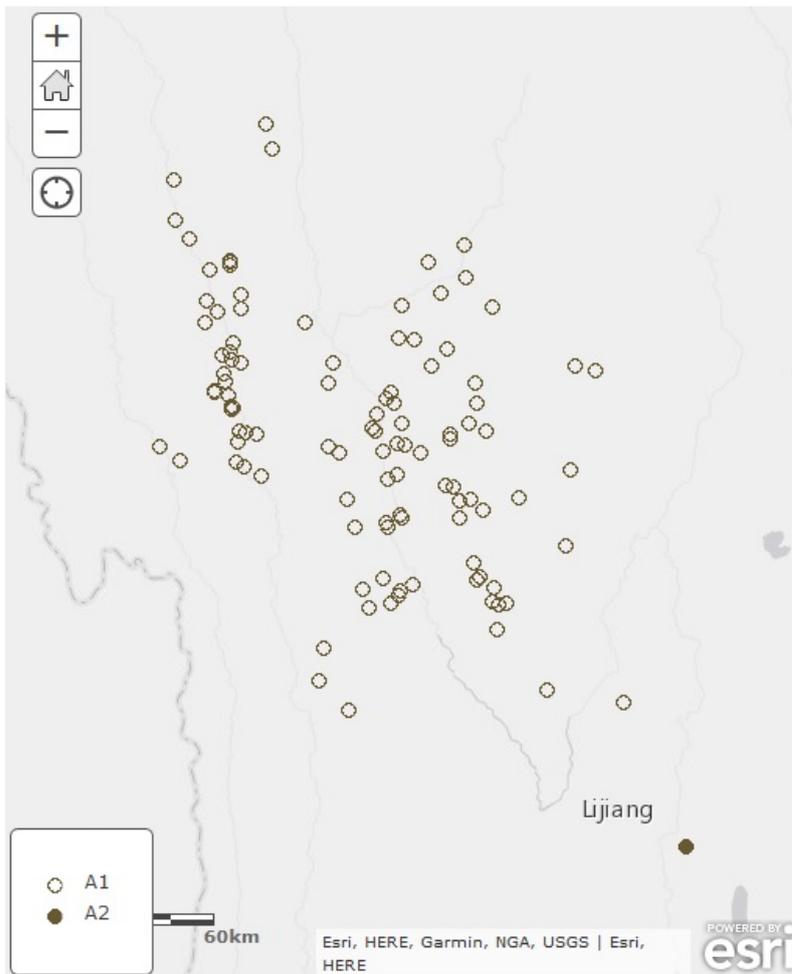
38 Head

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *mgo*-type
 - A1 root only
 - A2 with a suffix /lo/

The word for ‘head’ has a pandialectal root corresponding to WrT *mgo* ‘head’. This root is used alone as a word (Type A). Additionally, a form with a suffix /lo/ is also attested (Type A2). The suffix might be related to WrT *log log* ‘round’. See also **77 Stone** and **98 Round**.

Type A1 is pervasive. Type A2 only appears in Daan. The form of rTswamarteng is /wo/, which seems to be a cognate of WrT *dbu* ‘head (honorific)’. However, this dialect tends to have a sound correspondence of /w/ initial with /^hgw/ in surrounding dialects. See also **65 Walk**. The honorific form is not frequently used in Yunnan Tibetan; however, according to the available data, it is never pronounced as /wo/, but /^hwu/ or /wu/.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘head’

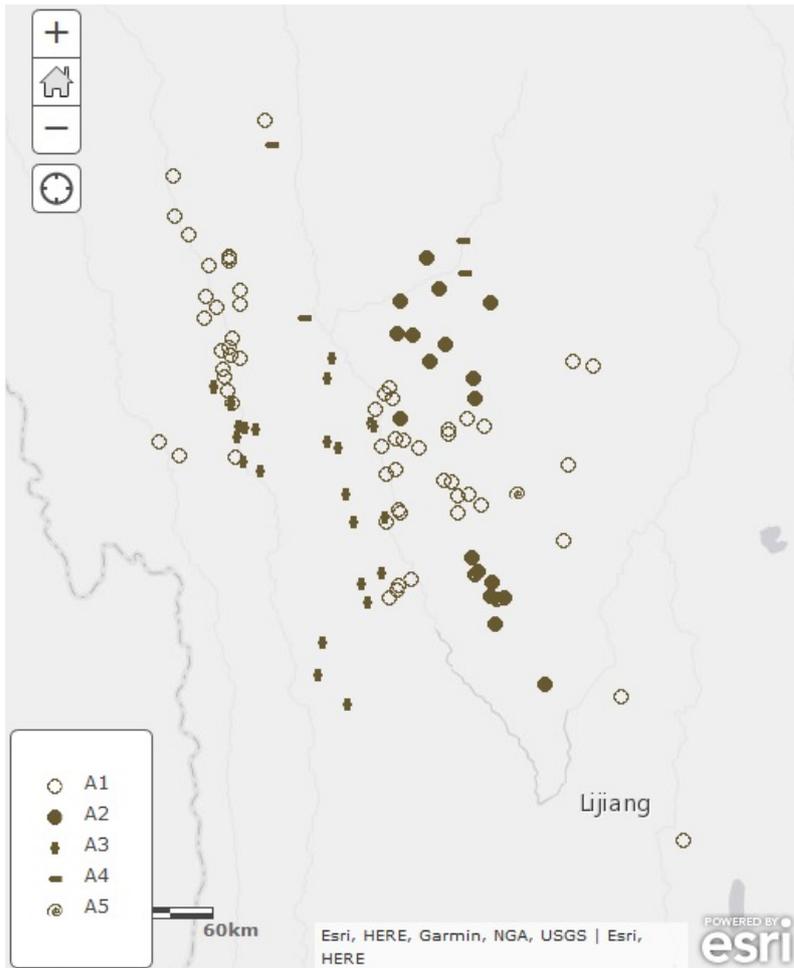
39 Ear

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *rna*-type
 - A1 WrT *rna cog*-type
 - A2 NZ-type (/ʰna zɣ/, /ʰnə zu/, etc.)
 - A3 WrT *rna pa*-type
 - A4 NJ-type (/ʰna ji:/, /ʰna jĩ/, etc.)
 - A5 /ʰnə ʰdwoʔ/-type

The word for ‘ear’ has a pandialectal root corresponding to WrT *rna* ‘ear’. However, all the dialects use a compound form that includes this root. The principal difference is suffix form. A1 and A2 are likely to be of the same origin, but with a clear difference in the manner of articulation. A3 corresponds to WrT *rna pa* ‘ear, hearing’. The suffixes of A4 and A5 are unclear.

If we consider A1 and A2 as a single unit, they are widespread over the Tibetsphere of Yunnan. A2 is mainly attested to the north and south of the rGyalthang area. In this area, A1 and A2 seem to form an ABA distribution. However, taking a widespread form used in the centre of the given area into consideration, it is uncertain that this case is typical because A2 might derive from A1 through a weakening process of the second syllable. A3 is mainly attested in the central area of the map, which corresponds to both the sides of Yunling Mountain as well as the central area of Weixi County, regardless of the dialect affiliation (Melung, East and West Yunling Mountain subgroups). This might be the most archaic form among Yunnan Tibetan varieties because this form first has a WrT cognate as a disyllabic form and second appears in the peripheral areas of each dialect subgroup or Tibetic-spoken area. A4 is found in gTormarong and Yebzhi. A5 is only attested in Lamzang, a variety of the rGyalthang subgroup.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'ear'

40 Eye

The word forms are classified as follows:

A OT *dmyig*-type

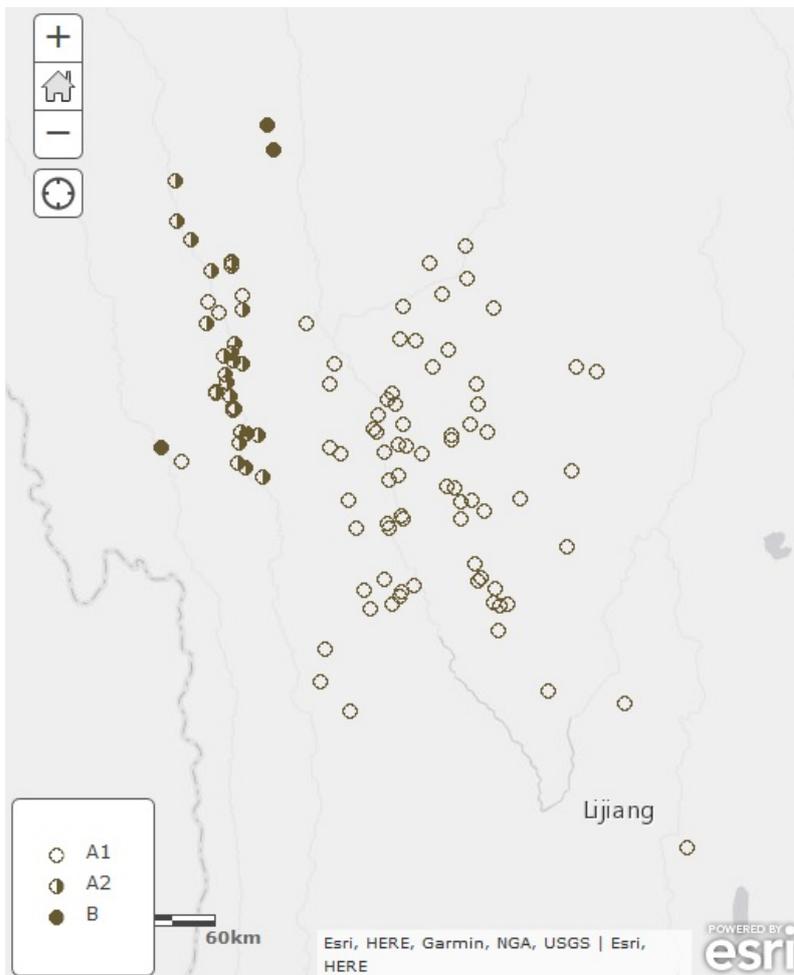
A1 root only

A2 with a suffix /tsə/ or /sə/

B OT *dmig*-type

The word for ‘eye’ has a pandialectal root corresponding to OT *dmyig* (Type A) or *dmig* (Type B), not to WrT *mig* ‘eye’. In many Tibetic languages, the WrT form does not reflect the spoken form. Type A2 is a form with a suffix and also denotes ‘eye ball’ in some dialects.

Type A is widespread, in which A2 is principally found in the nJol area, except for its central part. Type B is attested in peripheral areas around those in which A2 is used: the form of Bodgrong in these areas is remarkable. Since this dialect is regarded as a variety spoken by immigrants from the nJol area (Suzuki 2017f), it is curious that it uses Type B, which is not attested in any varieties in the area along the Lancangjiang River. We need to check the word form spoken in the adjacent areas inside TAR.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘eye’

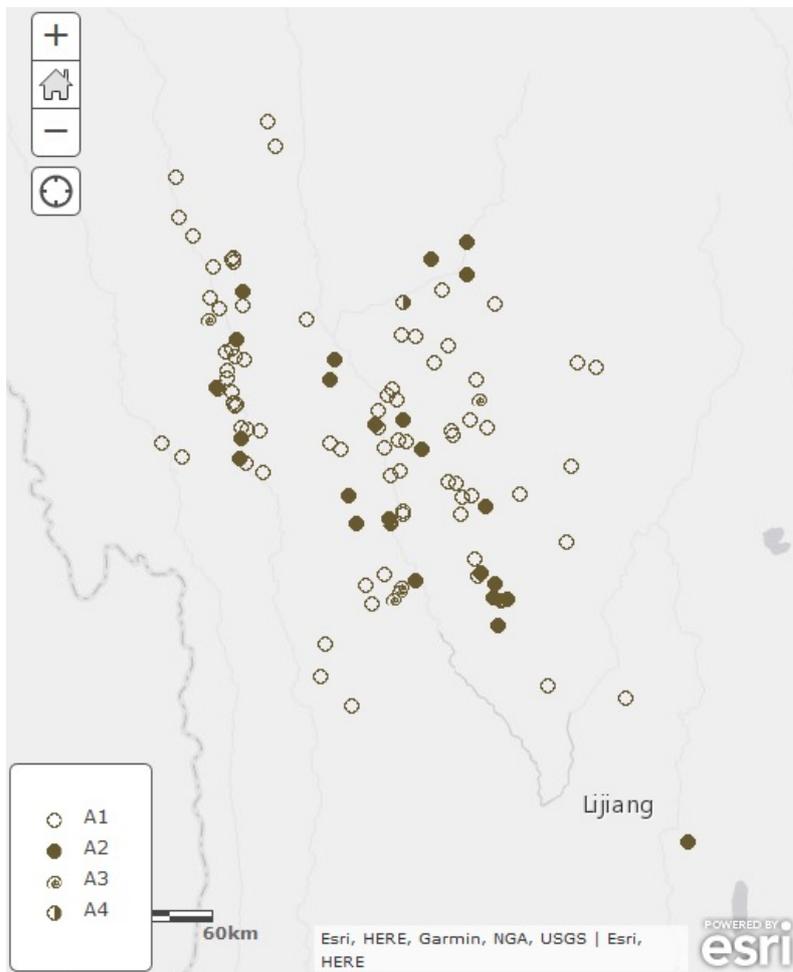
41 Nose

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *sna*-type
 - A1 root only
 - A2 with a nasalised vowel
 - A3 WrT *sna ba*-type
 - A4 WrT *sna sgang*-type

The word for ‘nose’ has a pandialectal root corresponding to WrT *sna* ‘nose’. The principal difference is found in the suffixes. Type A2 is provisionally derived from A1 rather than a coalescence with a suffix.

Type A1 is widespread. Type A2 is mainly attested in a scattered manner over several dialect groups in the central area of the map. This suggests that the nasalised vowel of A2 is just a phonetic feature triggered by the nasal initial /ŋ/; hence, it might be a form close to A1. Types A3 and A4 are minorities, mainly found in the periphery of the rGyalthang area.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘nose’

42 Mouth

The word forms are classified as follows:

A WrT *kha*-type

B WrT *mchu*-type

B1 compound *mchu sha*

B2 with a WrT suffix *to*

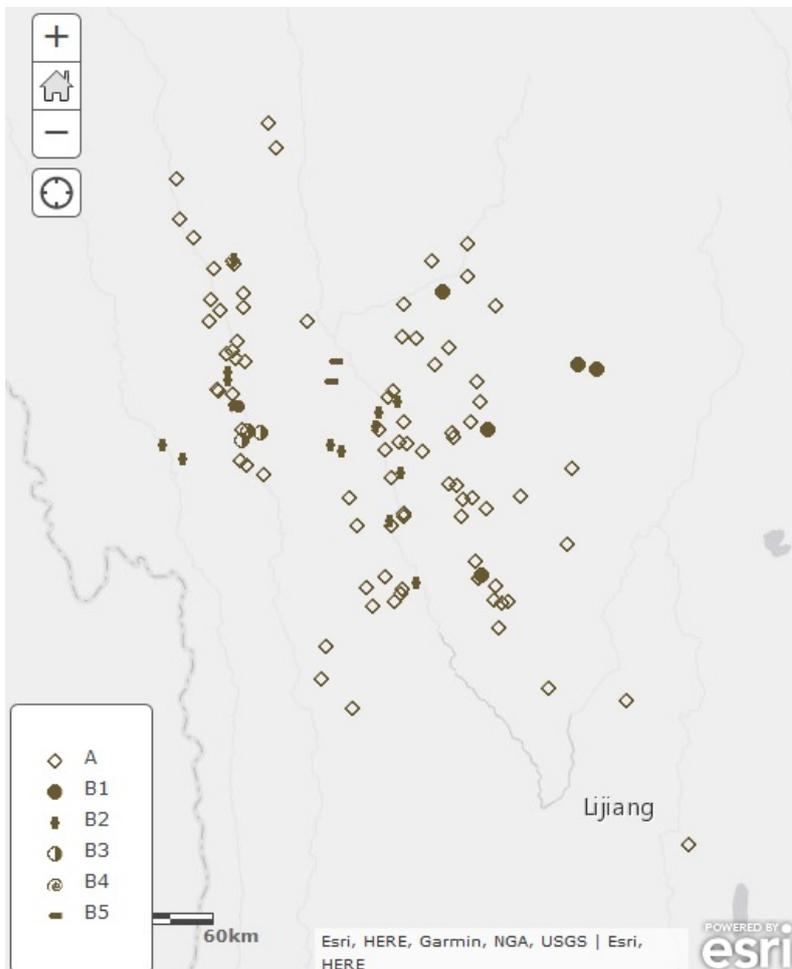
B3 with a WrT suffix *pa*

B4 compound *mchu sgang*

B5 with a suffix /le/

There are two roots found which correspond to WrT *kha* ‘mouth’ (Type A) and *mchu* ‘lip’ (Type B). Type B generally does not appear alone but accompanies a suffix or another morpheme.

Type A is widespread, and Type B appears in the central area of the map, divided into five subcategories. Type B1 is attested in the dialects belonging to the Lamdo subgroup and several varieties around the rGyalthang area. Type B2 is found in several dialects spoken in the tributaries of the Jinshajiang, Lancangjiang, and Nujiang Rivers. Types B3, B4, and B5 are minorities. B3 appears in dialects spoken in the south of Yanmen, B4 only in sNyingthong, and B5 only in sPomtserag. Roughly speaking, Type B is distributed in peripheral areas; hence, we could claim that this is a kind of ABA distribution and that Type B is an older form than Type A in Yunnan Tibetan.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘mouth’

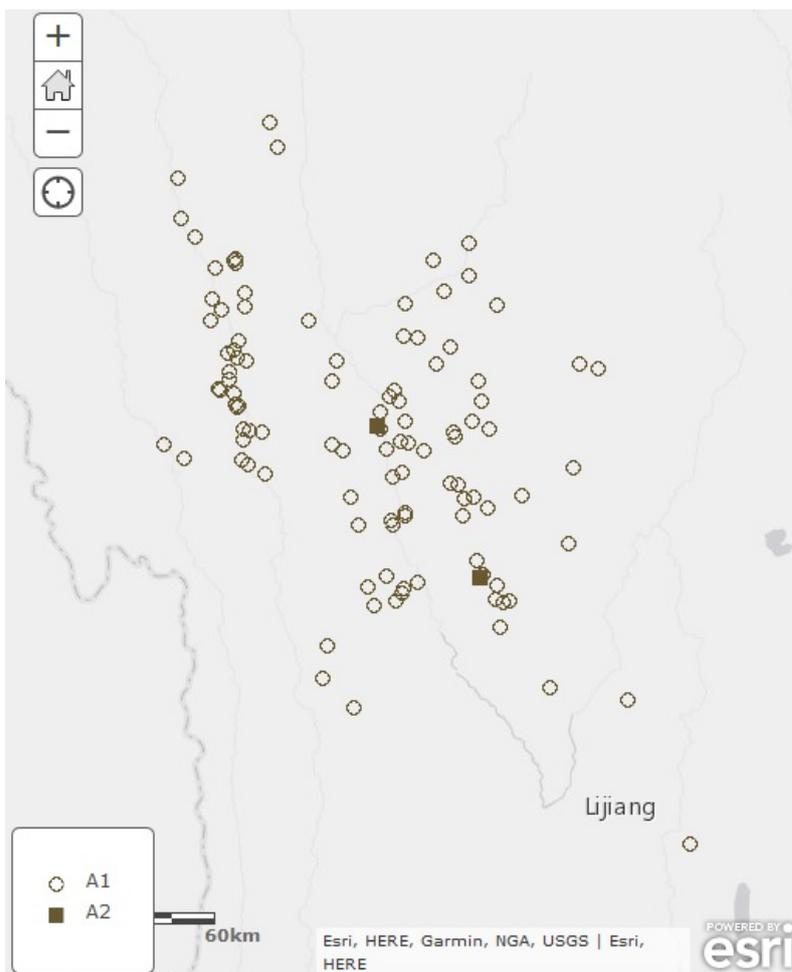
43 Tooth

Word forms can be classified based on sound correspondence as follows:

- A WrT *so*-type
 - A1 non-/ts/-type
 - A2 /ts/-type

The word for ‘tooth’ has just one pandialectal root corresponding to WrT *so* ‘tooth’, regardless of what initial sounds it has. The straightforward sound correspondence of WrT *s* should be /s^h/ in many cases (Type A); however, the word for ‘tooth’ has some exceptions (A2). Concerning the phonetic phenomenon of Type A2, see Suzuki & rTa-mgrin Chos-mtsho (2012) for more details.

Type A1 is pervasive, and Type A2 appears only in two dialects, gYaglam and Khyimphyuggong. The two do not have any geographical relationship indicated by the map. See also **79 Earth**.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘tooth’

44 Tongue

The word forms are classified as follows:

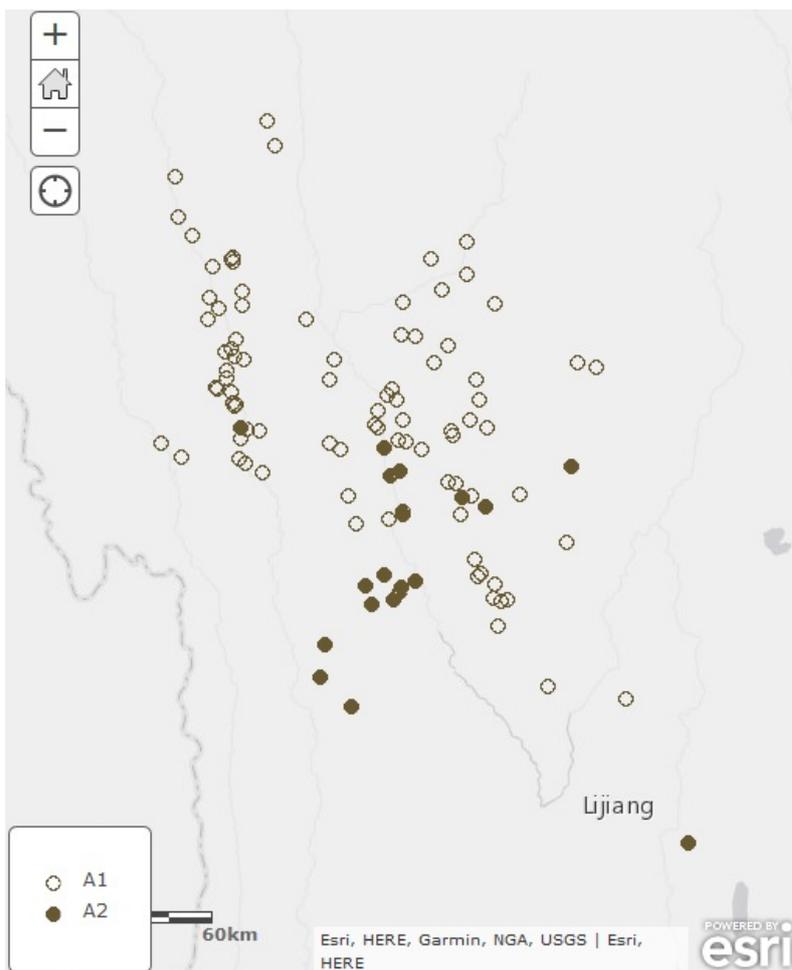
A WrT *lce*-type

A1 with a suffix /le, li/

A2 monosyllabic form

The word for ‘tongue’ has a pandialectal root corresponding to WrT *lce* ‘tongue’. However, many dialects use a form with a suffix which is of unclear origin (Type A1). Type A2 is either an originally monosyllabic word or a coalescent form of Type A1’s form.

Type A1 is widespread, and Type A2 is principally found in the lower area along the Jinshajiang River and in Weixi County. The distribution of A2 clearly displays an areal feature rather than a genetic relationship as a dialect subgrouping.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘tongue’

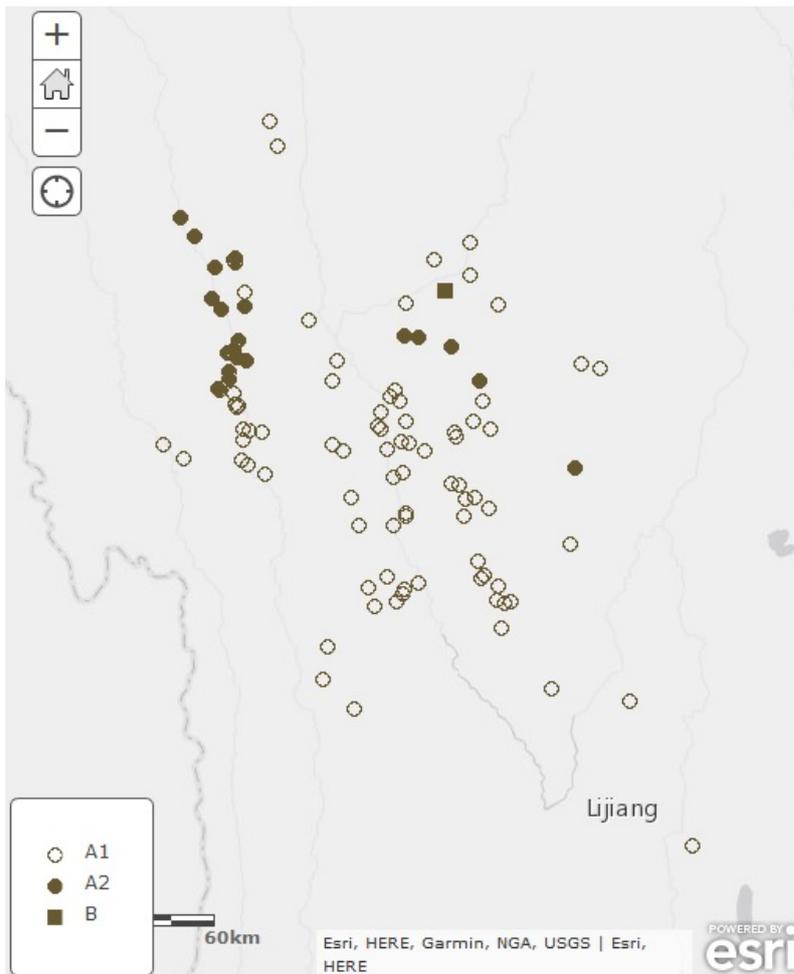
45 Fingernail

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *sen mo*-type
 - A1 disyllabic form
 - A2 monosyllabic form
- B WrT *mdzub mgo*-type

There are two forms which correspond to WrT forms: *sen mo* ‘fingernail’ (Type A) and *mdzub mgo* ‘fingertip’ (Type B). Type A2 is a coalescent form of the disyllabic form (Type A1). Type B does not directly denote ‘nail’, but ‘the place where nails exist’. This means that Type B experienced a semantic change.

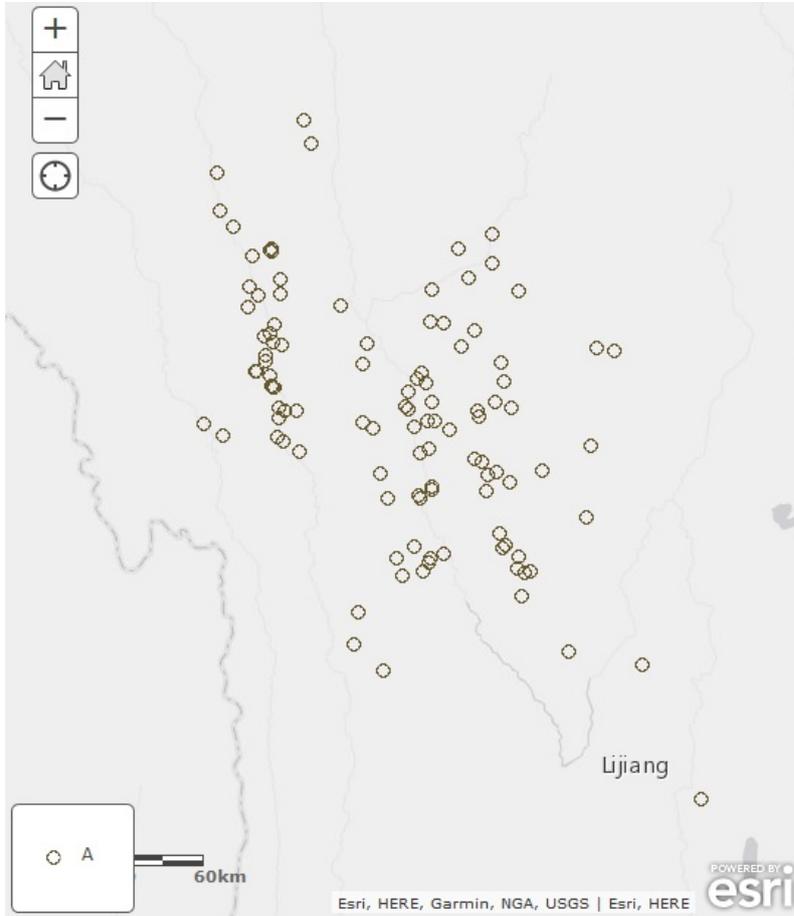
Type A1 is widespread, and Type A2 is mainly found in the nJol area and the area to the north of rGyalthang. Type B is only attested in Xinlian and can be regarded as an exceptional form.



46 Foot

There is a single pandialectal word corresponding to WrT *rkang ba* ‘foot. leg’; thus, there is no need to classify word forms.

WrT *rkang* is a morpheme denoting both ‘foot’ and ‘leg’; however, it is not used alone in Yunnan Tibetan. The existence of the suffix corresponding to WrT *ba* is attested in every variety.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘foot’

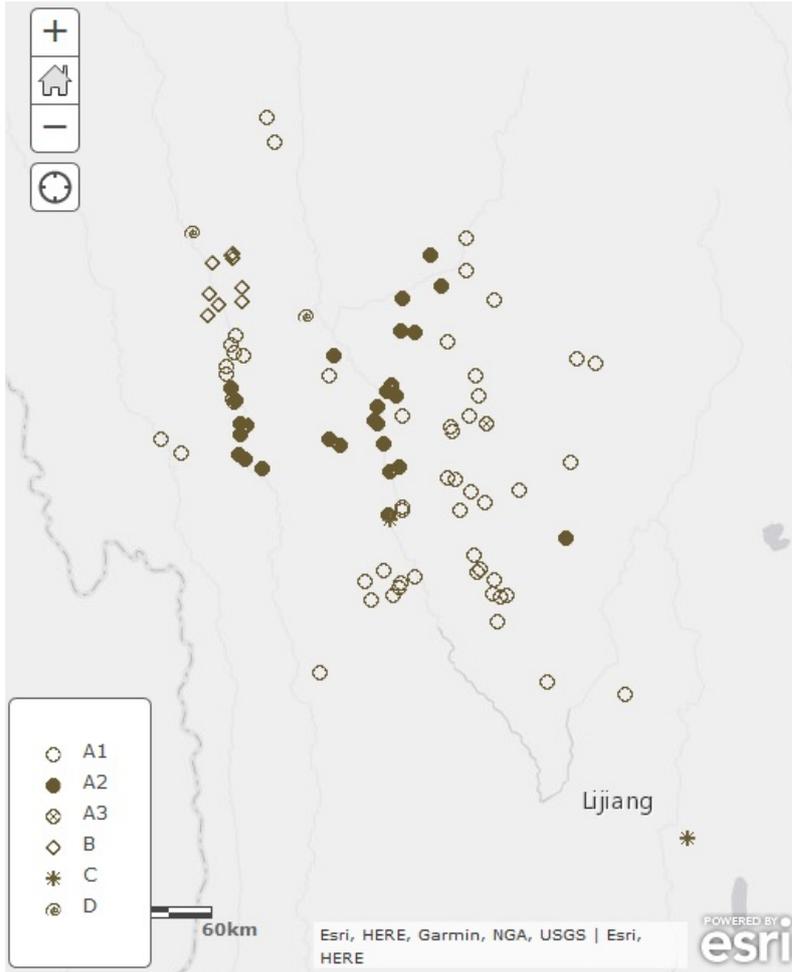
47 Knee

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *pus*-type
 - A1 WrT *pus mo*-type
 - A2 WrT *pus thog*-type
 - A3 WrT *pus rkan*-type
- B GD-type (/ʰgɛ dõ/, /ŋa ʰdõ/, etc.)
- C /pʰo lo/-type
- D others

There are more than four word forms for ‘knee’, of which one corresponds to a WrT root *pus* ‘knee’ (Type A). The WrT form is generally followed by suffix *mo* (Type A1), and there are two more suffixes attested in Yunnan Tibetan. Types B, C, and D are unlikely to have WrT cognates.

Type A1 is principally found in the rGyalthag area and its surroundings. Type A2 is attested in the tributaries of the Jinshajiang River and the lower area of the Lancangjiang River. Type B is attested in nJol and its surroundings. Types A3, C, and D are minorities. If we take rGyalthag as the centre of the area, we can analyse relationship Types A1 and A2 as an ABA distribution and A2 as an older form. However, if we consider the whole area of the map, A2 might be the newer form which developed from the area along the Jinshajiang River. Looking at the area along the Lancangjiang River, we see the existence of Type B around the centre, nJol. Therefore, Type B is the newest, most innovative form in the area.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'knee'

48 Hand

The word forms are classified as follows:

A WrT *lag*-type

A1 WrT *lag pa*-type, the second syllable initial: /k(w)V/-type

A2 WrT *lag pa*-type, the second syllable initial: /pV/-type

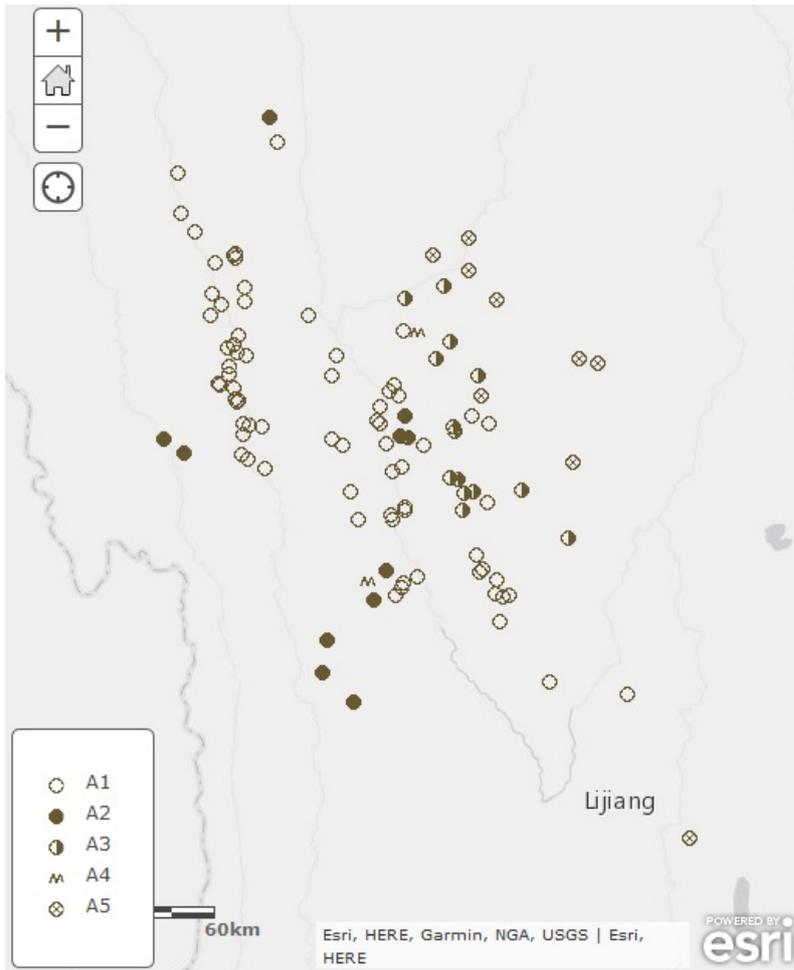
A3 WrT *lag pa*-type, the second syllable initial: /wV/-type

A4 monosyllabic form

A5 compound *lag mgo*

The word for ‘hand’ has a pandialectal root corresponding to WrT *lag*, which is generally followed by suffixes or another word. Type A1 is a form in which the final of the first syllable re-analysed as an initial of the second syllable. Type A2 is a straightforward correspondence of WrT *lag pa*. Type A3 is a form in which the second syllable initial has weakened, probably after the first syllable changed into an open syllable. Type A4 is either a root only or a coalescent form. Additionally, the sound correspondence of WrT *l* initial has two types: /l/ or /j/ (or rarely /n/, just in sKyizhing); however, I do not consider this regularity in sound correspondence in the classification above. See Suzuki (2009, 2016) for this sound correspondence.

Type A1 is widespread. Type A2 is found in various peripheral areas as well as dialects belonging to the Melung subgroup. Type A3 is principally attested in the rGyalthang area. Type A4 only appears in two dialects: rTserong and nKhorlo. Type A5 is mainly found in the area to the north of rGyalthang, such as gTormarong and Lamdo. Type A2 can be considered to be an older form following the ABA distribution of the whole area of the map. This point of view is reasonable because A2 directly corresponds to the WrT form, whereas A1 has, to some extent, changed in its pronunciation.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'hand'

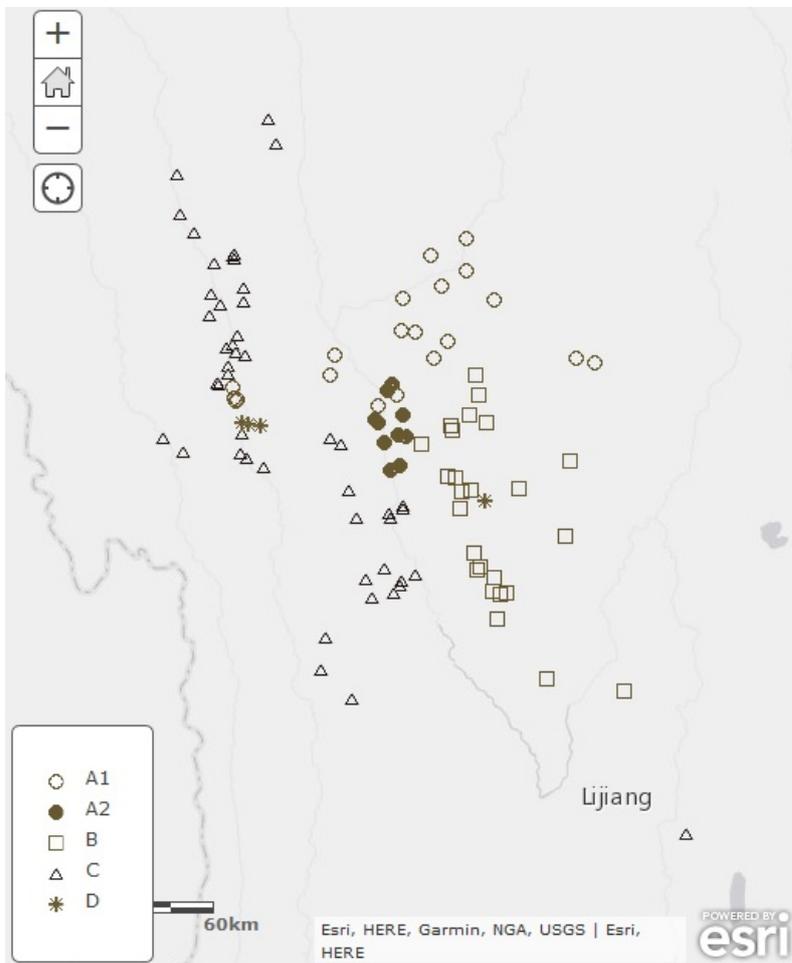
49 Belly

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *grod pa*-type
 - A1 regular sound correspondence
 - A2 with /k/-initial
- B /a po/-type
- C WrT *lto ba*-type
- D WrT /lõ k^ha/-type

There are four word forms, two of which correspond to WrT forms: *grod pa* ‘belly’ (Type A) and *lto ba* ‘stomach’ (Type C). Types B and D might be related to WrT *pho ba* ‘stomach’ and *long ga* ‘entrails’ respectively.

Type A is found in the areas to the north and west of rGyalthang. A1 is distributed more widely than A2, which is limited to the Nyishe area. Type B appears in the central and southern areas of rGyalthang. Type C is attested in the wide area to the west of the Jinshajiang River. Type D is only found in two places which are not geographically connected. They seem to have their own territories, in which Type A1 also appears in the area of Type C. It is still unclear whether this is a case of lexical expansion of A1 to the area of Type C or the influence of WrT.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘belly’

50 Neck

The word forms are classified as follows:

A WrT *ske*-type

A1 with WrT suffix *le*, /li/, and /leʔ/

A2 with WrT suffix *pa*

A3 with second syllables /ruʔ/ and /reʔ/

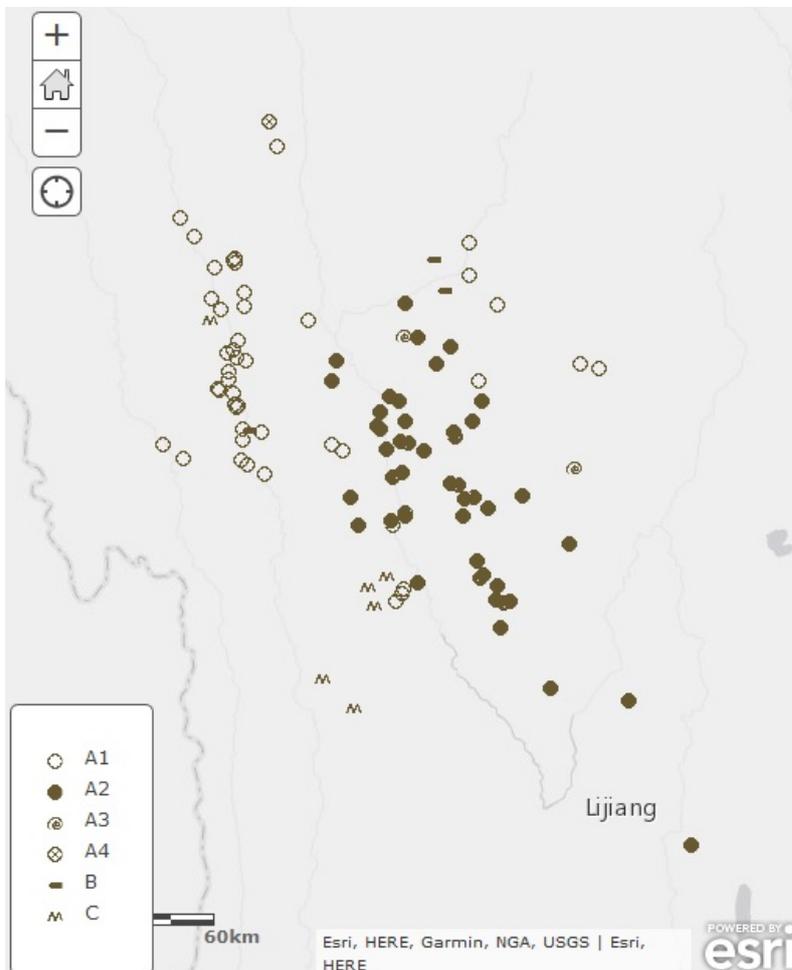
A4 with second syllable /ts^haʔ/

B /^hba/-type

C /^hso: kō/-type

There are three kinds of word forms. Type A has a root corresponding to WrT *ske* ‘neck’, which is generally followed by a suffix. Type B is of unclear origin, and Type C is the same as the word denoting ‘throat’.

Type A1 is mainly attested in the area along the Lancangjiang River and the area to the north of rGyalthang as well as some dialects from Byagzhol and mBajo villages. Type A2 is found in the rGyalthang area and its surroundings. Types A3 and A4 are minorities, found only in mBalhag and Myigzur for A3, and in rDolateng for A4. Type B appears in some dialects of gTormarong and Sakar in Yanmen. Type C is attested in the dialects belonging to the Melung subgroup. The situation in the rGyalthang area indicates that the relationship between A1 and A2 is an ABA distribution and A1 is an older form.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘neck’

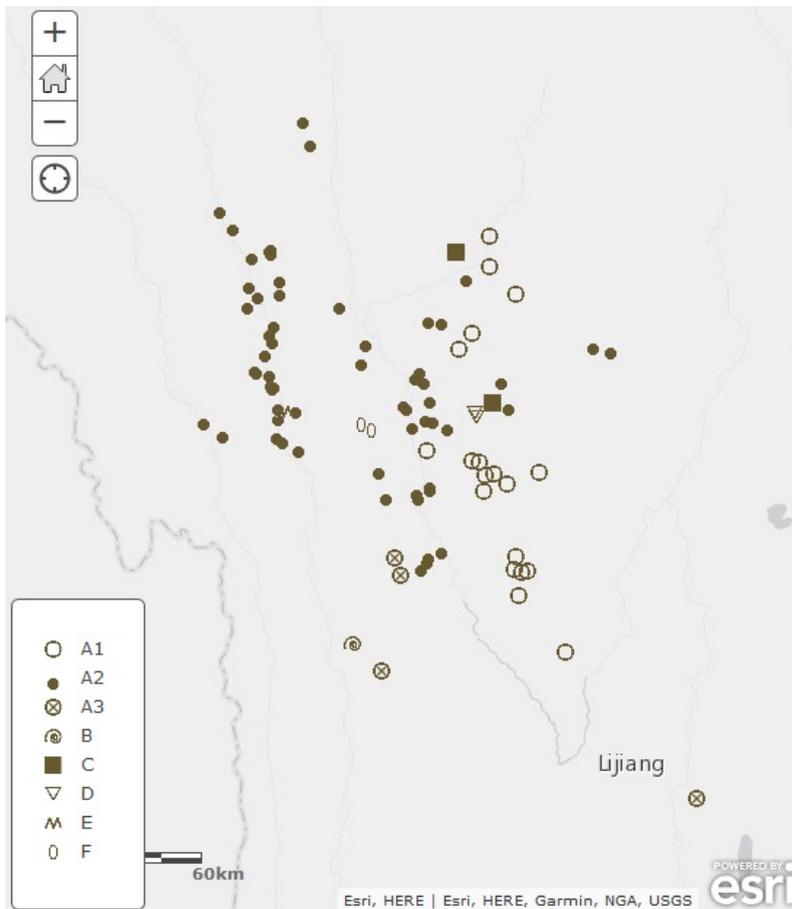
51 Breast

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *brang*-type
 - A1 root only
 - A2 with a suffix (/ta/, /k^ha/, /tɕ/, etc.)
 - A3 irregular sound correspondence (/tō k^ha/, etc.)
- B WrT *snying sgang*-type
- C M-type (/mejʔ/, etc.)
- D CK-type (/tɕ^hɛ k^ha/, etc.)
- E KN-type (/k^ha ŋow/, etc.)
- F PT-type (/pī tsa/, etc.)

There are more than five forms attested in Yunnan Tibetan, in which Type A corresponds to WrT *brang* ‘breast’, and Type B might correspond to WrT *snying* ‘heart’ (see **52 Heart**) and *sgang* ‘hill’ for each syllable. The others are considered to be local oral forms with unclear origins.

Type A is widespread, in which A1 is principally found in the eastern area of the map, and A2 in the rest of the area. A3 is only attested in dialects belonging to the Melung subgroup. The rest of the types are minorities: Type B appears in Zhollam, Type C in rTsanri and rTsegnyi, Type D in rGyalde, Type E in Sakar, and Type F in sPomtserag. They are analysed as local words.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘breast’

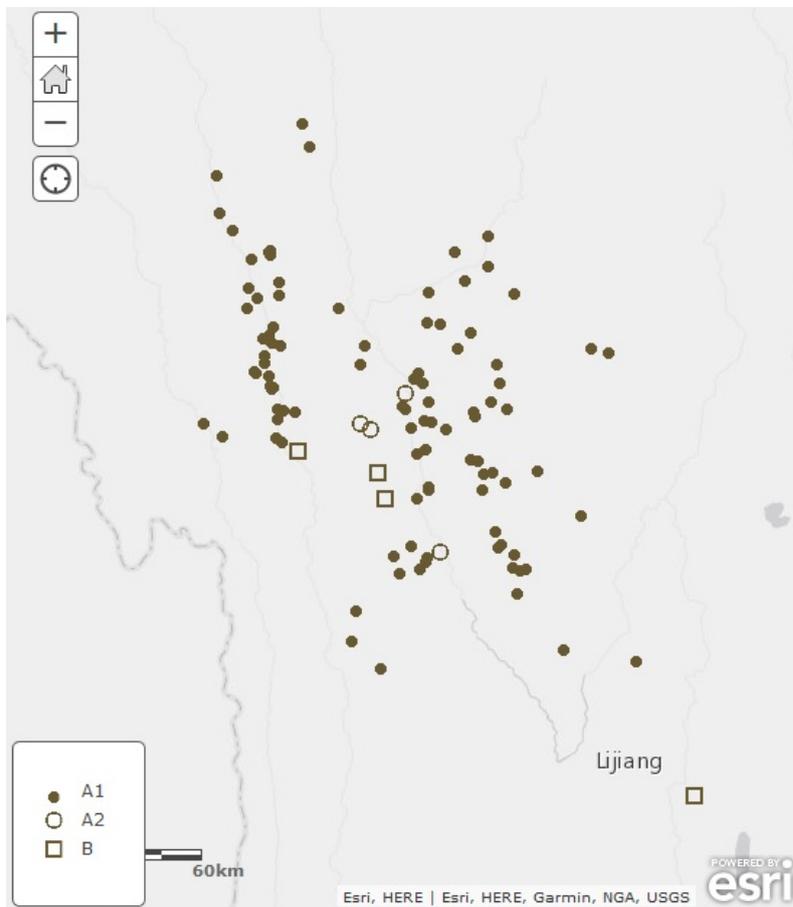
52 Heart

The word ‘heart’ here denotes an organ. The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *snying*-type
 - A1 root only
 - A2 with a suffix /tʂa/
- B WrT *sems*-type

There are two roots, both of which correspond to WrT forms: *snying* ‘heart’ and *sems* ‘heart, mind’. Some dialects using Type B also use Type A. Note that Type B is principally pronounced as /eã/; see Suzuki (2008c).

Type A1 is nearly pervasive. Type A2 is attested in the central area of the map along the tributaries of the Jinshajiang River. Type B is found in the vicinity of the Type A2 area and in Lothong located along the Lancangjiang River (cf. **31 Bone**). However, Type B is widely used in the rGyalthang area and its surroundings as a word for ‘mind’ (not for the heart as an organ). This semantic division is often found in Tibetic languages in Khams; therefore, dialects which use Type B for ‘heart’ as an organ might have simplified this division and unified them to Type B.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘heart’

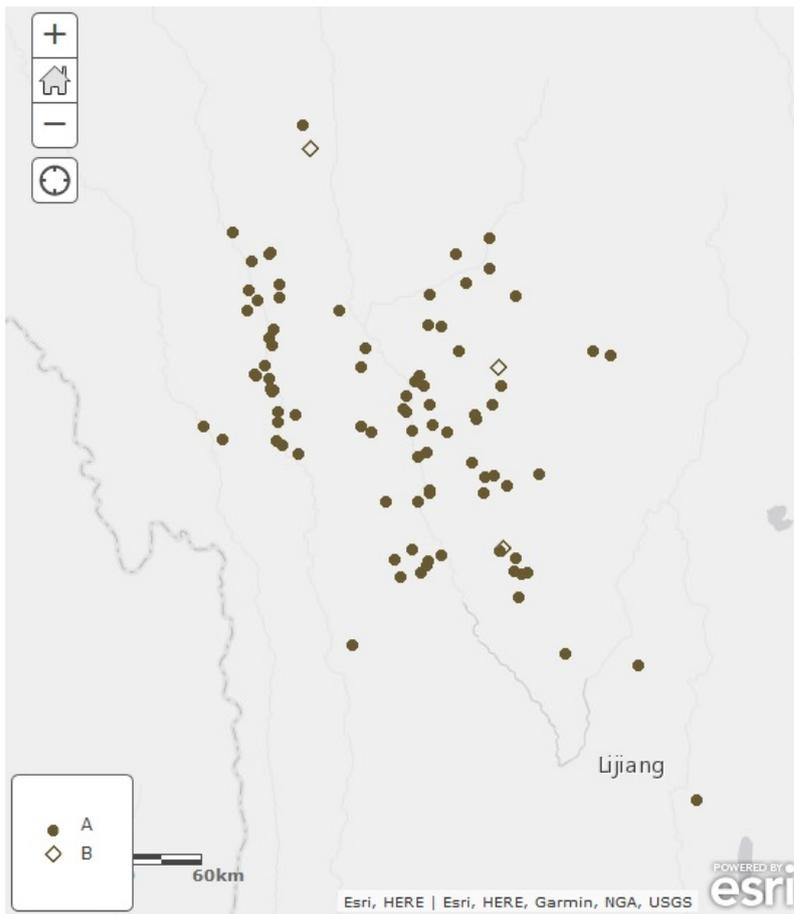
53 Liver

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *mchin pa*-type
- B others

A nearly pandialectal word corresponds to WrT *mchin pa* ‘liver’. Type B is a group of unclear origin, such as /^hjwa/, /teə^hlwo/, and /^hlɛ: wa/; however, it might include a morpheme of ‘lung’ corresponding to WrT *glo* (*ba*). However, these are not the same as the word form for ‘lung’.

Type A is pervasive, and Type B has a scattered distribution. The latter is originally a group of various word forms; thus, the distribution of Type B simply reflects the independence of different word forms.

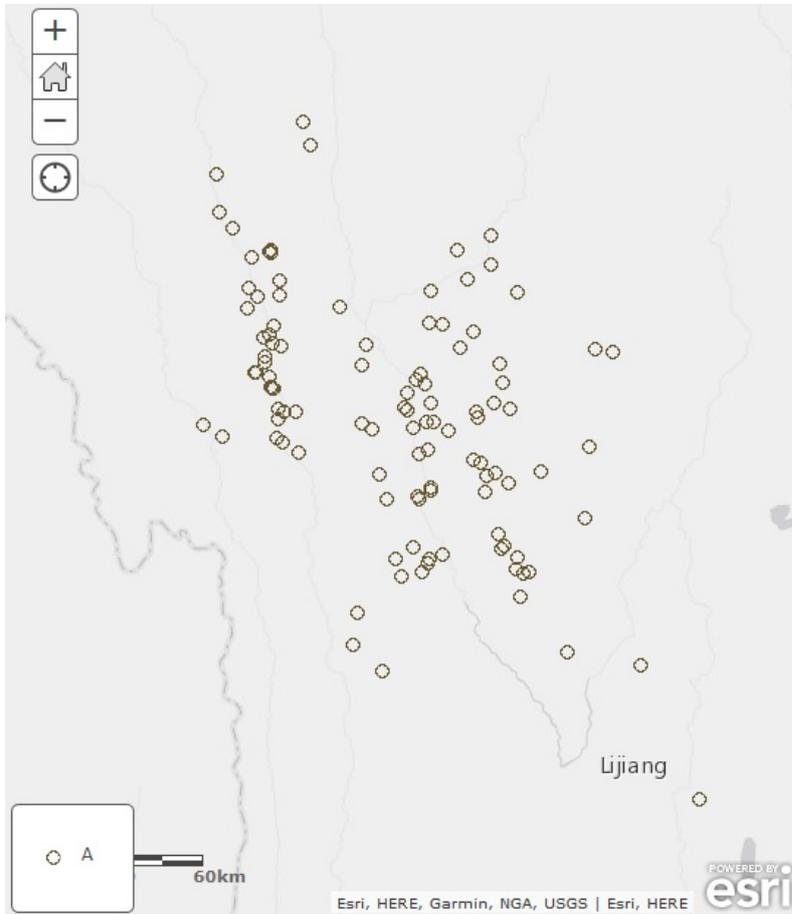


MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘liver’

54 Drink

There is a single pandialectal word corresponding to WrT *'thung*; thus, there is no need to classify word forms.

The word for 'drink' has just one root. WrT *'thung* displays a stem alternation and includes an unaspirated counterpart *btung*, which does not exist as a verb stem form in any variety of Yunnan Tibetan.



Map: Word forms for 'drink' (monotonous)

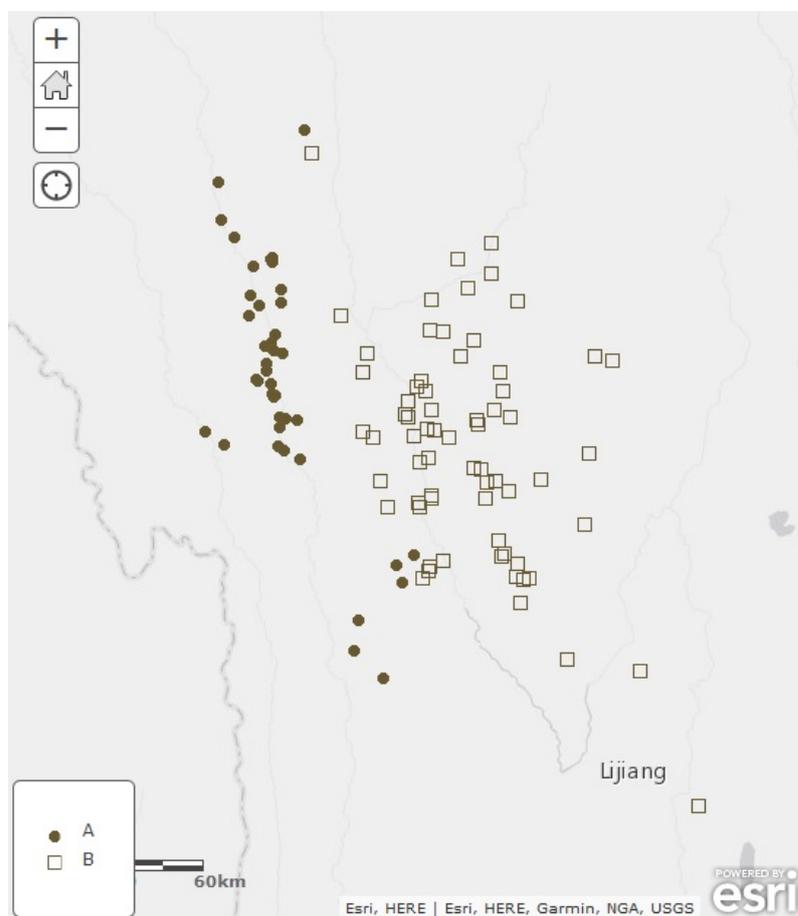
55 Eat

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *za*-type
- B WrT '*cha*'-type

There are two roots, both of which correspond to WrT *za* 'eat' (Type A) and '*cha*' 'chew' (Type B). Type A is a form which appears pervasively within the Tibetic languages. Type B displays a limited distribution principally in some areas of the eastern Tibetosphere. WrT *za* has a stem alternation; however, the varieties of Yunnan Tibetan have only one form corresponding to WrT *za*. The noun for 'food' is a cognate of WrT *zan* 'food', a form derived from WrT *za*, which is used even in the dialects using Type B for 'eat'.

Type A is mainly found in the area along the Lancangjiang River and in the dialects belonging to the Melung subgroup, and Type B is attested in the rest of the area. It is very interesting that Types A and B form a border within Tacheng Town, where there are no geographical barriers. Type B is also used in dialects spoken in Xiangcheng and Daocheng counties to the north and east of the Shangri-La Municipality; hence, this word form is distributed in a wider range than shown on the map.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'eat'

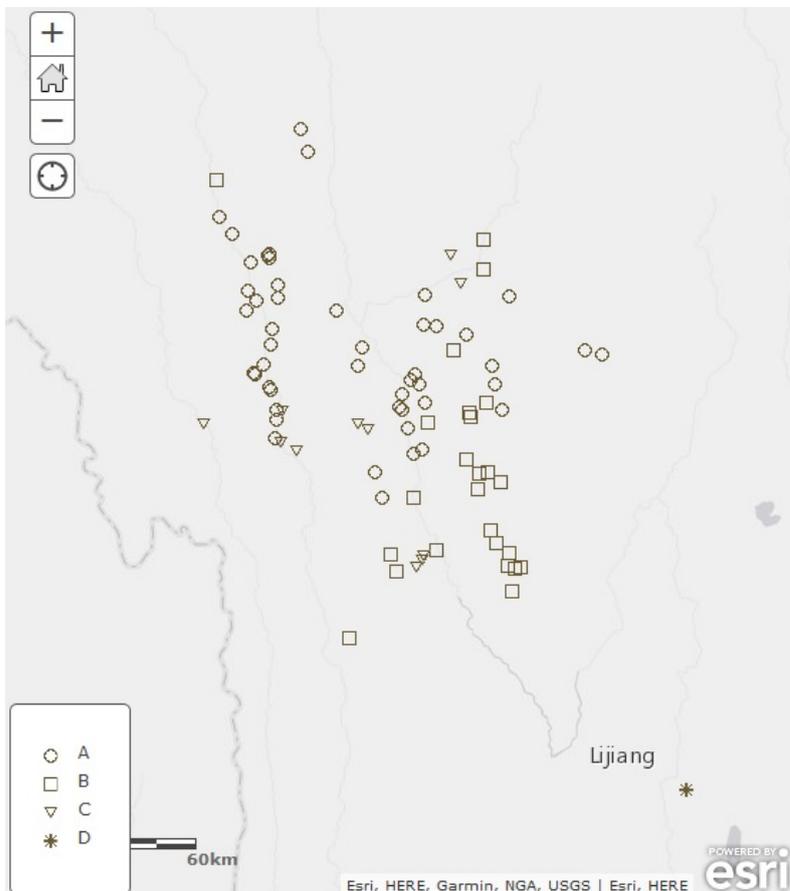
56 Bite

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *so btab*-type
- B WrT *'brad*-type
- C X-type (/xaw/, etc.)
- D ^htɕaː/-type

There are four forms attested in Yunnan Tibetan, two of which have cognates with WrT *so btab* 'bite' (Type A) and *'brad* 'scratch' (Type B). The word formation of Type A is literally understood as a compound of the nouns *so* 'tooth' and a verb *btab* 'plant'. Type D might correspond to WrT *bcag* 'break'; see **13 Big**. Type C is of unclear origin.

Type A is widespread. Type B is mainly attested in the rGyalthang area and its surroundings as well as Weixi County. Type C is scattered among three areas: inside Byagzhol Valley and the southernmost tip of the Tibetic-spoken area along the Lancangjiang River, Bazhu village in Tacheng Town, and inside gTormarong Valley. This peripheral distribution implies an establishment of ABA distribution, and Type C can be regarded as an older form in the area as a whole. Type D exclusively appears in Daan.

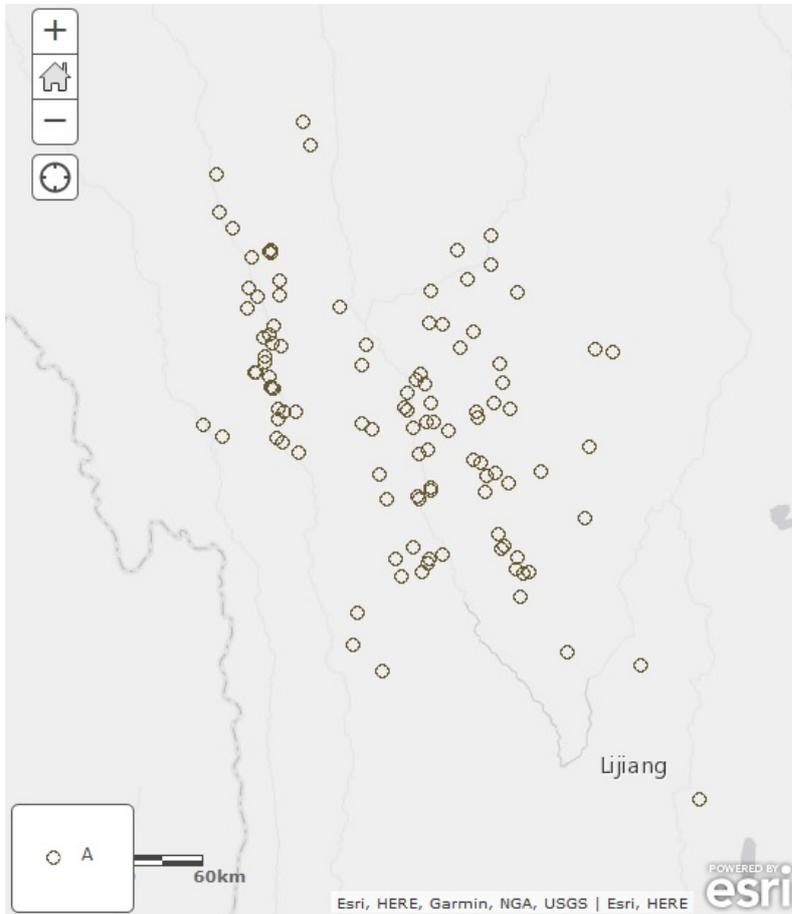


MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'bite'

57 See

There is a single pandialectal word corresponding to WrT *mothong*; thus, there is no need to classify word forms.

The word for 'see' has just one root. In Daan, this root is also used for 'hear'. See **58 Hear**. Note that Yunnan Tibetan strictly distinguishes 'see' (noncontrollable verb) from 'look, watch' (controllable verb).



Map: Word forms for 'see' (monotonous)

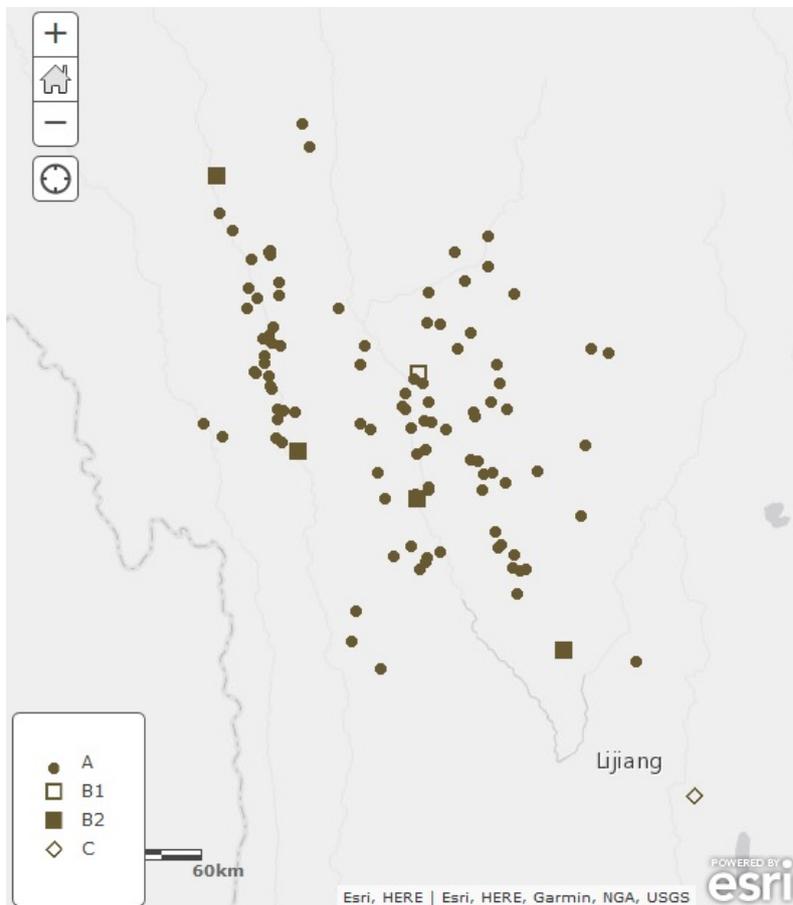
58 Hear

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *'tshor*-type
- B WrT *nyan*-type
 - B1 WrT *nyan* *grag*
 - B2 WrT *nyan* + verb
- C WrT *mtshong*-type

There are three roots, all of which correspond to WrT forms: *'tshor* ‘hear’ (Type A), *nyan* ‘listen’ (Type B), and *mtshong* ‘see’ (Type C). The last one is rarely used for ‘hear’ in Tibetic languages. Type B may be followed by a verb *rag* ‘obtain’ and a direct non-visual sensory suffix *grag*, with which one differentiates it from the word ‘listen’ (controllable verb). See Tournadre & LaPolla (2014) for the use of *grag*.

Type A is nearly pervasive, and Types B and C are minorities. Type B has scattered distribution. Type C is exceptionally attested in Daan. It is unclear whether the minorities have any significant background from a geolinguistic perspective.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘hear’

59 Know

The word forms are classified as follows:

A WrT *ha go*-type

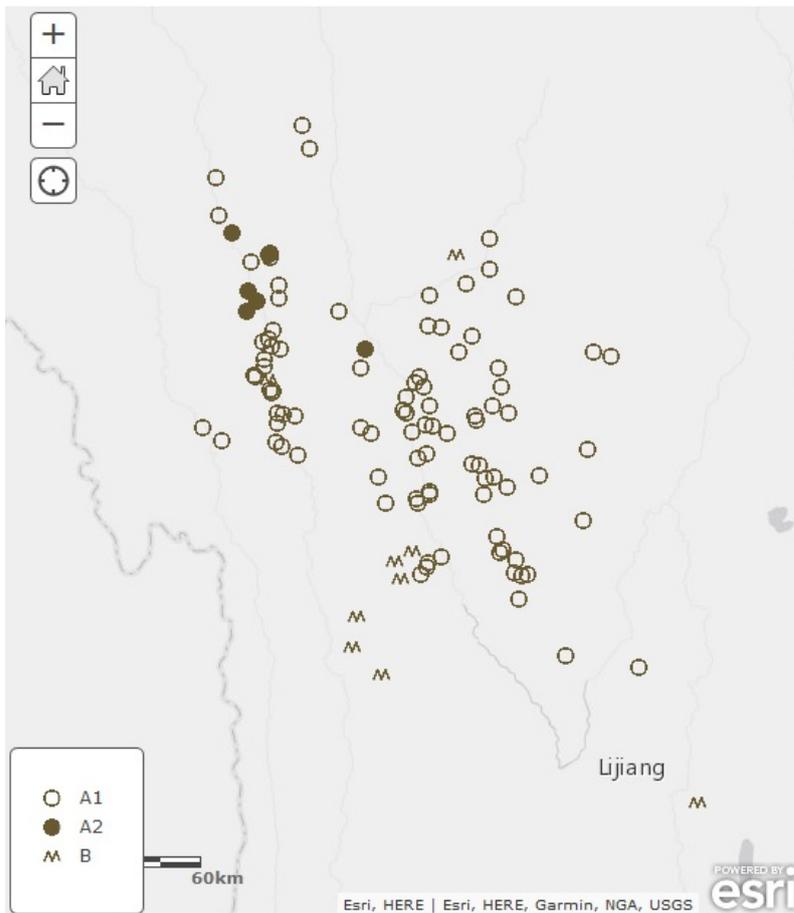
A1 /h/ as the main initial of the first syllable

A2 /ç/ as the main initial of the first syllable

B WrT *shes*-type

There are two words corresponding to WrT *ha go* ‘understand’ (Type A) and *shes* ‘know’ (Type B) respectively. The former has an exceptional variant /ça ko/ (Type A2). Type B is also widely used as a word for ‘know (person, how to do, etc.)’ in most dialects in Yunnan Tibetan.

Type A is widespread, and Type B is just used in the dialects belonging to the Melung subgroup as well as Xinlian. Type A2 is mainly found in the nJol area. This form is only a phonetic variant, and the factors that produced a form like A2 are still unclear. The dialects using A2 have a phoneme /ç/ in other examples, which corresponds to the WrT initials *s/* and *lh*.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘know’

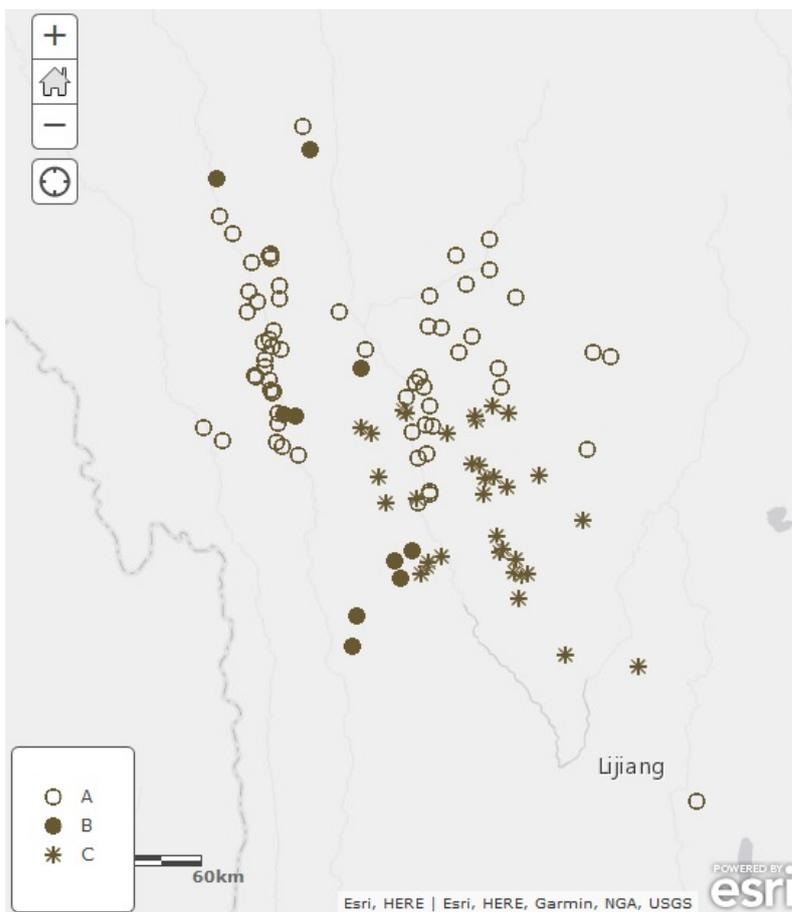
60 Sleep

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *nyal*-type
- B WrT *gnyid*-type
- C /joʔ/-type

There are three forms, two of which have WrT cognates: *nyal* ‘sleep’ (Type A) and *gnyid* ‘fall asleep’ (Type B). Type C is of unclear origin. Type A is a form widely attested within the Tibetic languages.

Type A is widely found. Type B is mainly attested in the dialects belonging to the Melung subgroup, and in a scattered distribution in some dialects. Type C displays a limited distribution principally in the central area of the Shangri-La Municipality as well as Byagzhol Valley. Type C is peculiar to the rGyalthang subgroup and several dialects of the East Yunling Mountain group; dialects in the Nyishe area use Type A. This implies that the use of Type A has been influenced along the Jinshajiang River by the dialects located to the north of that area.

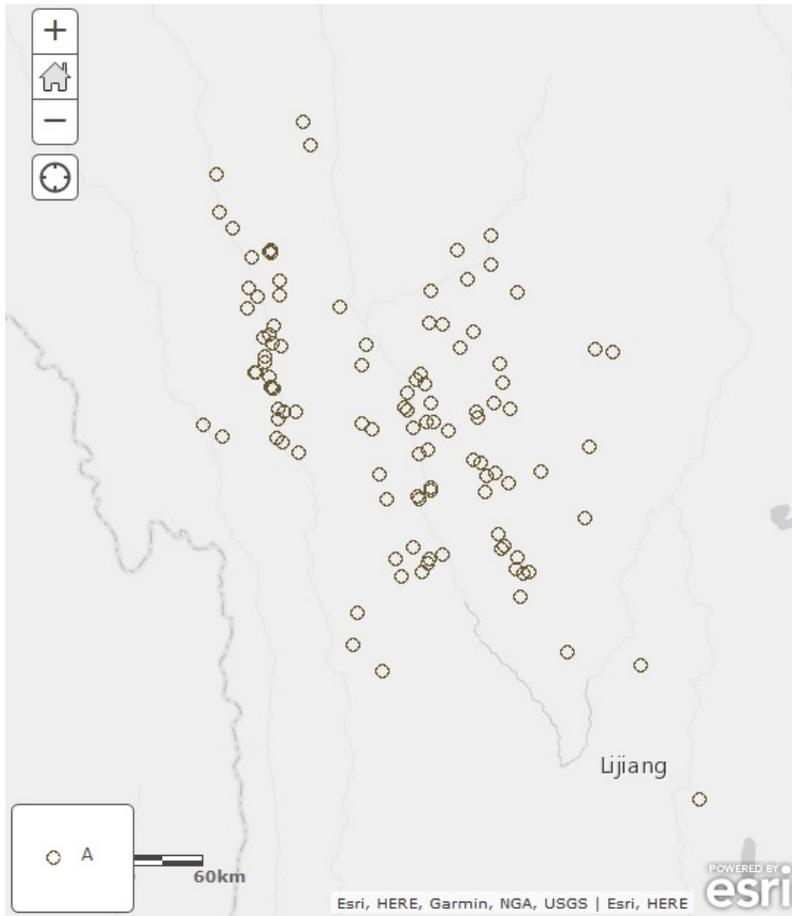


MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘sleep’

61 Die

There is a single pandialectal word corresponding to WrT *shi* ‘die’; thus, there is no need to classify word forms.

The word for ‘die’ has just one WrT root: *shi*. In WrT, it displays a stem alternation and includes an aspirated affricate counterpart, *'chi*, which does not exist in any varieties of Yunnan Tibetan except for a person’s name: *'Chi med*.



Map: Word forms for ‘die’ (monotonous)

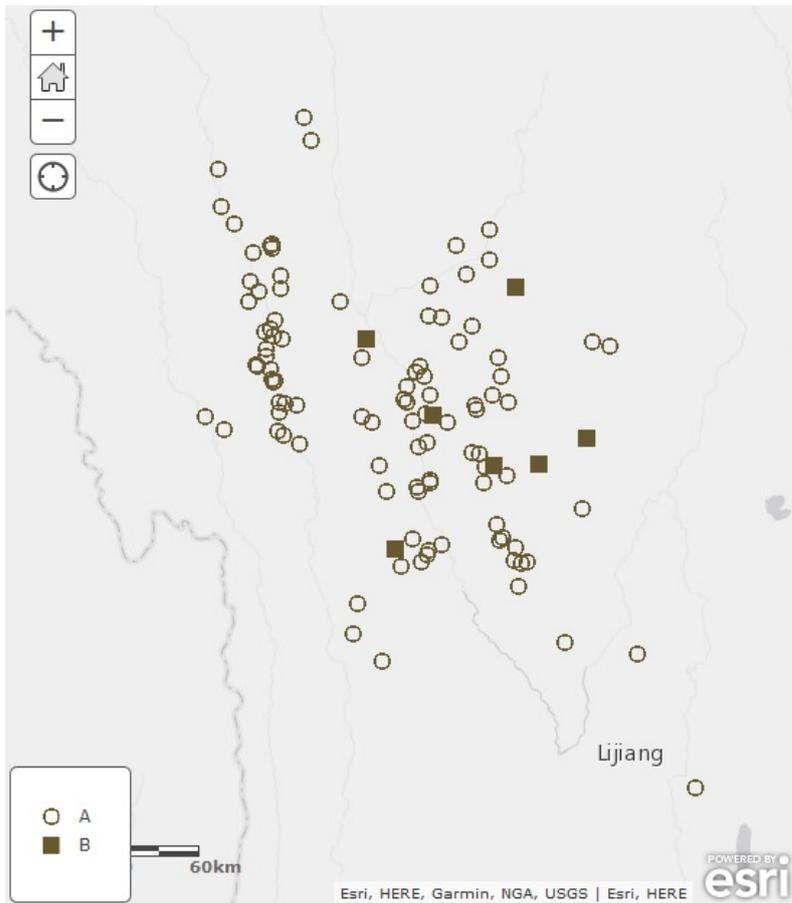
62 Kill

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *bsad*-type
- B WrT *bsha*'-type

There are two roots corresponding to WrT *bsad* 'kill' (Type A) and *bsha* 'slaughter' (Type B). Some native speakers consider Type B to be a Chinese loan word: *sha* 杀 'kill'. However, this is a folk etymology with no basis in fact.

Type A is widespread. Type B has a scattered distribution; however, it principally appears in the rGyalthang area. Originally, the forms of Types A and B can co-occur because their semantic fields are not totally in accordance with each other. It is undeniable that the Chinese form *sha* influenced the use of Type B.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'kill'

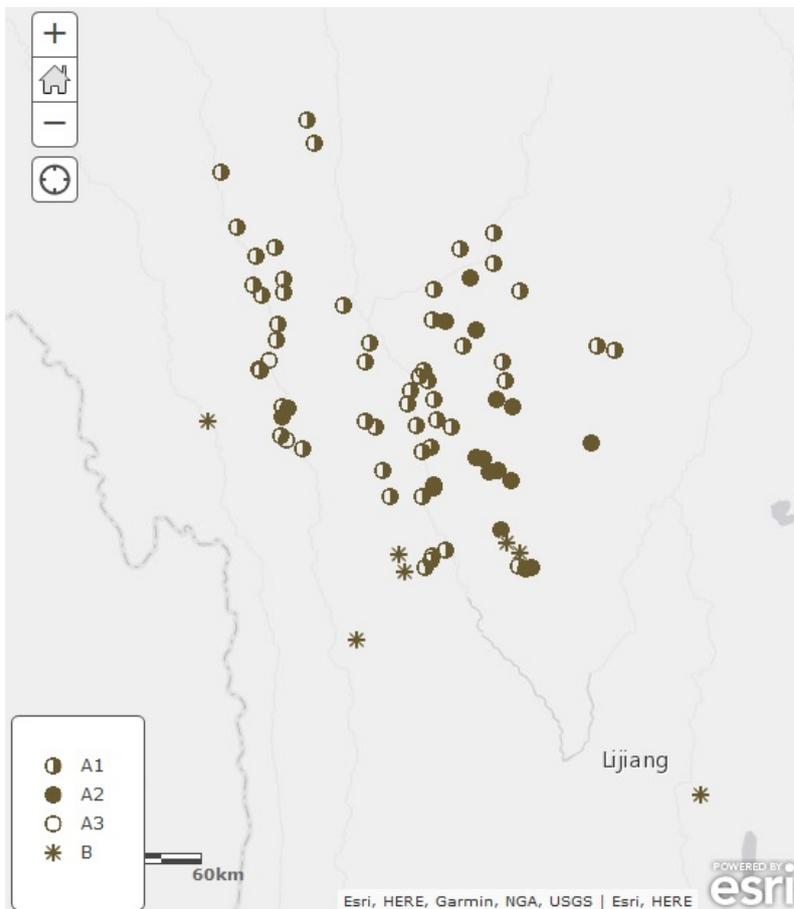
63 Swim

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *chu rkyal*-type
 - A1 WrT *chu rkyal* as a verb
 - A2 WrT *chu rkyal* with a light verb
 - A3 WrT *rkyal* only
- B others

There are many kinds of word forms which can be arranged into two types: forms related to a WrT compound *chu rkyal* ‘water’+‘swim’ (Type A) and those not related to it (Type B). Type B also has a syllable corresponding to WrT *chu* ‘water’, for example /ʈʂʰu lǎ/ and /ʈʂʰu zo ‘be/.

Type A is nearly pandialectal. A2 mainly appears in the rGyalthang area. A3 is only found in Tsharethong. Type B is attested in the south part of the map, including dialects belonging to the Melung subgroup, some dialects from Yangthang, and Daan as well as Bodgrong. However, Type B includes various forms, differing in the second syllable following the syllable denoting ‘water’. This distribution suggests that they have independently developed similar forms which are different from Type A.

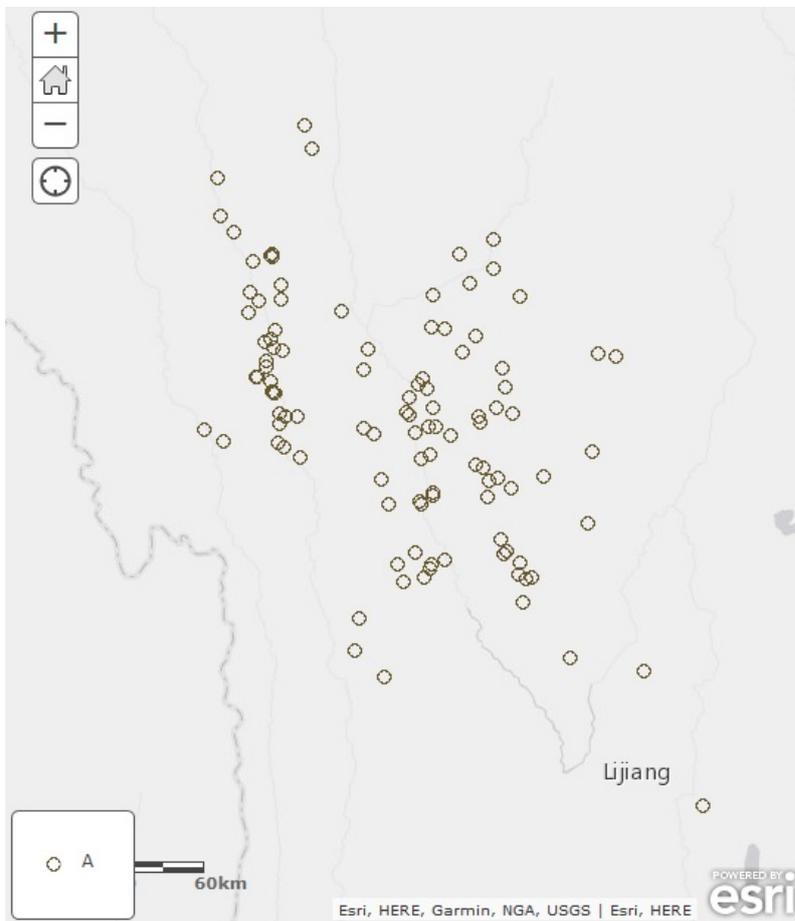


MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘swim’

64 Fly

There is a single pandialectal word corresponding to WrT *lding* ‘float, hover, soar’; thus, there is no need to classify word forms.

The word for ‘fly’ has just one root in Yunnan Tibetan. However, this form is not widespread within the Tibetic languages but is a local feature of the Southern Khams area. A widely employed word in WrT is *’phur* ‘fly’, which does not exist in oral expressions. See Suzuki (2009a) for a brief map of word forms for ‘fly’ in Tibetic languages in the eastern Tibetosphere.



MAP: Word forms for ‘fly’ (monotonous)

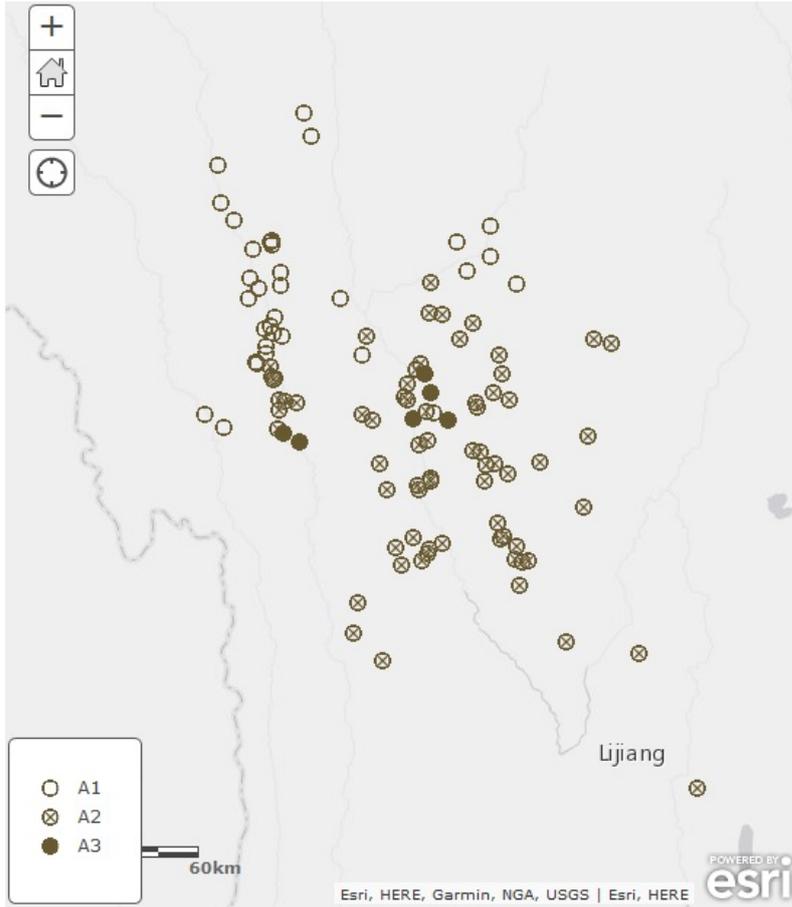
65 Walk

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT 'gro'-type
- A1 /ⁿd/, /n/-type
- A2 /ⁿg/, /ŋ/-type
- A3 /w/-type

The word for 'walk', used for the meaning 'go' in many cases, has just one root corresponding to WrT 'gro', with two different principal sounds: A1 and A2. A3 is considered to be a particular sound development from Type A2: /ⁿgo/ > /ⁿgwo/ > /ŋwo/ > /wo/; hence, A3 should be related to A2, not to A1. See also **38 Head**. Type A1 is a straightforward sound correspondence with the WrT form. Type A includes a form with a /n/-initial, appearing in Thangsmad, analysed as an inevitable sound change from a retroflex nasal to a denti-alveolar nasal required by the sound structure (*/ŋ/ > /n/) after a nasal assimilation from /ⁿd/ > /ŋ/ occurred (cf. Suzuki 2016g).

Type A is attested in the northern areas of the map, both the area along the Lancangjiang (except for the lower area) and gTormarong Valley. This type is almost pandialectal and has regular sound correspondence within Tibetic languages, and similar forms are attested in dialects spoken in the adjacent areas of TAR and Sichuan. Types A2 and A3 are peculiar to dialects in the rest of the area. All the dialects of the Sems-kyi-nyila group except Thangsmad display these types. A noteworthy phenomenon is that they are also attested in the dialects distributed in the Yanmen and Badi Townships along the Lancangjiang River. This has previously been discussed regarding a subclassification of the West Yunling subgroup (Suzuki 2017f). This characteristic sound change might have been triggered by different factors, or it might have had a genetically close relationship between these groups and the Sems-kyi-nyila group. See also **31 Bone**. Type A3 has two principal places of the distribution, the Nyishe and Budy areas. Since they have no direct connection, the sound change can be regarded as an independently occurring phenomenon.

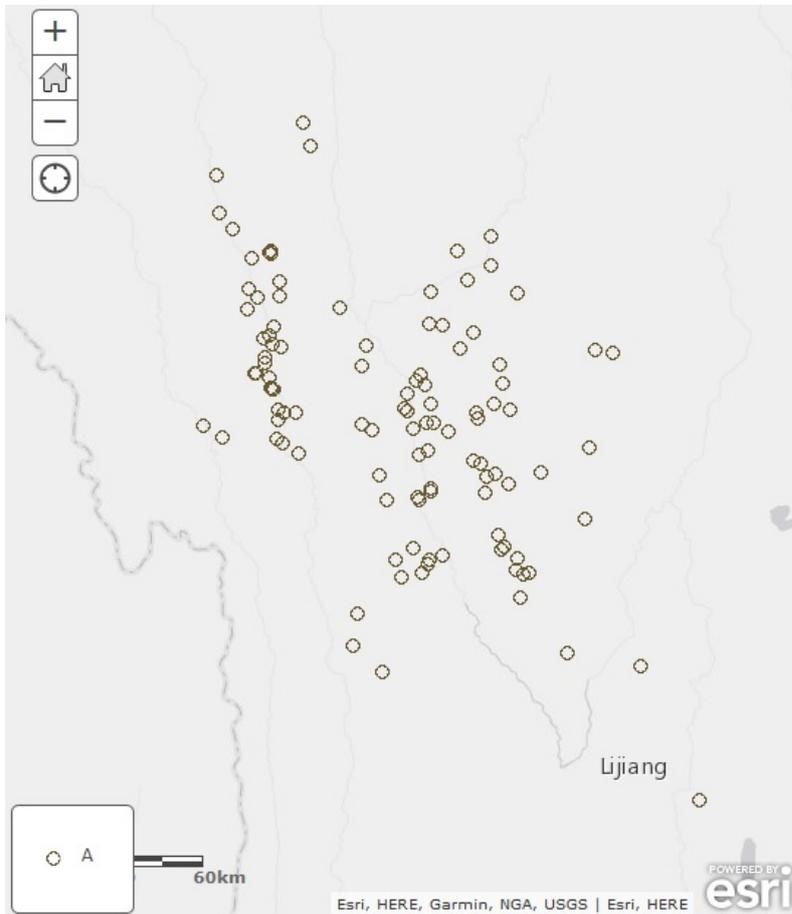


MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'walk'

66 Come

There is a single pandialectal word corresponding to WrT *'ong* ‘come’; thus, there is no need to classify word forms.

The word for ‘come’ has just one WrT root, *'ong*, and the pronunciation of its non-imperative form is the same in almost all varieties. WrT has another root, *yong*, which is etymologically related to *'ong*, but this form never appears in Yunnan Tibetan. The imperative form, a suppletive type, is WrT *shog*, which is also pervasive, with various phonetic forms (cf. **29 Meat**). This form is also shared by all varieties with various methods of pronunciation.



MAP: Word forms for ‘come’ (monotonous)

67 Lie (down)

In many cases, the word ‘lie down’ is the same as **60 Sleep**. In order to avoid repetition, I have described another word here: ‘take a rest by lying down’. Word forms can be classified as follows:

A WrT *ngal gso*-type

A1 /ŋ/ is the main initial of the first syllable

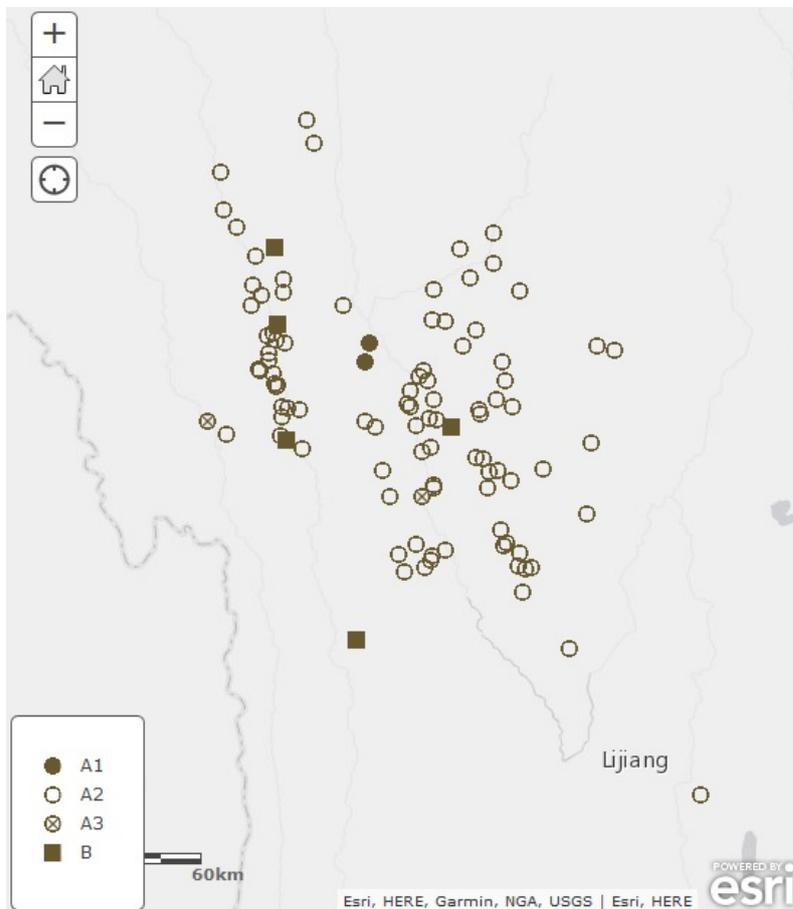
A2 /ŋ/ is the main initial of the first syllable

A3 /m/ is the main initial of the first syllable

B Others

There are several word forms, of which the majority is the word corresponding to WrT *ngal gso* ‘take a rest’. Its subclassification is based on the initial of the first syllable. Type B includes forms of unclear origin, those related to WrT *nyal* ‘sleep’, and Chinese loan words. See Tournadre & Suzuki (forthcoming) for examples which show a sound correspondence between /ŋ/ and /m/.

Type A is nearly pervasive, and A2 is widespread. The others are minorities. Type A1 is mainly found in sPomtserag and its surrounding areas, and Types A3 and B have scattered distribution. Except for A2, these are unlikely to have a mutual relationship.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘lie (down)’

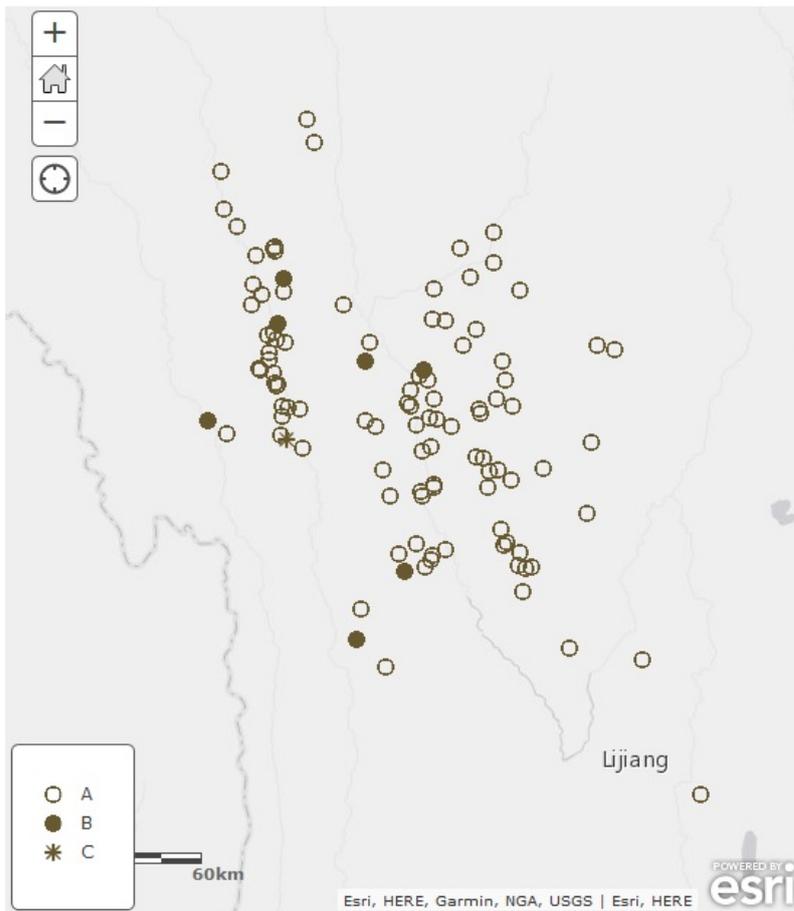
68 Sit

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *'dug*-type
- B WrT *sdod*-type
- C WrT *bzhag*-type

There are three roots corresponding to WrT *'dug* 'sit', *sdod* 'sit', and *bzhag* 'sit'. The word corresponding to WrT *'dug* is identical to one of the existential verbs to describe existence, location, and possessive for animate objects in many dialects of Yunnan Tibetan. In some dialects, a form corresponding to WrT *bzhag*, is used for 'exist' for persons other than those indicated by WrT *'dug*. In general, a semantic difference of the words for 'sit' and 'exist' is ambiguous in many dialects.

Type A is nearly pervasive. Type B is mainly found in the central area of the map in a scattered way. Type C only appears in sBrulyul; however, this form is also used in dialects belonging to the Melung subgroup. See Suzuki (2017f).

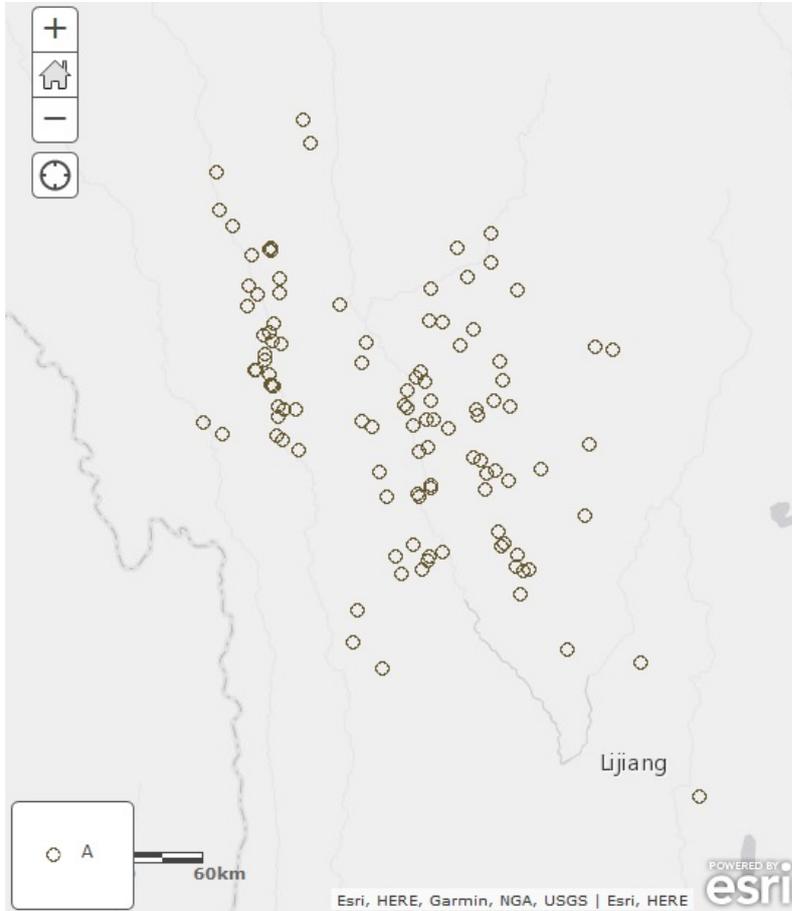


MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'sit'

69 Stand

There is a single pandialectal word corresponding to WrT (*yar*) *lang* ‘stand (up)’; thus, there is no need to classify word forms.

The word for ‘stand’ has just one root. Depending on varieties, its pronunciation varies; the initial is either /l/ or /j/. Cf. **48 Hand**.

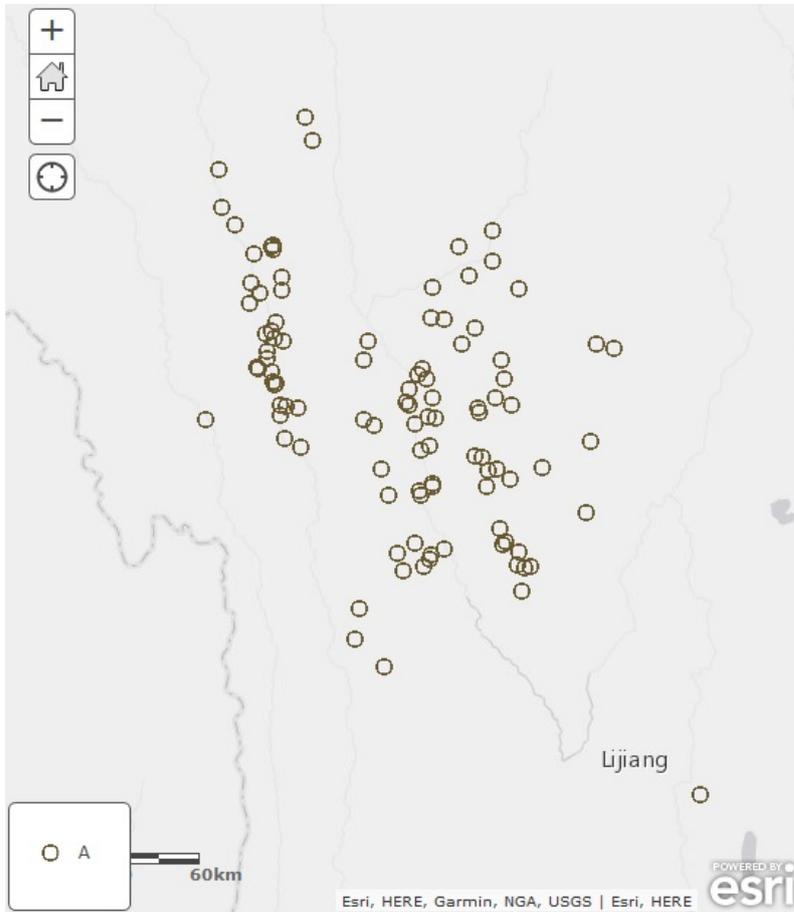


MAP: Word forms for ‘stand’ (monotonous)

70 Give

There is a single pandialectal word corresponding to WrT *ster* ‘give’; thus, there is no need to classify word forms.

The word for ‘give’ has just one root. In other surrounding Tibetic languages, a word form corresponding to WrT, *sbyin* ‘give’, is also used; however, it does not appear in Yunnan. The humilific counterpart of this word, corresponding to WrT *'bul*, is widely used in Yunnan.



Map: Word forms for ‘give’ (monotonous)

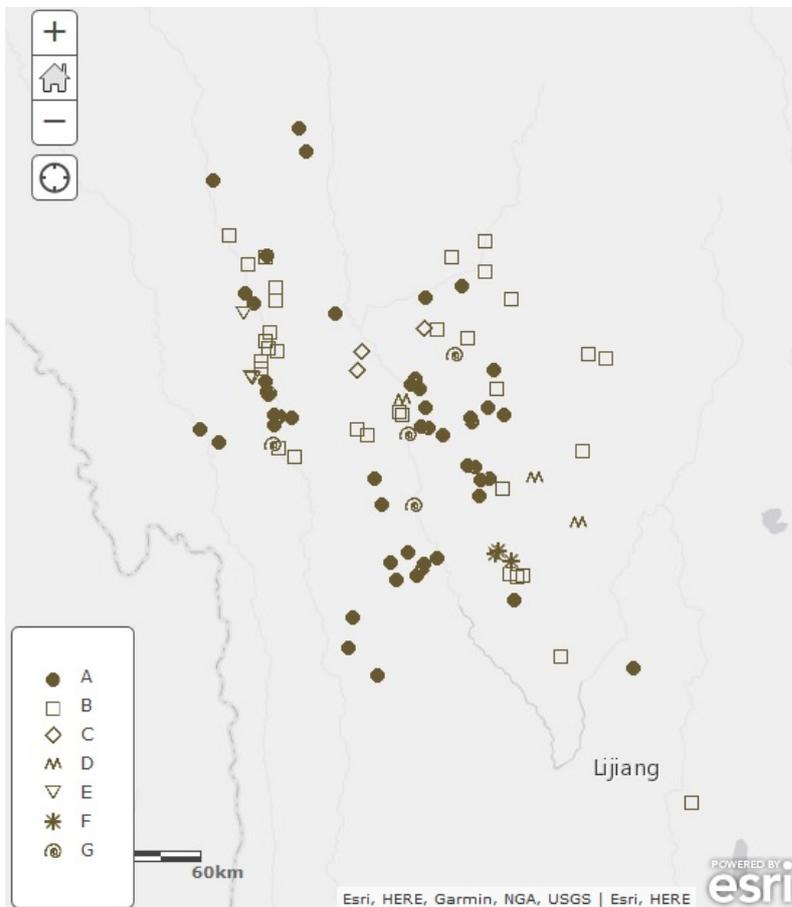
71 Say

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *zer*-type
- B WrT *bshad*-type
- C WrT *smra*-type
- D /p^hje/-type
- E /k^ha wa/-type
- F /g^hwa/-type
- G Others

The word for ‘say’ has many roots, and several dialects use two or more words. Types A, B, and C correspond to WrT *zer* ‘say’, *bshad* ‘tell’, and *smra* ‘speak’ respectively. The others are unlikely to have WrT cognates. Type A can be used as a hearsay marker in any dialects except for most varieties belonging to the Sems-kyi-nyila group. Type G includes three forms: /t^hjə/, /t^hʂəʂ/, and /t^hdu?/.

Types A and B are widespread. Type A often appears in dialects belonging to the Sems-kyi-nyila group, and Type B in those spoken in the nJol area and gTormarong Valley. The distribution of Types A and B in the area along the Lancangjiang River seems to be an ABA distribution, and Type B is a newer form. Type C is only found in sPomtserag. Type D is attested in the periphery of the rGyalthang area. Type E appears only in gYegbam. Type F is attested in some dialects in Yangthang. Type G is found in a scattered distribution in the central area of the map.



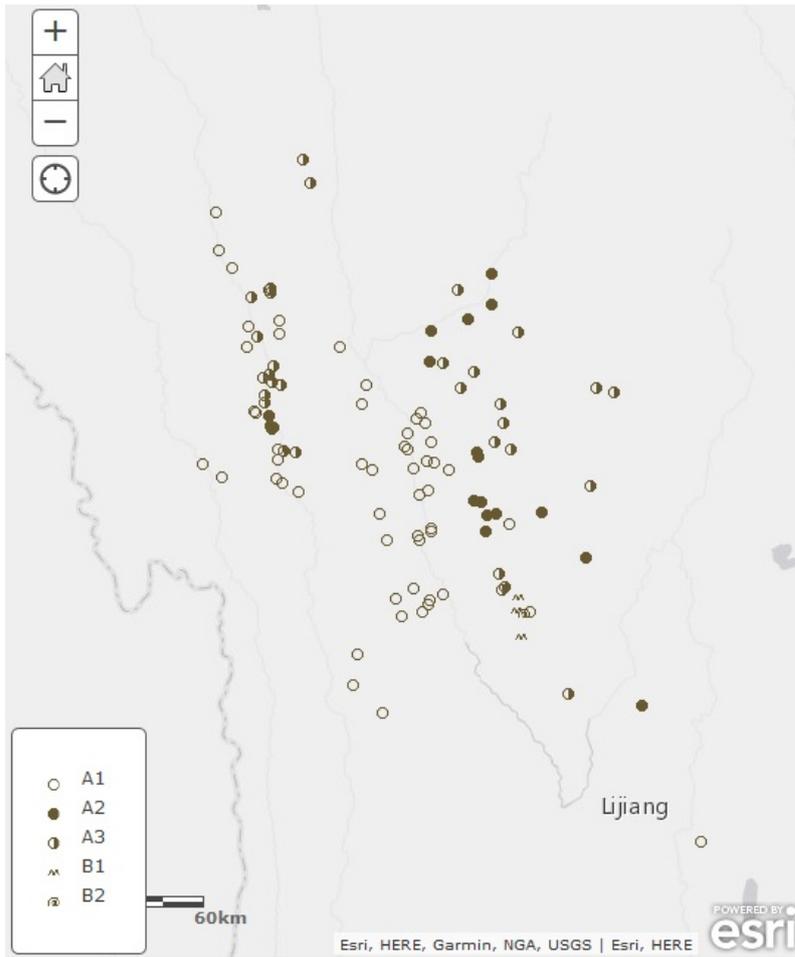
72 Sun

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *nyi ma*-type
 - A1 /ŋV mV/-type
 - A2 /ŋV wV/-type
 - A3 monosyllabic form (coalescent form)
- B WrT *gnam lha*-type
 - B1 *gnam lha*-type
 - B2 *nangs lha*-type

There are two forms, both of which have WrT cognates: *nyi ma* ‘sun’ (Type A) and *gnam lha* ‘celestial deity’ (Type B). Type A is further classified into three forms based on phonetic realisation. Type B is not only idiosyncratic within the Tibetic languages but also has two types with very close phonetic forms: WrT *gnam lha* ‘celestial deity’ and *nangs lha* ‘morning deity’. The provided forms are WrT forms, which are, in fact, compounds created only based on the phonetic form. See also Shirai et al. (2016) and Suzuki (2016a, 2017g). Type A is used as a person’s name; in this case, each of the two syllables is pronounced independently. Consequently, all varieties use Type A1.

Most dialects use Type A. The three subgroups of this type can be compared with **74 Star** for phonetic classification, which is mainly related to the sound correspondence of the second syllable, WrT suffix *ma*. Type A1, a form with a straightforward sound correspondence, is principally attested in the areas along the two rivers Jinshajiang and Lancangjiang, as well as in Weixi County. Type A2 is mainly attested in the rGyalthag area and the gTormarong Valley. Type A3 appears around the rGyalthag area and the nJol area. In general, the sound change concerning this case should be ordered as A1 > A2 > A3; however, if one considers that the map reflects a continuum of historical changes, Type A2 is the most innovative, surrounded by Types A1 and A3 in the rGyalthag area. In this case, dialects spoken to the north of rGyalthag might have developed their own sound changes. In the nJol area, the word form might have experienced a sound change directly from A1 to A3. Type B only appears in several of the varieties spoken in Yangthag. Type B2 is found only in a single variety: Choswateng (Suzuki 2017g). The origin of the word form itself is unclear; no similar forms are attested in surrounding non-Tibetic languages.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'sun'

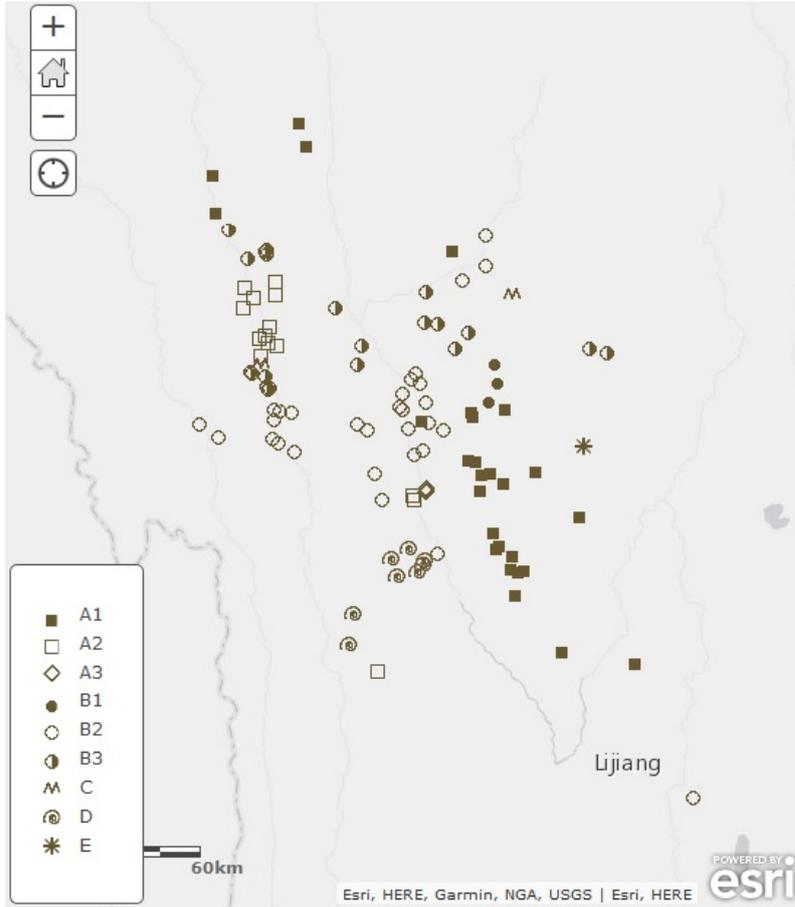
73 Moon

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *zla ba*-type
 - A1 /d/ as the first main initial
 - A2 /l/ as the first main initial
 - A3 /n/ as the first main initial
- B WrT *zla dkar*-type
 - B1 /d/ as the first main initial
 - B2 /l/ as the first main initial
 - B3 /j/ as the first main initial
- C monosyllabic form (coalescent form)
- D WrT *zla dkar mo*-type
- E WrT *a ne zla*-type

The word for ‘moon’ just includes one root corresponding to WrT, *zla* ‘moon’, regardless of the initial sounds it has. However, this root does not appear alone: it requires either a suffix *ba* (Type A), another morpheme *dkar* ‘white’ (Type B), coalescent forms of Type A or B (Type C), an adjective *dkar mo* ‘white’ (Type D), or an addressing title *a ne* ‘aunt’ (Type E). The subclassification of Types A and B are related to each other except for the third category, and symbols on the map are also connected. The initial sound of the morpheme corresponding to WrT *zla* in Type C is /l/, which is close to A2 and B2. The difference in the initial is related to examples such as **48 Hand** and **85 Road**. Type A is used as a person’s name. In this case, most varieties use a phonetic form of Type A1; however, Type A2 might exist.

Types A and B are widespread. A1 and B1 are principally attested in the rGyalthang area. A2 and B3 are mainly attested in the areas along two rivers Jinshajiang and Lancangjiang. A3 appears only in sKyezhing due to its general sound correspondence between /n/ and /l/ in other varieties. B3 appears in the area between rGyalthang and gTormarong, sPomtserag and some areas along the Lancangjiang River. Type C is attested in sNgonshod and Tsharethong. Type D is found in Weixi County. Type E appears only in Myigzur. Type A2, attested around the nJol area, might be a new word form which is part of an ABA distribution with Types B2 and B3.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'moon'

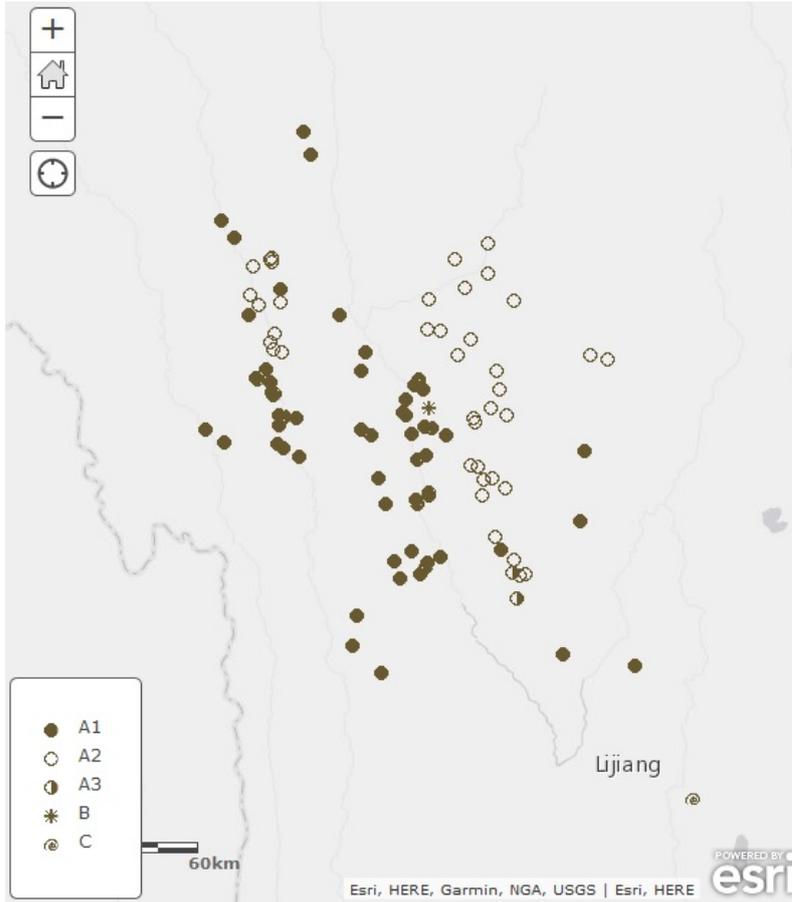
74 Star

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *skar ma*-type
 - A1 /kV mV/-type
 - A2 /kV wV/, /kV ɦV/, /kV jV/-type
 - A3 /kV ɲV/-type
- B /ⁿlə ɲə/-type
- C /ⁿgu ma/-type

There are three forms, one of which corresponds to WrT *skar ma* ‘star’ (Type A). Type B is of unclear origin and might be related to *zla* ‘moon’ (see **73 Moon**). Type C is also of unclear origin. A sound difference is reflected in the classification to show geographical distribution of the sound difference of the second initial. See also **72 Sun**. Type A1 is a phonetic form with a straightforward correspondence of WrT *skar ma*. Type A2 is not a nasal initial, and a nasalised vowel appears in the second syllable in many cases. Type A3 is an exceptional form compared with the WrT form. Type A is used as a person’s name; in this case, each of the two syllables is pronounced independently. Consequently, all the varieties use Type A1.

Type A1 is widespread and intensively appears in the area along the two rivers, Jinshajiang and Lancangjiang. Type A2 is mainly found in the rGyalthang area and to its north, as well as the nJol area. Type A3 is only found in some dialects from Yangthang. Type B only appears in Yarkha (Nyishe). A general order of sound change in Type A can be found from A1 to A2. Then, the West Yunling Mountain subgroup was analysed as an ABA distribution, and a new form (A2) attested in the central area of nJol emerged which follows the principle of this analysis, as with the rGyalthang area. Types B and C are found in rTswamarteng and Daan respectively, and they are considered to be an independent development of word forms.

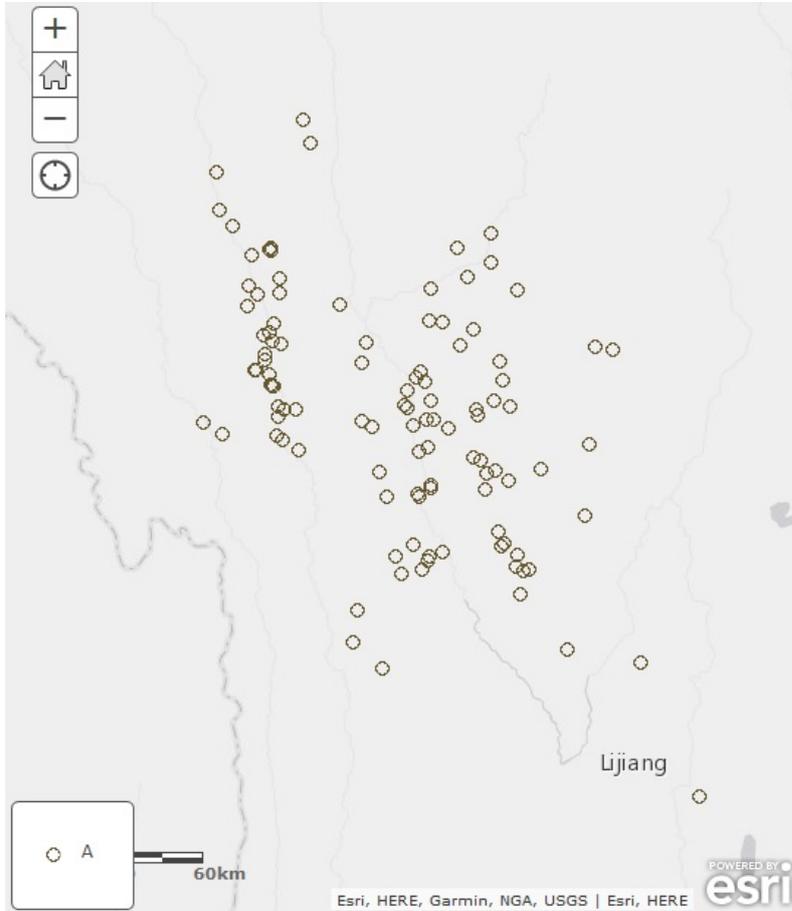


MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'star'

75 Water

There is a single pandialectal word corresponding to WrT *chu* ‘water’; thus, there is no need to classify word forms.

Depending on the differences in the regular sound correspondence, the first initial is /tʂʰ/, /tɕʰ/, /tʰ/, /cʰ/, or /cɕʰ/.



Map: Word forms for ‘water’ (monotonous)

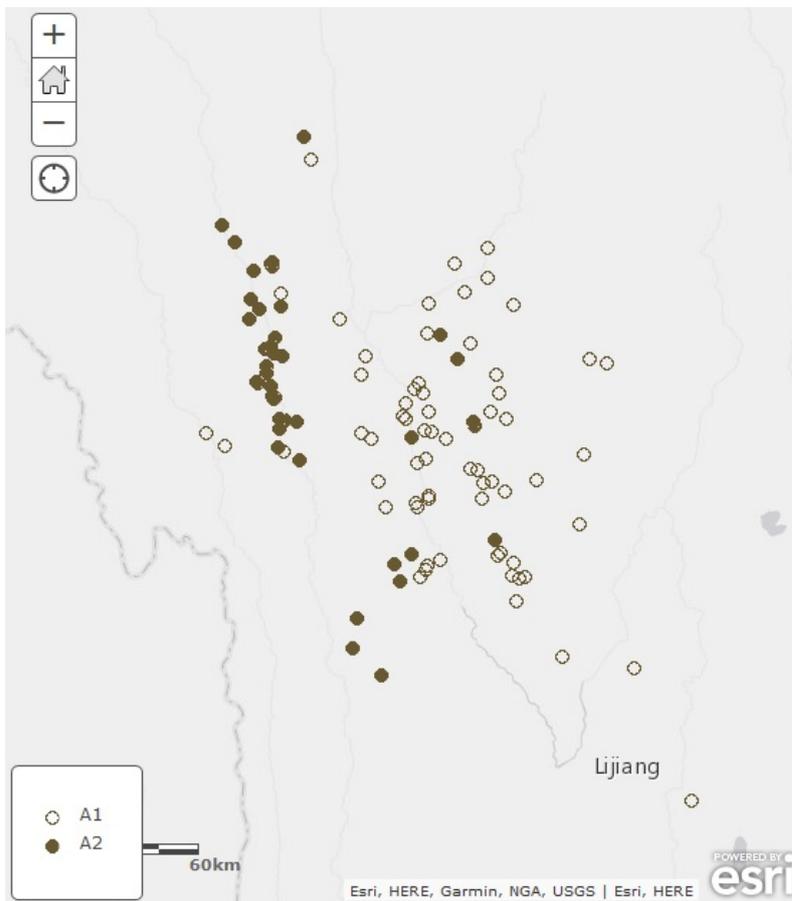
76 Rain

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *char pa*-type
 - A1 disyllabic form
 - A2 monosyllabic form (coalescent form)

There is just one word corresponding to WrT *char pa* ‘rain’ or ‘raindrop’. Depending on the differences in the regular sound correspondence, the first initial is /tʂʰ/, /tɕʰ/, /kʰ/, /cʰ/, /cʂʰ/, or /c/. The last sound is under the influence of a peculiar prosodic pattern (see Suzuki 2011b, 2013b). Also, see Shirai et al. (2018ab).

Type A1 is principally attested in the Shangri-La Municipality and the area along the Jinshajiang River. Type A2 is found in the area along the Lancangjiang River and in the dialects belonging to the Melung subgroup. Since Type A2 is considered to be a form after a sound change from A1, the dialects found in the rGyalthang area might be an independent phenomenon of the case attested in the nJol area. However, a monosyllabification in a given dialect does not seem to be regular. See **73 Moon**.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘rain’

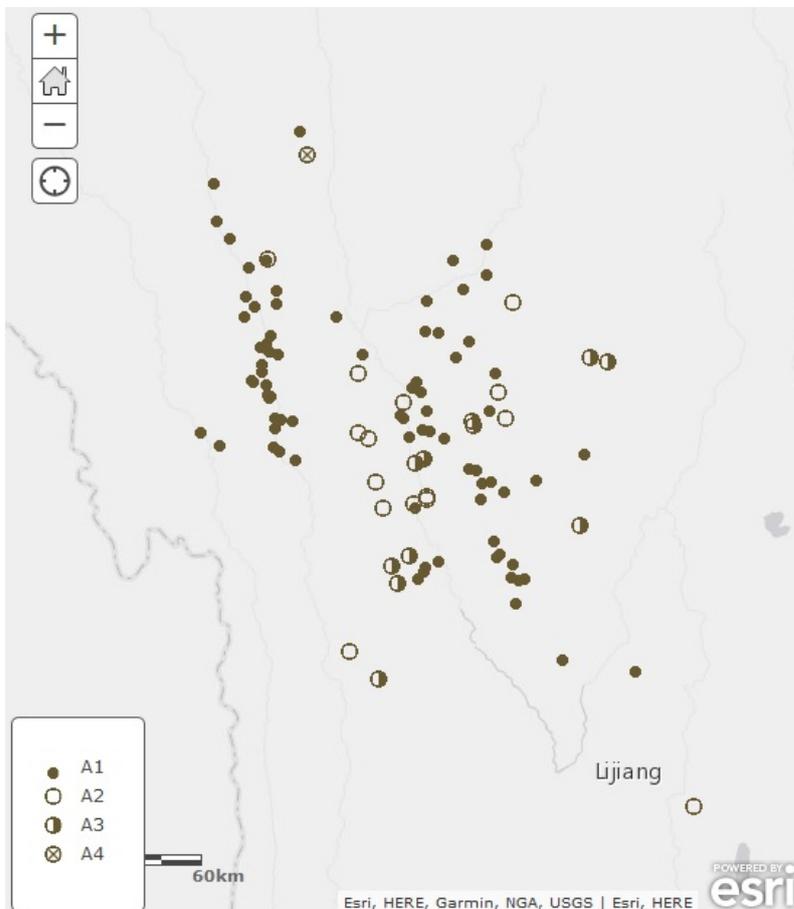
77 Stone

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *rdo*-type
 - A1 root only
 - A2 WrT *rdo log*-type
 - A3 WrT *rdo ba*-type
 - A4 /teə^hdo/-type

There is just one root corresponding to WrT *rdo* ‘stone’. However, it is used either alone or with an affix. Type A2 has a suffix related to WrT *log log* ‘round’ (see **98 Round**). Type A4 includes the root; however, the meaning of its prefix is unknown.

Type A1 is widespread. Type A2 principally appears in the Byagzhol Valley and its surrounding areas. Type A3 has a scattered distribution in such dialects as Lamdo, rGyalde, and mThachu. Type A4 is only found in gYagrwa. The distribution of A3 and A4 might have occurred independently in each area. However, the A2 counterpart might be connected because Type A2 shares a common, peculiar suffix.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘stone’

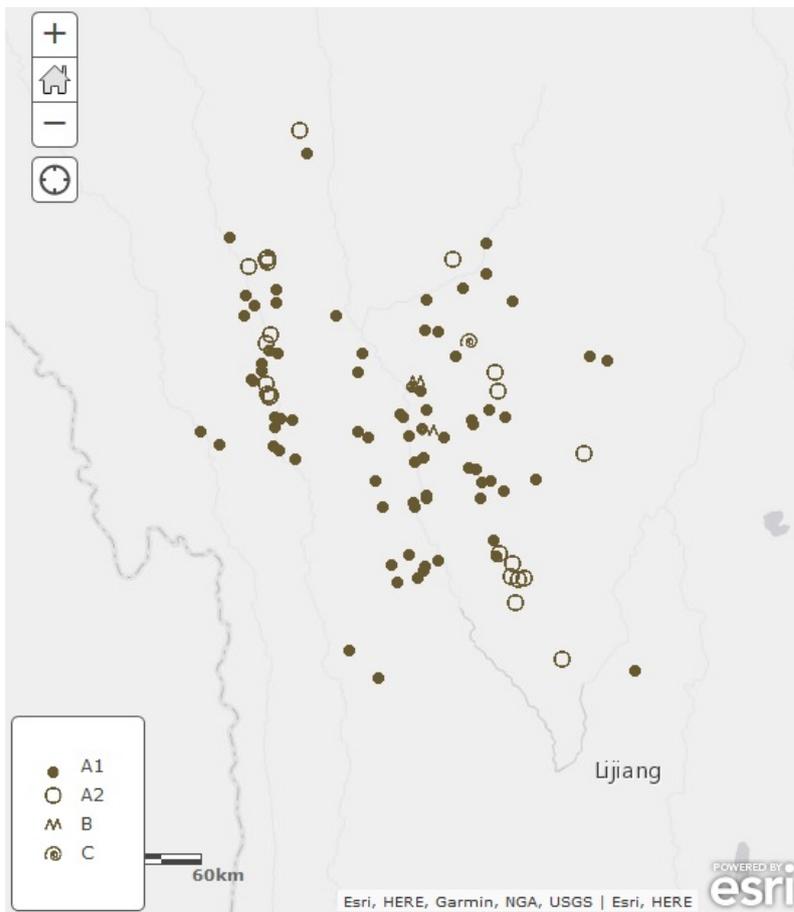
78 Sand

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *bye ma*-type
 - A1 disyllabic form
 - A2 monosyllabic form (coalescent form)
- B WrT *rdo*-type
- C /^mbə zuʔ/-type

There are three forms, two of which correspond to WrT forms: *bye ma* ‘sand’ (Type A) and *rdo* ‘stone’ (Type B; see **77 Stone**). Type A is further divided into two subclassifications based on the number of syllables. See **72 Sun**, **73 Moon**, and **76 Rain** for similar cases. Depending on differences in the regular sound correspondence, the first initial is /ɛ/, /s/, or /ʃ/. Type B is followed by an adjective or morpheme. Type C is of unclear origin.

Type A is nearly pervasive, and Types B and C are minorities. Type B appears in two dialects from Nyishe, and Type C, only in Nagskerags. They are likely to be locally developed forms.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘sand’

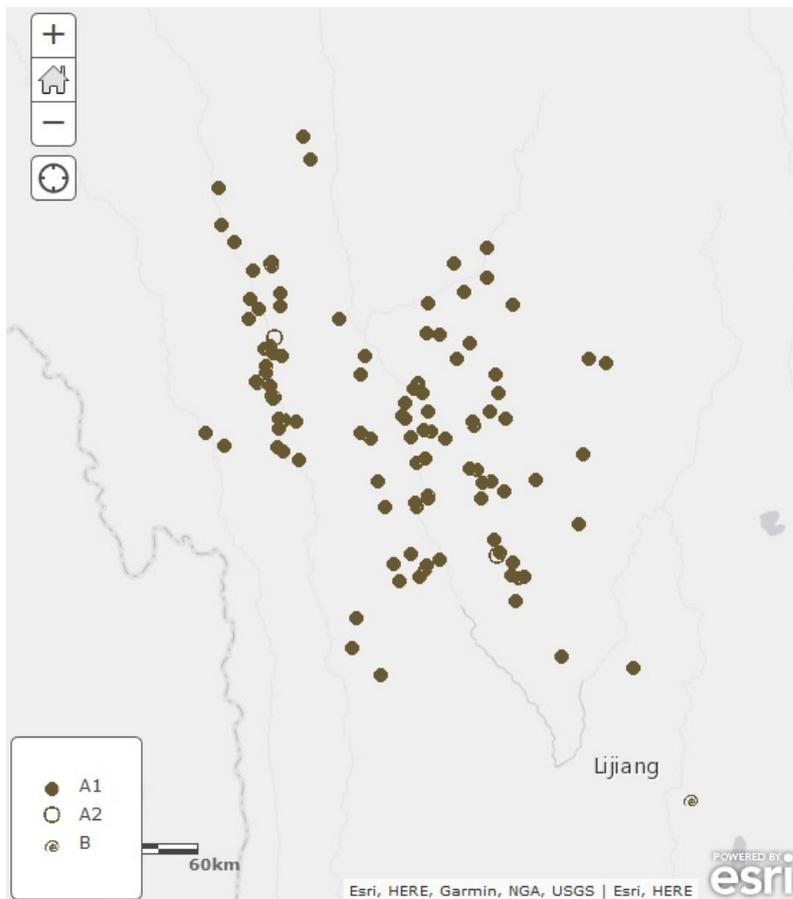
79 Earth

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *sa*-type
 - A1 non-/ts/-type
 - A2 /ts/-type
- B /ka tsa/-type

The word for ‘earth’, aside from one form (Type B), has just one root corresponding to WrT, *sa* ‘earth, land’, regardless of the initial sounds it has (Type A). The straightforward sound correspondence of WrT *s* should be /s^h/ in ordinary cases, however, the word for ‘earth’ has some exceptions (Type A2). See also **43 Tooth**.

Type A1 is nearly pervasive, and Type A2 is attested in ICagspel and Khyimphyuggong. Compared with **43 Tooth**, Khyimphyuggong shares this exceptional sound correspondence; however, ICagspel does not. The example of **43 Tooth** has another dialect which displays Type A2. Therefore, this sound correspondence is not produced through a regular sound change process. Unfortunately, I cannot explain any factors or reasons behind this exception. Type B is only found in Daan. It is unknown whether the second syllable of /ka tsa/ is related to Type A2.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘earth’

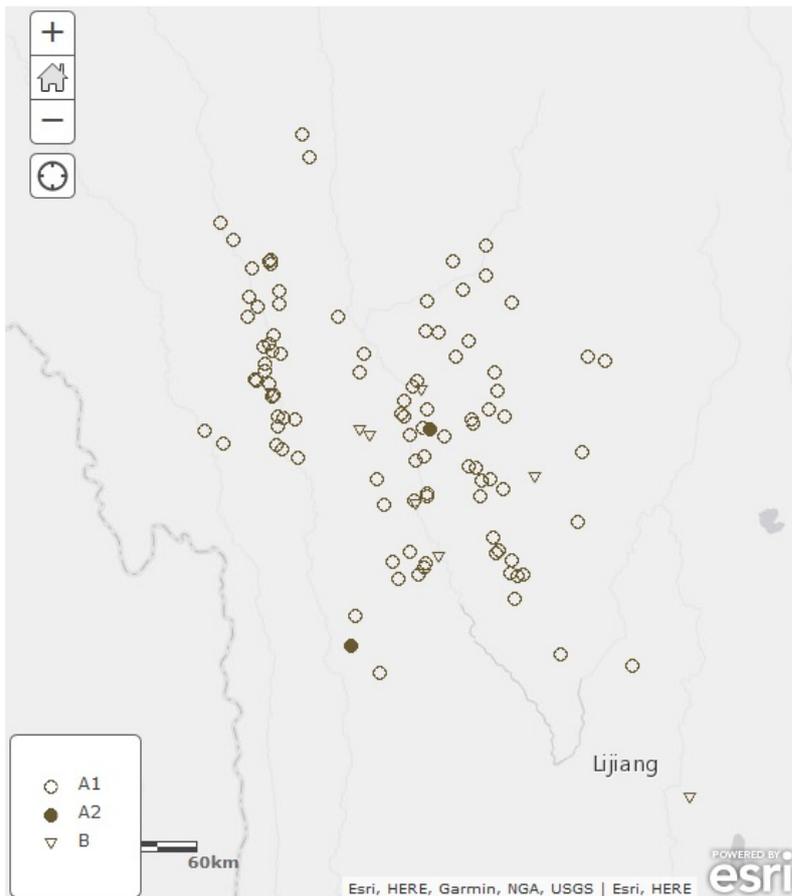
80 Cloud

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *sprin*-type
 - A1 root only
 - A2 with other syllables
- B Others

There are more than two forms for ‘cloud’, one of which certainly corresponds to WrT *sprin* ‘cloud’ (Type A). Type A has various sounds as its initial depending on the regularity of the sound correspondence. Type A2 includes forms with a suffix *pa* and *nag* ‘black’ as a prefix. Type B includes various forms such as /^hnã muʔ/, /ŋõ wa/, etc. They are to some extent related to WrT forms, for example, *smug* ‘fog’.

Type A is nearly pervasive, and A2 is only found in Zhollam and Thangsmad. Type B is attested in two scattered varieties (Zhollam and rTswamarteng). The two are unlikely to be related to each other.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘cloud’

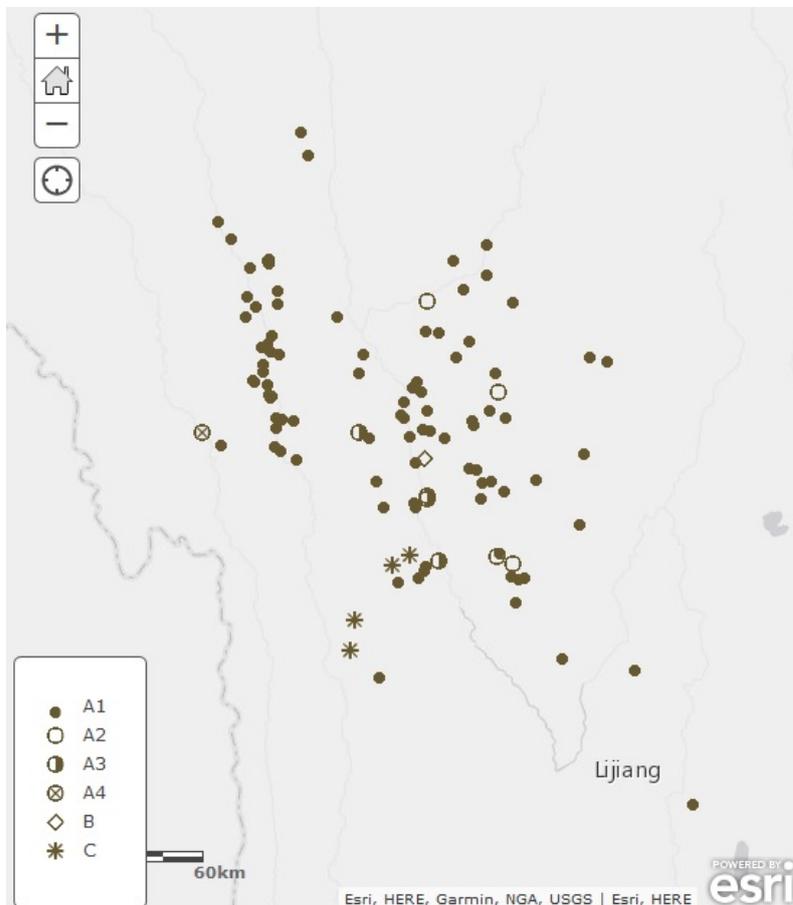
81 Smoke

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *du ba*-type
 - A1 /tV wV/, /tV bV/, /tV fV/-type
 - A2 /tV jV/-type
 - A3 compound as *du (ba) nag*
 - A4 compound as *du khu*
- B /ŋi tew/-type
- C Chinese loan *yan* 烟

There are three forms attested in Yunnan Tibetan. Of them, just one form has a WrT cognate: *du ba* ‘smoke’ and its derivations (Type A). A1 is a straightforward sound correspondence of the WrT form. A2 is considered as a form after a sound change from A1. A3 is a form with a morpheme *nag* ‘black’. A4 is with a suffix *khu*. Type B is of unclear origin, and Type C is a Chinese loan word.

Type A1 is widespread, and the others are minorities. A2 is attested in a scattered distribution on the periphery of the rGyalthang area. A3 is found in some dialects spoken along the Jinshajiang River. A4 is only attested in Bodgrong. Type B is only found in sGorgang, and Type C is found in the dialects belonging to the Melung subgroup. These minorities probably developed in each local area.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘smoke’

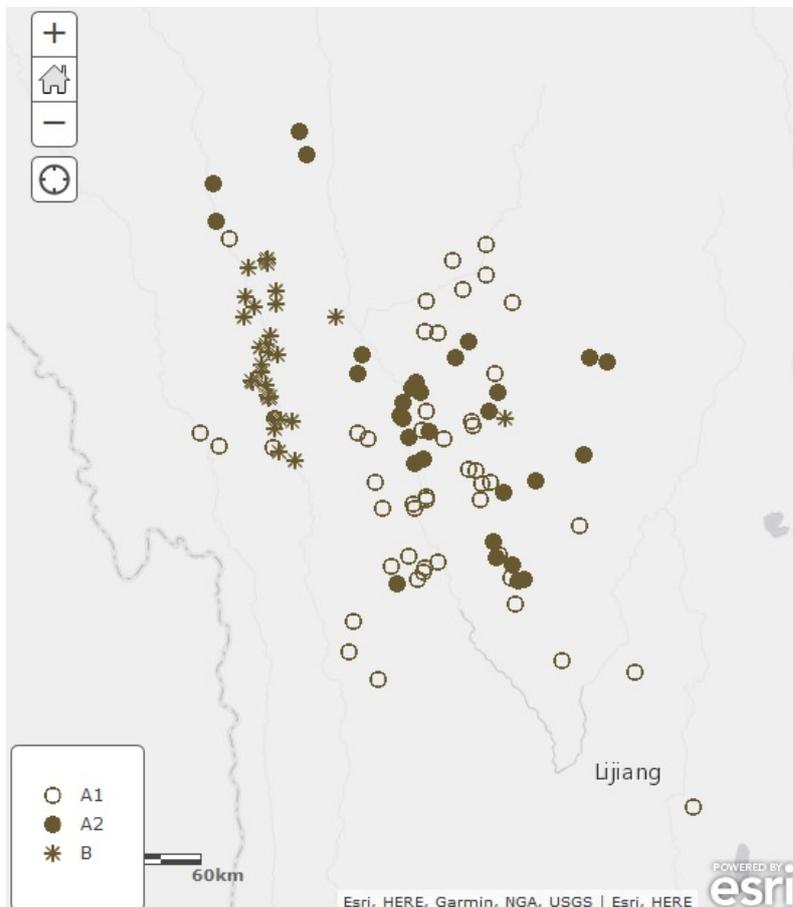
82 Fire

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A OT *mye*-type
 - A1 low tone type
 - A2 high tone type
- B OT *smye*-type

The word for ‘fire’ has just one root. However, it corresponds to two kinds of OT forms: *mye* ‘fire’ (Type A) and *smye* (Type B). They are considered to be variants. Examples with a /ŋ̩/-initial evidently reflects the latter spelling. Type A is further classified into two subcategories based on tonal feature. The OT form *mye* suggests a correspondence with the low tone (Type A1); however, there are examples with the high tone (Type B), so it is not predictable (cf. Suzuki 2018c). Due to their similarities, Type B may be somewhat related to Type A.

Type A is widespread, and Type B principally appears in the areas along the Lancangjiang River. Type A2 seems to be distributed around the rGyalthang area. Additionally, it also appears around Type B to the north and east of nJol. mTshonggu, the only dialect using Type B near rGyalthang, is an exception. However, it is noteworthy that this dialect is spoken next to dialects using Type A2. An analysis of the ABA distribution can be applied to the dialects in the rGyalthang area. Type A2 is considered to be an older form than Type A1. Additionally, we can find a common lexical feature (Type A1) between Bodgrong and sBrulyul; the latter is spoken within the dialects using Type B.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘fire’

83 Ash

The number of dialects in which I collected the word form for ‘ash’ is small. The main reason is that Chinese, as well as Tibetan, often use the same root for both ‘ash’ and ‘dust’. In the present data, the word form for ‘ash’ is classified as follows:

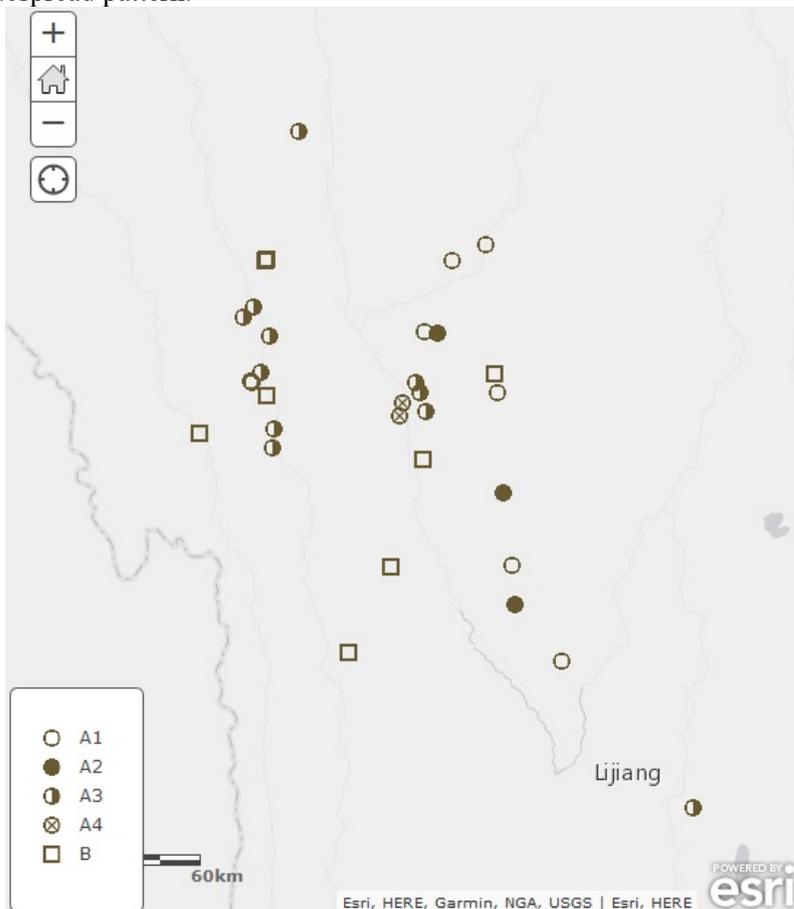
A WrT *thal*-type

- A1 forms related to WrT *thal ka*
- A2 forms related to WrT *rtswa thal ka*
- A3 forms related to WrT *thal dkar*
- A4 forms related to WrT *rtswa thal dkar*

B Others

There are mainly two types of word forms here: the one including a WrT root *thal* ‘ash’ (Type A) and the other, which does not (Type B). The WrT root means ‘ash of plants, such as trees, logs, and grasses’. There is a form with *rtswa* ‘grass’ (Type A2), which might correspond to a Chinese word *cao* 草 ‘grass’ in *caomuhui* 草木灰 ‘plant ash’ in the questionnaire (Hua 2002); hence, the forms A2 and A4 might be a Chinese calque. Considering the word forms, we can also say that A1 and A2 form one group whereas A3 and A4 form another group. Type B includes various forms, such as /^hpõ wã/ and /^hi: wa/, all of which are of unclear origin.

Type A1 appears in the rGyalthang area and gTormarong Valley, together with Type A2. Type A3 is attested in the area along the Lancangjiang River as well as in the Nyishe area. Type A4 is only found in gYaglam and rTaphogong. Type B appears in the whole area in a scattered way. Due to the lack of data, it is difficult to claim areal features and their historical changes; however, Type A3 seems to be the most widespread pattern.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘ash’

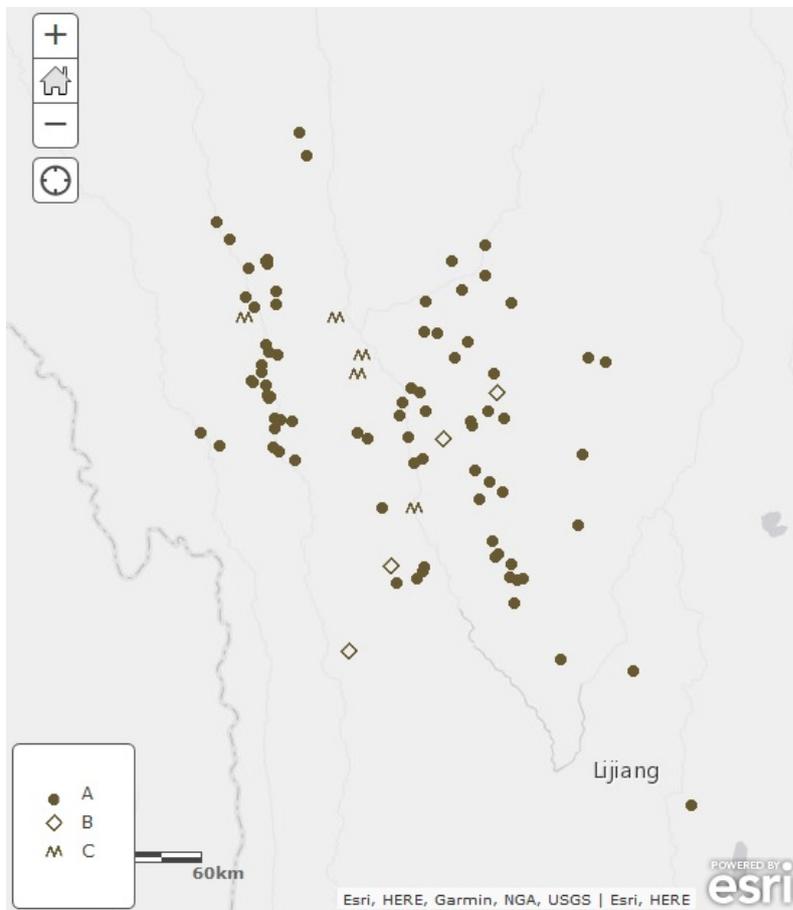
84 Burn

This word should be understood as an intransitive verb, like ‘(something) burns’. The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *'bar*-type
- B WrT *sbar*-type
- C WrT *sreg*-type

There are three roots for ‘burn’, all of which correspond to WrT forms: *'bar* ‘light up’ (Type A), *sbar* ‘burn (something) into ashes’ (Type B), and *sreg* ‘roast’ (Type C). For the given meaning, Type A is a straightforward lexical correspondence, and Type B might be considered as a usage not registered in Literary Tibetan. However, several dialects are losing this kind of morphological derivation and explain their differences with various light verbs. Type C is a form with a semantic change.

Type A is widespread. Type B is attested in some dialects belonging to the Sems-kyi-nyila group with a scattered distribution. As mentioned above, the use of this word form originates from the neutralisation of monovalent and bivalent verbs for the same semantic category; thus, its distribution is related to Type A’s distribution. Type C is attested in sPomtserag as well as rTsethong and gYegbam. They might be independent of each other in the process of semantic change regarding Type C.

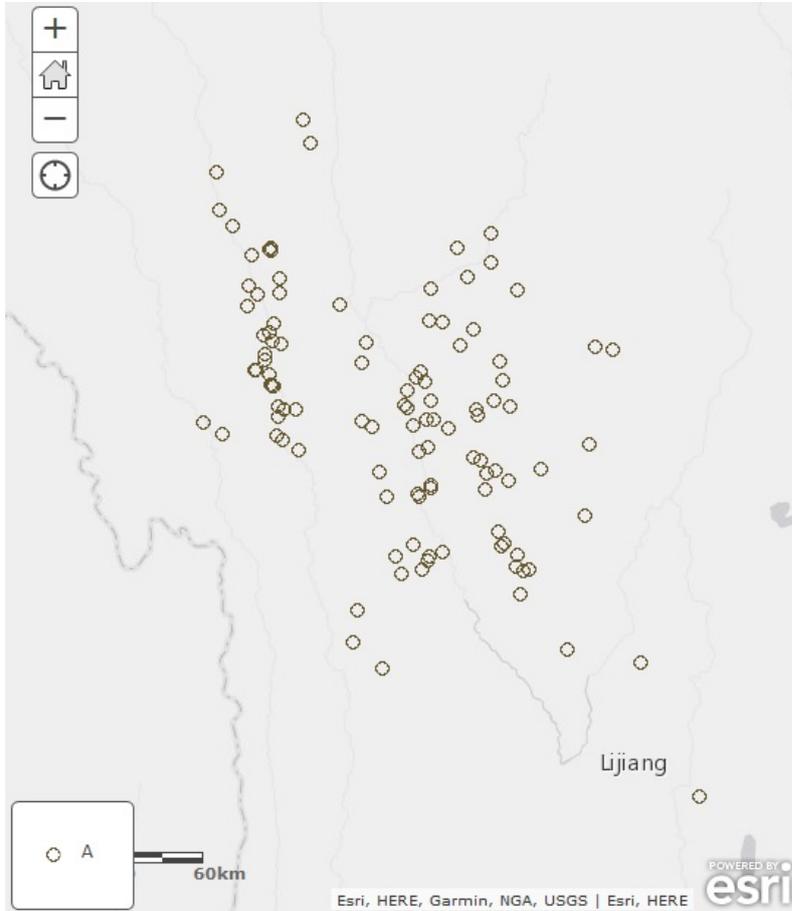


MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘burn’

85 Road

There is a single pandialectal word corresponding to WrT: *lam* ‘road’.

The word form uniformly corresponds to WrT *lam*; however, the pronunciation is principally divided into two types: /l/-initial and /j/-initial. This difference merely reflects a regular sound correspondence in a given dialect. See also **48 Hand**.



MAP: Word forms for ‘road’ (monotonous)

86 Mountain

A nearly pandialectal word corresponds to WrT *ri*.

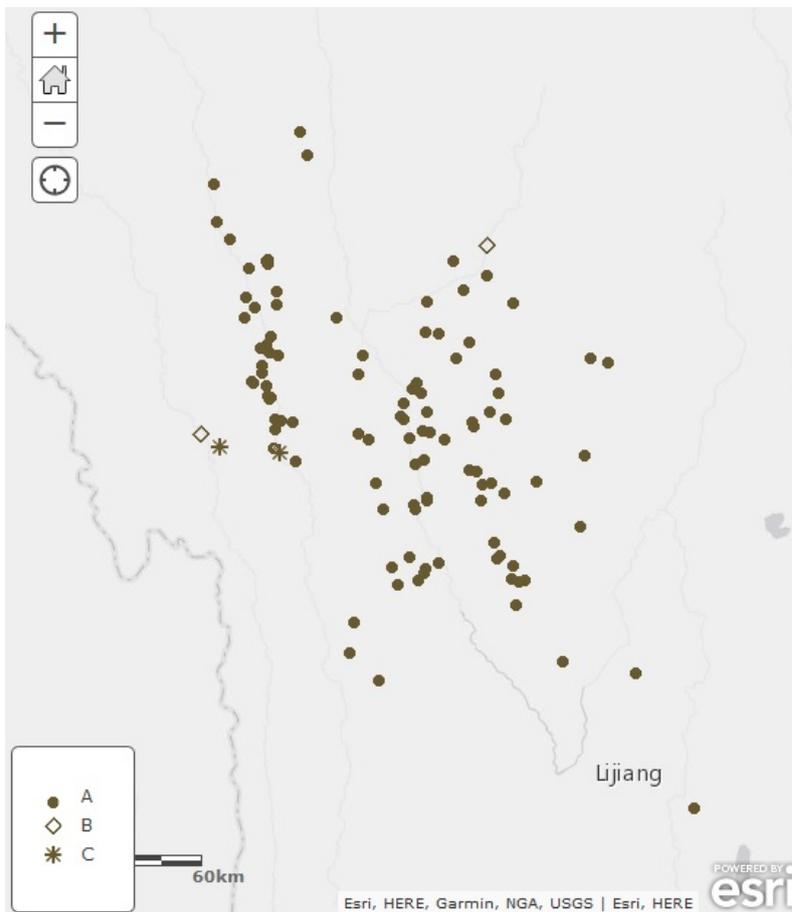
A WrT *ri*-type

B WrT *la*-type

C Others

There are more than two roots for ‘mountain’, two of which correspond to WrT *ri* ‘mountain’ or ‘place with dangers’ (Type A) and *la* ‘mountain path’ (Type B). Type C includes two forms /ⁿqu wa/ and /na:/; the former is of unclear origin, and the latter is related to WrT *nags* ‘forest’. Type A includes various pronunciations; however, they are not reflected on the map. See Suzuki (2009c, 2011e, 2013c)

Type A is nearly pervasive. Type B is only attested in Phula and Bodgrong, and Type C in Dimalo and sBrulyul. Type B is an individual semantic change in each dialect, and so is Type C. It is noteworthy that the two dialects in Gongshan County use two different forms, both of which are not the pervasive form.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘mountain’

87 Red

The word forms are classified as follows:

A WrT *dmār*-type

A1 reduplicated form

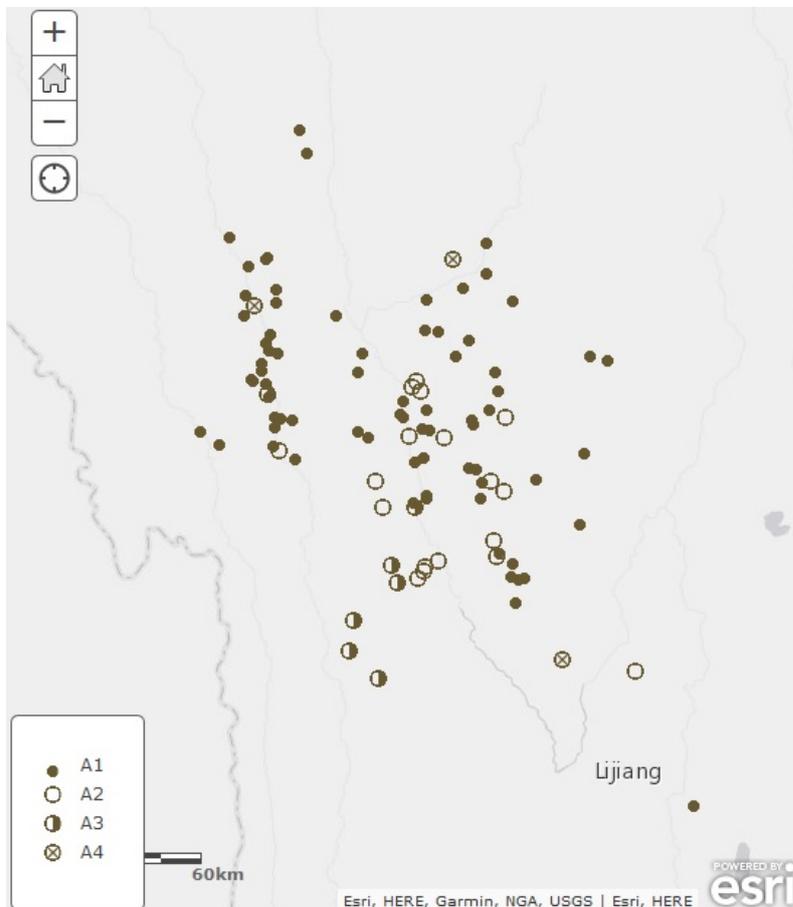
A2 with a suffix /sẽ/ or /ẽĩ/

A3 with a suffix other than A2

A4 root only

There is a pandialectal root corresponding to WrT: *dmār* ‘red’. The word form is either reduplicated (Type A1), with a suffix (Types A2 and A3), or root only (Type A4). Reduplication does not mean a repetition of the same syllable (cf. **89 Yellow**, **90 White**), and the two syllables are slightly different from each other in most dialects. Suffixes vary, in which Type A2 includes /sẽ/ or /ẽĩ/, whereas Type A3 includes /tʂə/, /tsʰə/, etc.

Type A1 is widespread. Type A2 is mainly found in the rGyalthang area as well as in the area along the Jinshajiang River. Type A3 is found in the dialects belonging to the Melung subgroup. Type A4 has a scattered distribution in Sharthang, bLodod, and bTsanri; there is no mutual contact among the three varieties. The relationship between A1 and A2 does not look like an ABA distribution; however, the distribution of Type A2 displays an areal feature.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘red’

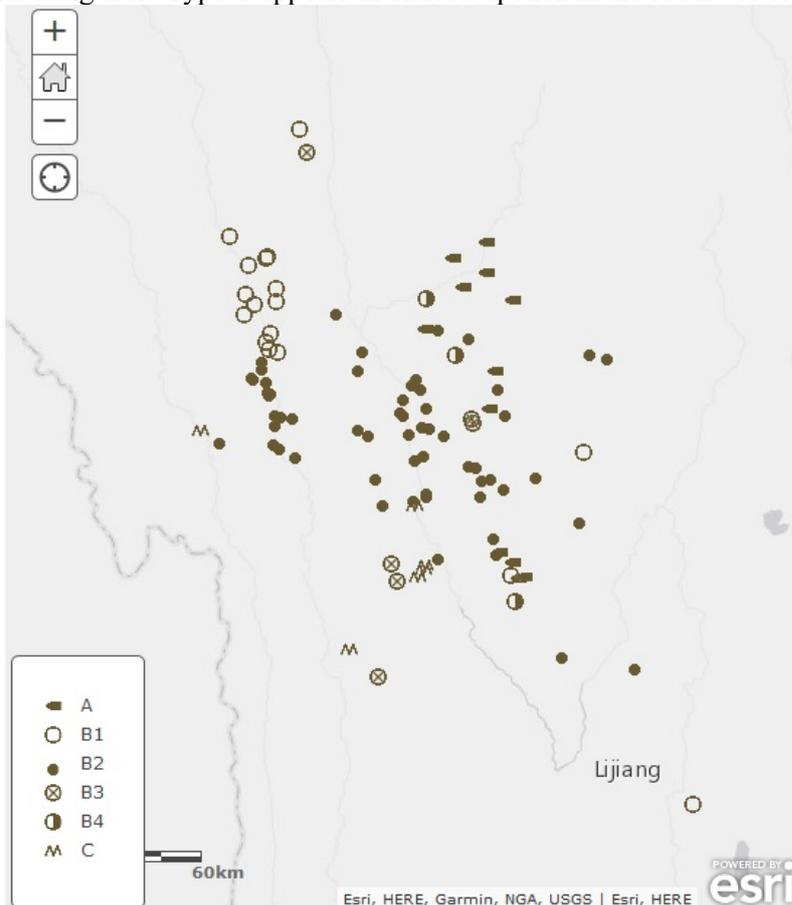
88 Green

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *ljang khu*-type
- B WrT *sngon*-type (same as ‘blue’)
 - B1 reduplicated form
 - B2 with a suffix /sɛ̃/ or /ɛĩ/
 - B3 with a suffix other than B2
 - B4 monosyllabic form
- C Others

There are several word forms for ‘green’, in which two correspond to WrT *ljang gu* ‘green’ (Type A) and *sngon* ‘blue’ (Type B). In many dialects, ‘green’ is not clearly distinguished from ‘blue’. Type A is reserved for ‘green’ in WrT, and Type B was originally used for ‘blue’ in WrT; however, it is widely used for ‘green’ in Yunnan. Unfortunately, the Swadesh list does not contain the word ‘blue’. However, based on my data, dialects using Type A for ‘green’ have a different word form for ‘blue’ (mainly related to Type B here), whereas those using Type B for ‘green’ also have the same root as the word for ‘blue’ (some dialects, however, use different formation to distinguish ‘green’ from ‘blue’). Type C is a group of words of unclear origin, such as /ʃʰu lu: mwə/, /tɛʰi tɛʰa/, and /pə ɛʰũ pə ɛʰũ/.

Type B2 is widespread but mainly concentrated in the central area of the map. Other types appear locally, forming, to some extent, independent areas. Type A appears in gTormarong Valley as well as in the area to the north of rGyalthang. Type B1 is found in the upper area along the Lancangjiang River. Type B3 appears in the Melung area as well as in rGyalde. Type B4 is attested in the peripheries of the rGyalthang area. Type C appears in dialects spoken in the southwestern areas on the map.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘green’

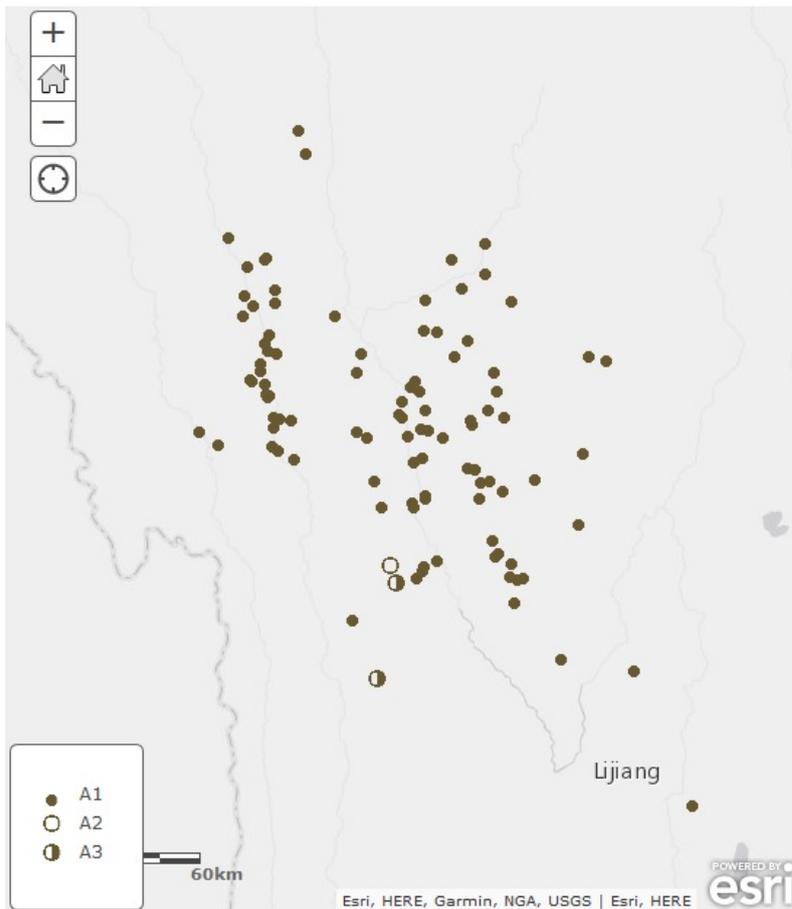
89 Yellow

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *ser*-type
 - A1 reduplicated form
 - A2 root only
 - A3 with a suffix /k^ha/

There is a pandialectal root that corresponds to WrT *ser* ‘yellow’. The word form is either reduplicated (Type A1), root only (Type A2), or with a suffix (Type A3). Type A does not repeat the same syllable (cf. **87 Red**), and the first syllable tends to weaken, forming a schwa. The form of lCagspel is /ts^ha ts^ha/, which, in fact, corresponds to WrT *ser ser*; however, for this word, I do not divide it from other phonetic forms for the sake of simplicity. See **43 Tooth** and **79 Earth** for similar cases.

Type A1 is nearly pervasive. Types A2 and A3 are minorities and only appear in some individual dialects belonging to the Melung subgroup.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘yellow’

90 White

The word forms are classified as follows:

A WrT *dkar*-type

A1 reduplicated form

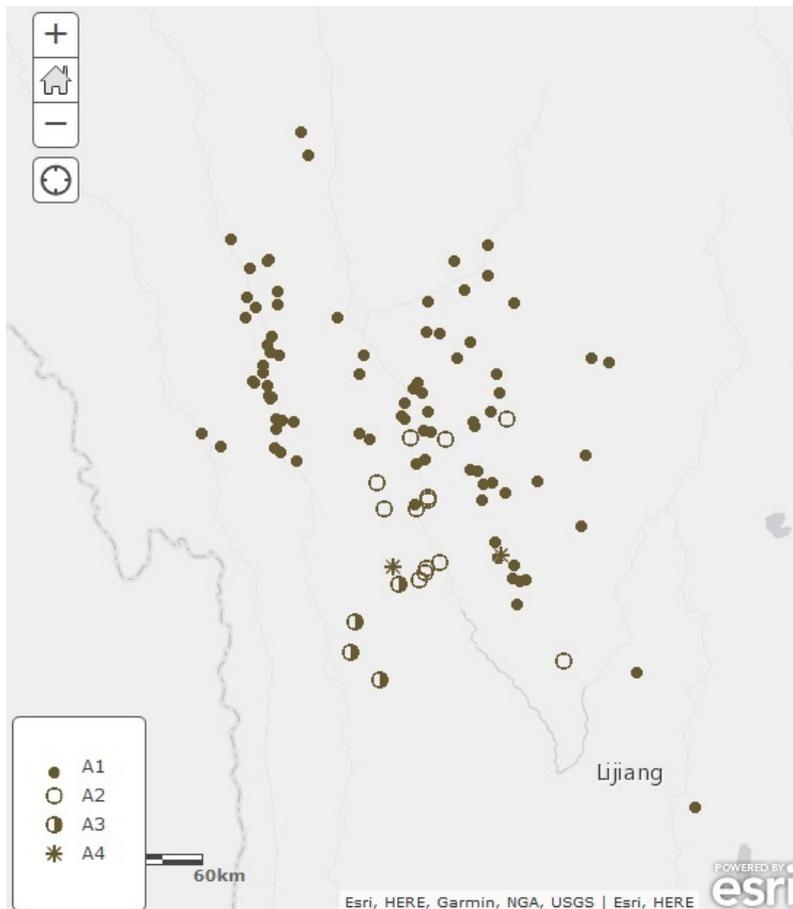
A2 with a suffix /sɛ̃/ or /ɛĩ/

A3 with a suffix /xwa/

A4 root only

There is a pandialectal root corresponding to WrT: *dkar* ‘white’. The word form is either reduplicated (Type A1), with a suffix (Types A2 and A3), or root only (Type A4). Reduplication does not mean a repetition of the same syllable, and the two syllables are slightly different from each other in most dialects. See **87 Red** for a similar classification.

Type A1 is widespread. Type A2 is mainly found in the area along the Jinshajiang River. Type A3 is found in dialects belonging to the Melung subgroup. Type A4 appears only in nKhorlo and gNasgsar. The relationship between A1 and A2 does not look like an ABA distribution; however, the distribution of Type A2 displays an areal feature.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘white’

91 Black

The word forms are classified as follows:

A WrT *nag*-type

A1 reduplicated form

A2 monosyllabic form

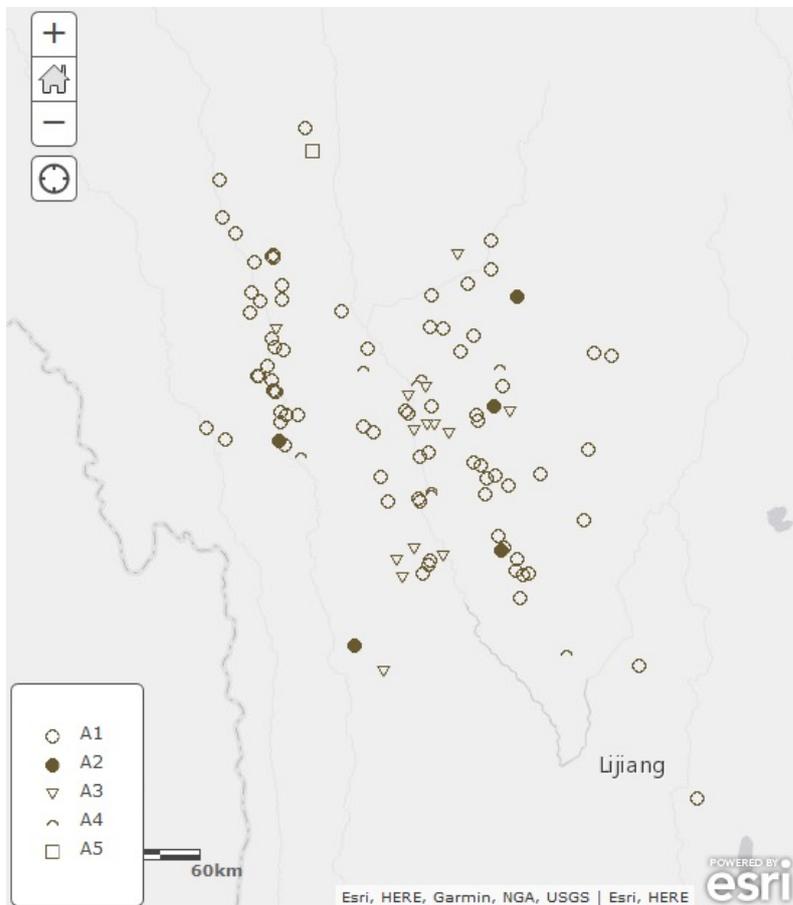
A3 with a suffix /sč/, /ɛĩ/ or /dej/

A4 with a suffix /gǝ/, /hǝ/, or /xo/

A5 with a suffix *po*

There is a pandialectal root corresponding to WrT: *nag* ‘black’. The word form is either reduplicated (Type A1), root only (Type A2), or with a suffix (Types A3, A4, and A5). Type A1 appears as a complete reduplication, a repetition of the same syllable, in many cases; however, there is also a case in which the two syllables are slightly different from each other. See also **87 Red**, **89 Yellow**, and **90 White**.

Type A1 is widespread. Types A2 and A4 have scattered distribution. Type A3 is attested in some parts along the Jinshajiang River as well as in dialects belonging to the Melung subgroup. Type A3 is found in dialects belonging to the Melung subgroup. Type A5 appears only in gYagrwa. Type A3 might reflect an areal feature.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘black’

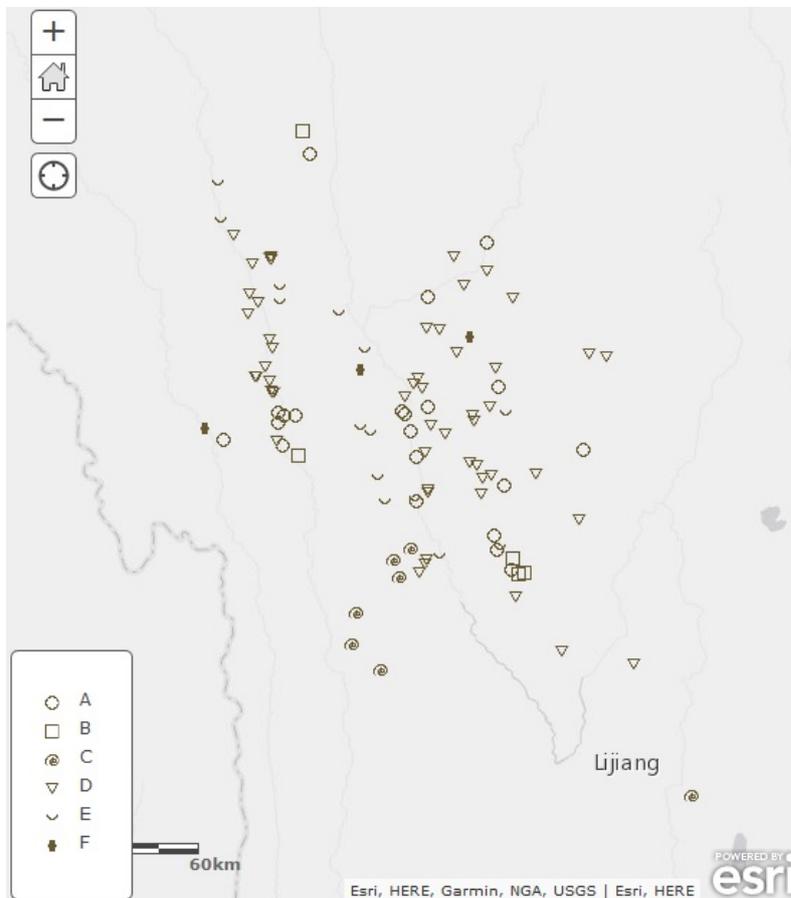
92 Night

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *mtshan*-type
- B WrT *nag*-type
- C NM-type (/’ŋi mi/, /nu mɔʔ/, etc.)
- D SG-type (/s^hə gə/, /ɛ^hə gə/, etc.)
- E MK-type (/ma k^ha/, etc.)
- F Others

There are more than five forms used for ‘night’, two of which correspond to WrT forms: *mtshan* ‘night’ (Type A) and *nag* ‘black’ (Type B; cf. **91 Black**). Types C, D, E, and F are of unclear origin. However, Type C might be related to WrT *nub* ‘(the sun) set’. Type D is often used for ‘afternoon’ and ‘evening’; considering the phonetic variations /s^hə/ and /ɛ^hə/, I can claim that the first syllable is related to the WrT *phyi dro* ‘afternoon’ counterpart. Type E can denote ‘evening’ in Yunnan Tibetan dialects. Type F includes the following forms: /’mũ rɔʔ ^t^he: ne:/ (Nagskerags), /’nã k^ha/ (sGogrong), and /’ʔa nũʔ ^hdzəwʔ/ (Bodgrong). The last one literally means ‘after this evening’.

Type D is relatively widespread. Type A is also widely distributed but in a scattered way. Type B is mainly attested in the Yangthang area. Type C is found in the dialects belonging to the Melung subgroup. Type E mainly appears in the area along the Jinshajiang River as well as on the northern tip of the area long the Lancangjiang River.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘night’

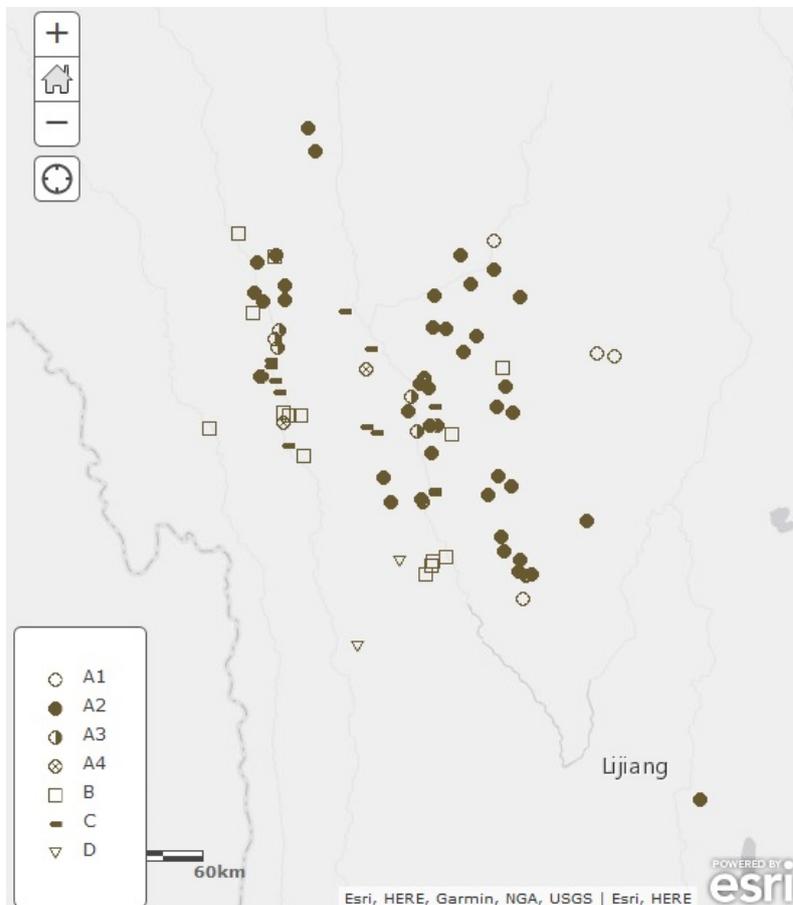
93 Warm

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *dro(n)*-type
 - A1 root only
 - A2 WrT *dro(n)* *mo/po*-type
 - A3 with other affixes
 - A4 trisyllabic form
- B WrT *tsha*-type
- C NL-type (/ᵐdɔʔ li/, /ŋã h̥jeʔ/, etc.)
- D Others (same as ‘good’)

There are more than three forms used for ‘warm’, two of which correspond to WrT forms: *dro(n)* ‘warm’ (Type A) and *tsha* ‘hot’ (Type B). Type A is further classified into four subcategories: root only (A1), with a suffix *mo* or *po* (A2), other affixes (A3), or the trisyllabic form (A4). Types C and D are of unclear origin.

Type A is widespread, and A2 appears in the widest area. Type A1 is found to the north of the rGyalthang area. Types A3 and A4 are attested in the central area of the map. The other types are found in a marginal way; Types B and C are attested in some dialects spoken along the two rivers, Jinshajiang and Lancangjiang. Type D appears in Weixi County.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘warm’

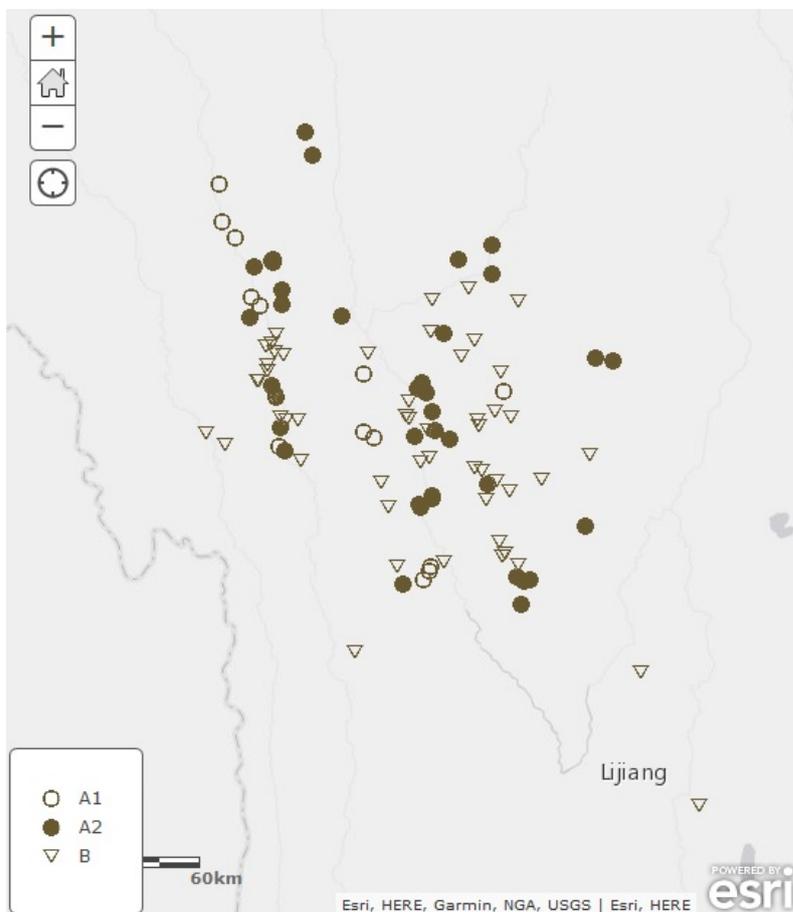
94 Cold

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *grang*-type
 - A1 root only
 - A2 with a suffix
- B WrT *'khyags*-type

There are two word forms for 'cold', both of which correspond to WrT forms: *grang* 'be cold (endopathic)' (Type A) and *'khyags* 'freeze' (Type B). Most varieties of Yunnan Tibetan do not distinguish the two kinds of 'cold' from each other as defined in WrT or attested in other Tibetic languages (see Tournadre & Suzuki forthcoming). Type B *'khyags* is considered as a stative verb and can take any suffixes for stative verbs.

Types A and B are distributed together throughout the Tibetosphere in Yunnan. In the rGyalthang area, Type B is used in the central area, and Type A is found in the peripheral areas. This can be considered to be an example of ABA distribution. Likewise, in the nJol area, Type B is surrounded by Type A; however, in the centre of nJol, Type A is used. This case implies that the centre of nJol is not considered as a centre of the language change. Type A2 is attested in a wider area than A1. The distribution of these two types seems to be independent of each other; it is thus difficult to determine a lexical history regarding Types A and B from the viewpoint of Yunnan Tibetan.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'cold'

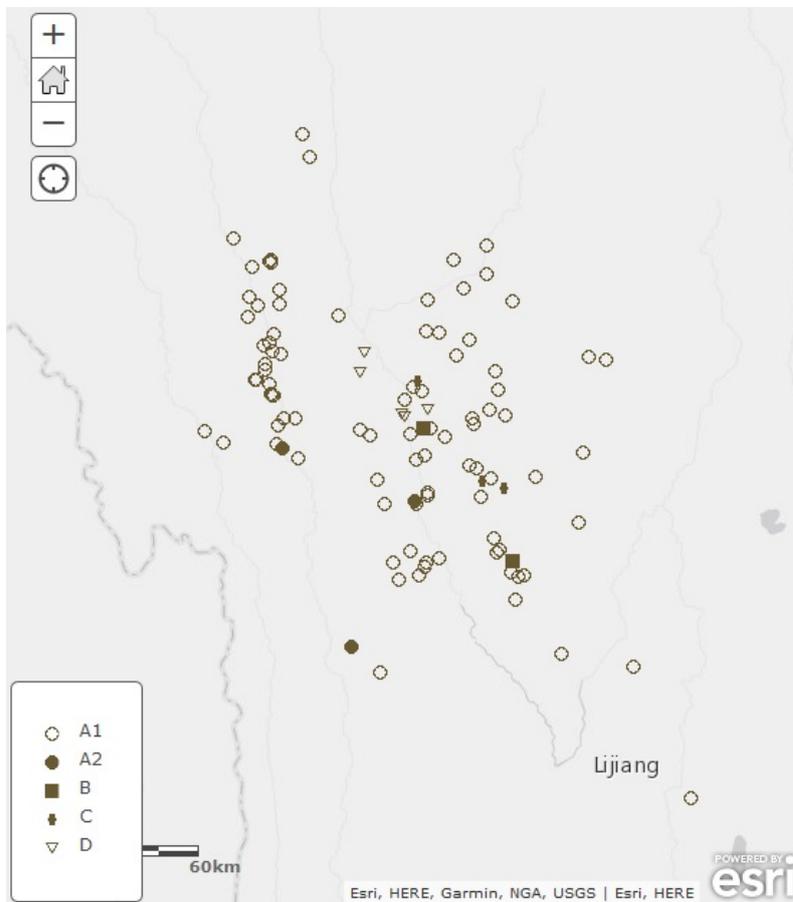
95 Full

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *gang*-type
 - A1 root only
 - A2 reduplicated form
- B WrT *mang*-type
- C WrT *rgyas pa*-type (/ʰdze: pa/, /ʰtæʔ pa/, /pə ʰdzeʔ/ etc.)
- D DG-type (/ʰdə ga:/, /də ga:/, etc.)

There are four types used for ‘full’, three of which correspond to WrT forms: *gang* ‘be full’ (Type A), *mang* ‘many’ (Type B), and *rgyas pa* ‘fat’ (Type C). The last two forms are also used for ‘many’. See **10 Many**. Type D is of unclear origin. The word form *gang* from Type A is considered to be a stative verb and can take any suffixes for stative verbs. Type A is further classified into two types; however, the reduplicated form (A2) is a rare case.

Type A is the most widespread. The other types are attested in a scattered way in the peripheral area of rGyalthang as well as sPomtserag.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘full’

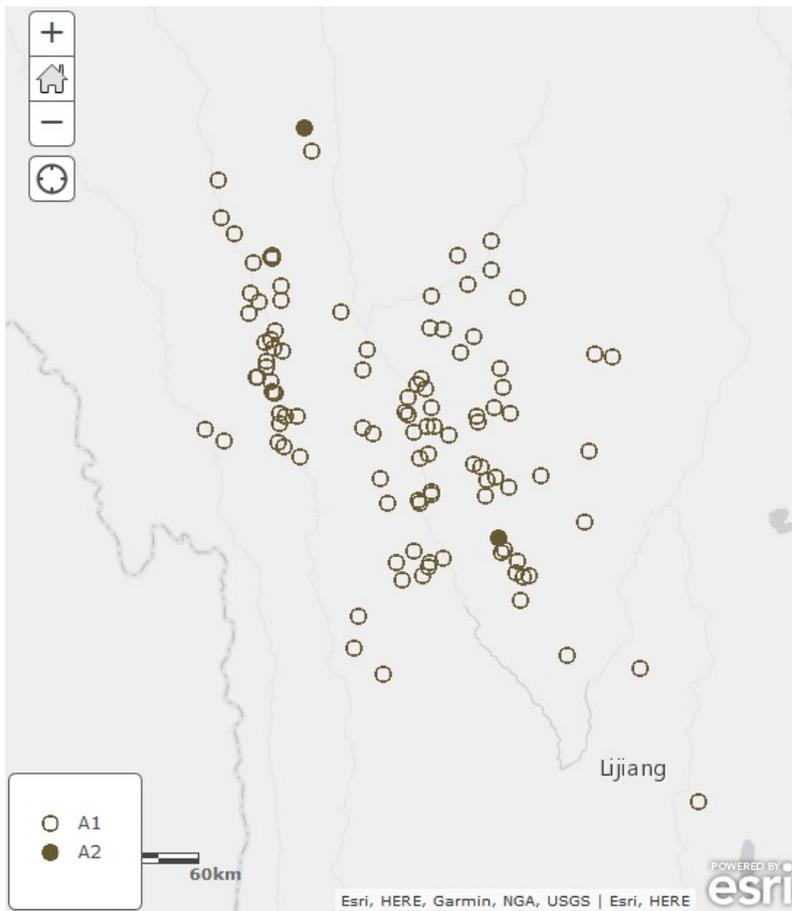
96 New

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *gsar pa*-type
 - A1 disyllabic form
 - A2 monosyllabic form

There is a single pandialectal word corresponding to WrT: *gsar pa*. The word form is either of disyllabic (Type A1) or monosyllabic form (Type A2). It is unclear whether Type A2 is a coalescent form or a root only. Type A1 has different phonetic realisations depending on the dialect; these have not been applied for classification.

Type A1 is pervasive, and Type A2 can be regarded as an exceptional form only attested in rDolateng and Gyennyemphel. Judging from the distribution of A2, there is no relationship between the two dialects. Additionally, these dialects do not have a regular rule of coalescence for two syllables, and thus the word for ‘new’ signifies an independent sound development.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘new’

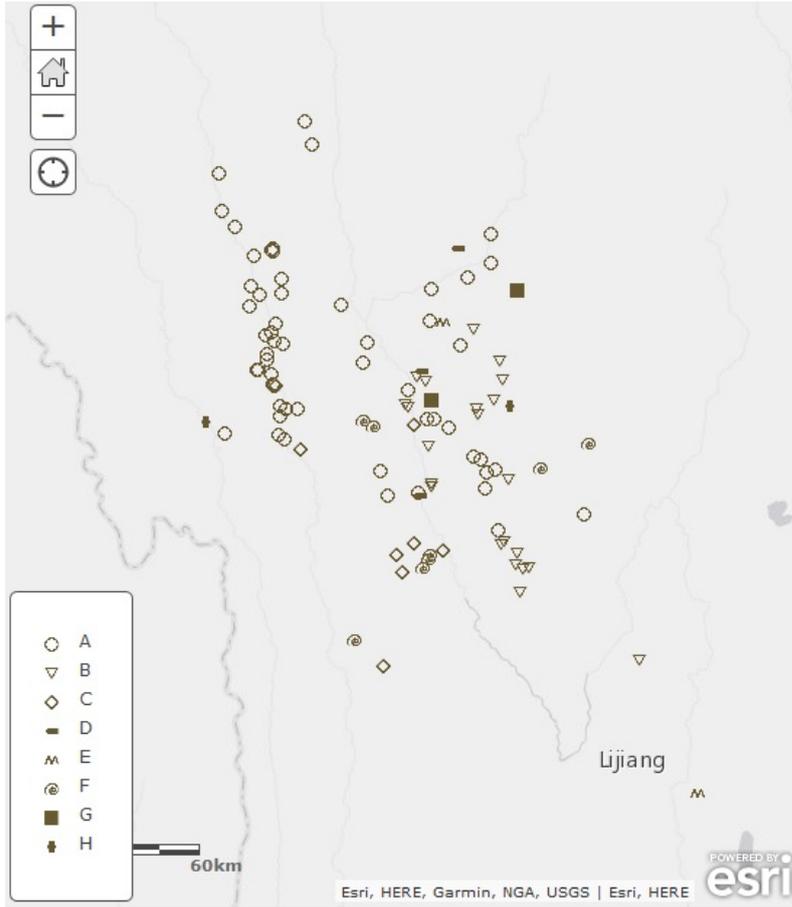
97 Good

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *yag*-type
- B WrT *bzang*-type
- C WrT *red*-type
- D WrT *nyan*-type
- E WrT *chog*-type
- F /pə tsõ/, /pja/-type
- G /fio/, /wo/, /wa/-type
- H others

The word form for ‘good’ has more than seven roots; moreover, some of them exist in a single dialect to convey different meanings of ‘good’ following semantic categories or degrees of ‘good’. Five of them correspond to WrT forms: *yag* ‘good, beautiful’ (Type A), *bzang* ‘good, kind-hearted’ (Type B), *red* ‘good, correct’ (Type C), *nyan* ‘good, possible’ (Type D), and *chog* ‘good, permitted’ (Type E). Types F, G, and H are of unclear origin. Type H includes such examples as /ʔʂ/ (mTshongu) and /ʰga/ (Bodgrong). The form displayed on the map is for ‘this is a *good* thing’ or ‘*good* quality’. As another example, ‘good’ for ‘*good* weather’ often corresponds to Type B in many dialects.

Type A is widespread. Type B mainly appears in the rGyalthang area. Type F is attested in the periphery of the rGyalthang area. The other types are minorities with scattered distribution. In the rGyalthang area, Types A and B seem to form an ABA distribution, and Type A is analysed as a more recent form than Type B. However, since both Types A and B are of WrT origin, the chronological order of the lexical change might not be an emergence of a new form, but an influence of other dialects such as nol through the main traffic route.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for 'good'

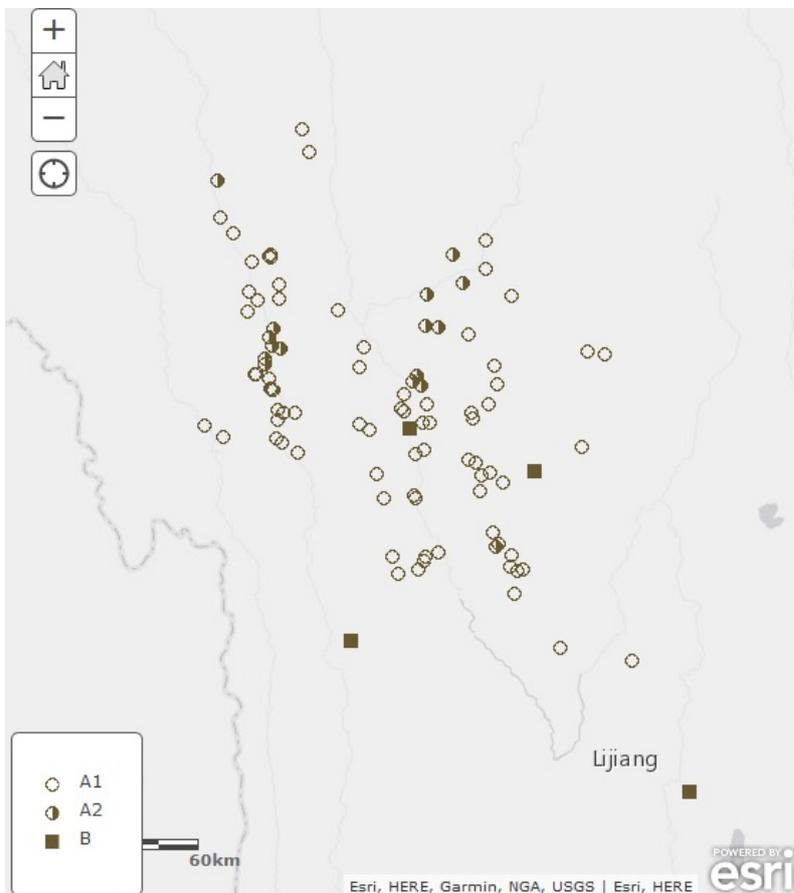
98 Round

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A WrT *sgor*-type
 - A1 reduplicated
 - A2 with a suffix (/re/, /ru/, /lo/, /ro/, /tɕi?/, etc.)
- B WrT *log log*-type

There are two forms, both of which correspond to WrT forms *sgor* ‘round’ (Type A) and *log log* ‘round’ (Type B). Type A is classified into a reduplicated form (Type A1) and one with a suffix (Type A2). Reduplication does not mean a repetition of the same syllable, and the two syllables are slightly different from each other in many dialects. For this type of reduplication, see also **87 Red**, **89 Yellow**, **90 White**, and **91 Black**.

Type A is nearly pandialectal and A1 is widely attested. Type A2 is mainly found in the area from gTormarong Valley to Nyishe as well as in an area along the Lancangjiang River. It is difficult to explain a historical background regarding the distribution of Type B, which is attested in a scattered distribution in the peripheral area of rGyalthang.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘round’

99 Dry

The word forms are classified as follows:

A WrT *skam*-type

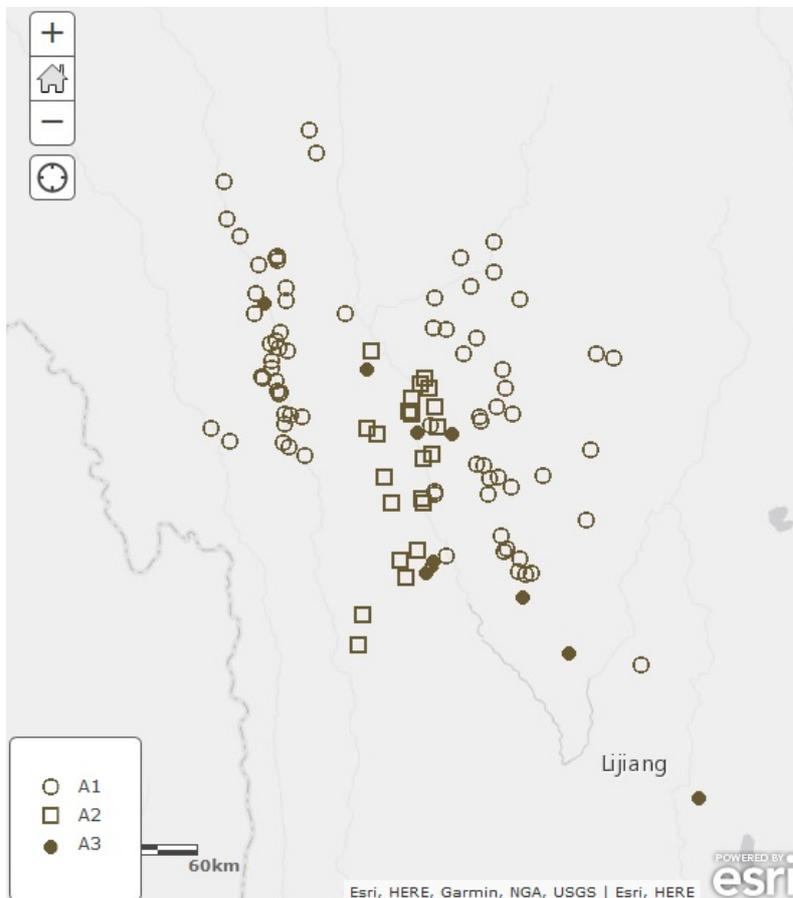
A1 with a suffix of which the initial is /b, ^mb, mb, m/

A2 with a suffix of which the initial is /ɕ^h, ɕ, t/

A3 root only

The root for ‘dry’ is pandialectal, corresponding to WrT *skam* ‘dry’. Word forms are either with a suffix corresponding to WrT *po* or *mo* (Type A1), with another suffix (Type A2), or root only (Type A3). Regarding Type A1, we cannot exactly specify which suffix of WrT appears in dialects of Yunnan, since the first syllable includes a nasal feature on the rhyme and the initial corresponding to the WrT suffix *po* can also be pronounced as /m/ in this situation. Type A3 is similar to usage as the stative verb ‘get dry’.

Type A1 is widely attested, and Type A2 principally appears in the area along the Jinshajiang River. Interestingly, the three types show an ABA distribution in longitude. Type A3 is found in the centre of the map, surrounded by A2, and A1 is located around the centre. However, this appearance might just be a coincidence. The area along the Jinshajiang River as well as in the dialects belong to the Melung subgroup. Type A3 is also distributed near Type A2 as well as in the southernmost area. It is complicated to consider the central area of the map as the centre of the whole region; hence, we cannot simply analyse a lexical development of the word ‘dry’, although the lexical forms display an ABA distribution.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘dry’

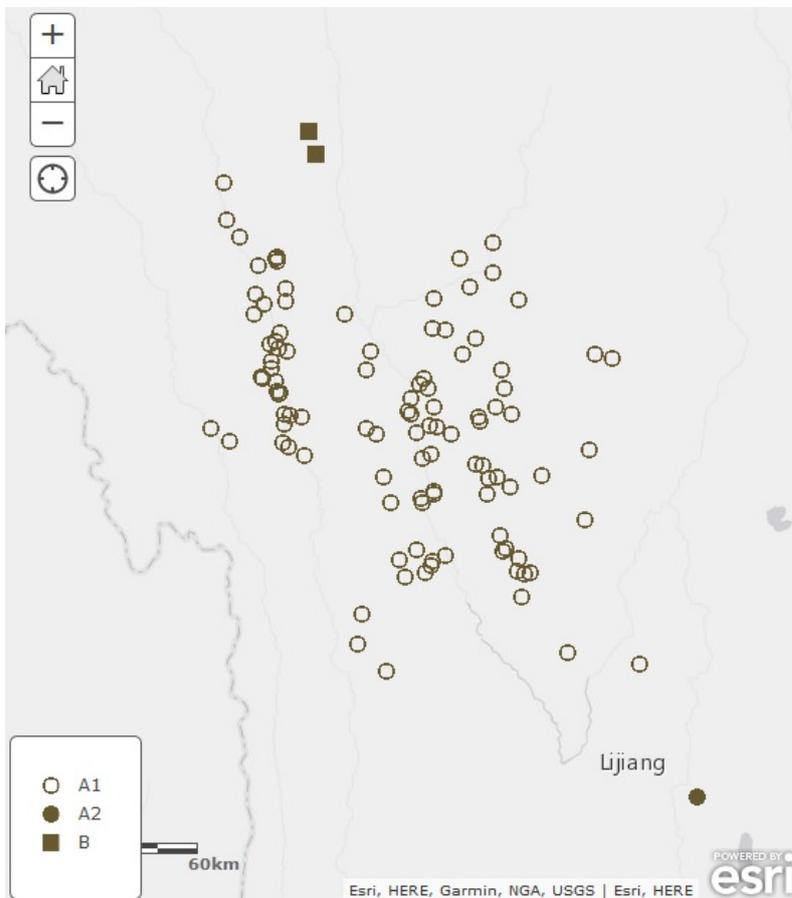
100 Name

The word forms are classified as follows:

- A OT *mying*-type
 - A1 monosyllabic form (root only)
 - A2 disyllabic form
- B WrT *ming*-type

The root for ‘name’ is pandialectal; however, a difference in the sound correspondence with OT (Type A) or WrT (Type B) exists. Type A is further divided into two subcategories: root only (Type A1) and a form with a suffix (Type A2). Yunnan Tibetan has another fairly common feature in the rhyme. The rhyme that appears most frequently is /ɕ/, which is not a regular sound correspondence with a WrT rhyme *ing*. Other than this, one can find /ø/, /ə/, etc.

Type A is nearly pandialectal, in which Type A2 only appears in Daan. Type B is only attested in gYagrwa, the northernmost area of Yunnan, which makes contact with another dialect group of Khams called the Southern Route (Suzuki 2009a), including the dialects of mBathang and sMarkhams, and gYagrwa uses the common form used in dialects of this group.



MAP: Classification of the word forms for ‘name’

Index

A. Number of roots or representative word forms

Monotonous type	2 You, 11 One, 30 Blood, 46 Foot, 54 Drink, 57 See, 61 Die, 64 Fly, 66 Come, 69 Stand, 70 Give, 75 Water, 85 Road
One-root (A) type	18 Human, 19 Fish, 20 Bird, 27 Bark, 31 Bone, 33 Egg, 38 Hand, 39 Ear, 41 Nose, 43 Tooth, 44 Tongue, 48 Hand, 65 Walk, 76 Rain, 77 Stone, 86 Mountain, 87 Red, 89 Yellow, 90 White, 91 Black, 96 New, 99 Dry
Two-root (A, B) type	1 I, 8 Not, 21 Dog, 22 Louse, 29 Meat, 34 Horn, 35 Tail, 37 Hair, 40 Eye, 42 Mouth, 45 Fingernail, 52 Heart, 53 Liver, 55 Eat, 59 Know, 62 Kill, 63 Swim, 67 Lie, 72 Sun, 79 Earth, 80 Cloud, 82 Fire, 83 Ash, 94 Cold, 98 Round, 100 Name
Three-root (A-C) type	3 We, 6 Who, 7 What, 12 Two, 23 Tree, 24 Seed, 25 Leaf, 28 Skin, 36 Feather, 50 Neck, 58 Hear, 60 Sleep, 68 Sit, 74 Star, 78 Sand, 81 Smoke, 84 Burn, 88 Green
Four-root (A-D) type	14 Long, 26 Root, 47 Knee, 49 Belly, 56 Bite, 93 Warm, 95 Full
Five-root (A-E) type	5 That, 13 Big, 32 Fat, 73 Moon
Six-root (A-F) type	10 Many, 15 Small, 16 Woman, 51 Breast, 92 Night
Seven-root (A-G) type	71 Say
Eight-root (A-H) type	9 All, 17 Man, 97 Good
Nine-root (A-I) type	4 This

B. Number of total classifications

Monotonous	2 You, 11 One, 30 Blood, 46 Foot, 54 Drink, 57 See, 61 Die, 64 Fly, 66 Come, 69 Stand, 70 Give, 75 Water, 85 Road
2	19 Fish, 20 Bird, 22 Louse, 27 Bark, 33 Egg, 35 Tail, 38 Hand, 43 Tooth, 44 Tongue, 53 Liver, 55 Eat, 62 Kill, 76 Rain, 96 New
3	1 I, 6 Who, 8 Not, 12 Two, 18 Human, 23 Tree, 29 Meat, 31 Bone, 40 Eye, 45 Fingernail, 52 Heart, 59 Know, 60 Sleep, 65 Walk, 68 Sit, 79 Earth, 80 Cloud, 82 Fire, 84 Burn, 86 Mountain, 89 Yellow, 94 Cold, 98 Round, 99 Dry, 100 Name
4	14 Long, 37 Hair, 41 Nose, 56 Bite, 58 Hear, 63 Swim, 67 Lie, 77 Stone, 78 Sand, 87 Red, 90 White
5	13 Big, 24 Seed, 28 Skin, 32 Fat, 34 Horn, 36 Feather, 39 Ear, 48 Hand, 49 Belly, 72 Sun, 74 Star, 83 Ash, 91 Black, 95 Full
6	5 That, 10 Many, 21 Dog, 42 Mouth, 47 Knee, 50 Neck, 81 Smoke, 88 Green, 92 Night
7	25 Leaf, 26 Root, 71 Say, 93 Warm
8	7 What, 9 All, 15 Small, 51 Breast, 97 Good
9	16 Woman, 73 Moon
10	
11	4 This
12	
13	17 Man
14	3 We

References

- Bartee, Ellen Lynn. 2007. *A Grammar of Dongwang Tibetan*. PhD dissertation, University of California at Santa Barbara.
- Beyer, Stephan V. 1992. *The Classical Tibetan Language*. State University of New York Press.
- Chamberlain, Brad. 2015. Linguistic watersheds: A model for understanding variation among the Tibetic languages. *Journal of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society* 8: 71-96. Online: <http://hdl.handle.net/1885/95120>
- Chen, Kang. 2010. *Yiyu Fangyan Yanjiu* [Study on Yi dialects]. Zhongyang Minzu Daxue Chubanshe.
- Dauzat, Albert. 1922. *La géographie linguistique*. Flammarion.
- Diqing Zangzu Zizhizhouzhi* Bianzuan Weiyuanhui. 2001. *Diqing Zangzu Zizhizhouzhi* [Annals of Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture]. Yunnan Minzu Chubanshe.
- Ebihara, Shiho, Satoko Shirai, Hiroyuki Suzuki, Keita Kurabe, Kazue Iwasa, and Ikuko Matsuse. 2016. Milk: Tibeto-Burman. *Studies in Asian Geolinguistics III —Milk—*, 14-17. Online: https://publication.aa-ken.jp/sag3_milk_2016.pdf
- Endo, Mitsuaki. 2016. Goals of the Project “Studies in Asian Geolinguistics” 2015-2017. *Studies in Asian Geolinguistics I—Sun—*, 1-4. Online: https://publication.aa-ken.jp/sag1_sun_2016.pdf
- Gillieron, Jules et Edmond Edmont. 1902-10. *Atlas linguistique de la France*. Champion.
- Giraudeau, Pierre-Philippe et François Louis Noël Goré. 1956. *Dictionnaire français-tibétain (Tibet oriental)*. Adrien-Maisonneuve.
- Grootaers, Willem A. 1976. *Nihon no hoogentirigaku no tameni* [For studies of dialect geography in Japan]. Heibonsya.
- Grootaers, Willem A. 1994. *Tyuugoku no hoogentirigaku no tameni* [For studies of dialect geography in China]. Koobun Syuppan.
- He, Jiquan. 2015. Baidi Bowancun Naxi Dongbawen Diaocha Yanjiu [Study on Naxi Dongba manuscripts in Bowan hamlet of Baidi]. Minzu Chubanshe.
- He, Xudong (ed.). 2001. *Lijiang Diqu Minzuzhi* [Annals of the Ethnic Groups of Lijiang District]. Yunnan Minzu Chubanshe.
- Hongladarom, Krisadawan. 1996. Rgyalthang Tibetan of Yunnan: a preliminary report. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 19.2: 69-92. Online: <http://sealang.net/sala/archives/pdf8/hongladarom1996rgyalthang.pdf>
- Hongladarom, Krisadawan. 2000. Rgyalthang Tibetan lexicon and an appraisal of a Southeast Asian wordlist. *Mon-Khmer Studies* 30: 83-94. Online: <http://sealang.net/archives/mksj/pdf/MKSJ-30.83.pdf>
- Hongladarom, Krisadawan. 2007a. Grammatical peculiarities of two dialects of Southern Kham Tibetan. In Roland Bielmeier and Felix Haller eds. *Linguistics of the Himalayas and Beyond*, 119-152. Mouton de Gruyter.
- Hongladarom, Krisadawan. 2007b. Evidentiality in Rgyalthang Tibetan. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 30.2: 17-44. Online: <http://sealang.net/archives/ltba/pdf/LTBA-30.2.17.pdf>
- Hua, Kan. 2002. *Zangyu Anduo Fangyan Cihui* [Lexicon of Tibetan Amdo Dialects]. Gansu Minzu Chubanshe.
- Huang, Bufan ed. 1992. *Zangmianyanuzi Yuyan Cihui* [Tibeto-Burman Lexicon]. Zhongyang Minzu Xueyuan Chubanshe.
- Ikeda, Takumi and Pad-ma mTsho-mo. 2014. *Diqing Zangyu Mingyong hua yanjiu* [Study on the Mingyong dialect of Dechen Tibetan]. Paper presented at 47th International Conference of Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics (Kunming)

- Iwasa, Kazue, Hiroyuki Suzuki, Keita Kurabe, Shiho Ebihara, Satoko Shirai, and Ikuko Matsuse. 2017. Wind: Tibeto-Burman. *Studies in Asian Geolinguistics IV —Wind—*, 9-12. Online: https://publication.aa-ken.jp/sag4_wind_2017.pdf
- Iwata, Ray (ed). 2009. *Hanyu Fangyan Jieshi Ditu* [Interpreted maps of Chinese dialects]. Hakuteisyu.
- Iwata, Ray (ed). 2012. *Hanyu Fangyan Jieshi Ditu (Xuji)* [Interpreted maps of Chinese dialects (Continued)]. Koobun Syuppan.
- Karma rGyal-mtshan. 2002. *mDo-Khams gnas-yig phyogs-bsgrigs dad-bskul lha-dbang rnga-sgra zhes bya-ba bzhugs-so* [A guide to sacred places of mDo Khams]. Minzu Chubanshe.
- Klu-sngags dBang-'dus. 2009. *Dangdai Yunnan Zangzu Jianshi* [Concise history of the contemporary Yunnan Tibetans]. Yunnan Renmin Chubanshe.
- Konchok Gelek. 2017. Variation, contact, and change in language varieties in Yul shul (northern Khams). *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 245: 91-111. [DOI: 10.1515/ijsl-2017-0004]
- Kurabe, Keita, Hiroyuki Suzuki, Shiho Ebihara, Satoko Shirai, Kazue Iwasa, and Ikuko Matsuse. 2017. Iron: Tibeto-Burman. *Studies in Asian Geolinguistics V —Iron—*, 9-12. Online: https://publication.aa-ken.jp/sag5_iron_2017.pdf
- Les Missionnaires Catholiques du Thibet. 1899. *Dictionnaire thibétain-latin-français*. Imprimerie de la Société des Missions Étrangères.
- Li, Zihé. 2013. Malimasahua gaikuang [Introduction to the Malimasa speech]. *Hanzangyu Xuebao* 7: 91-117.
- Lu, Shaozun. 1990. Zangyu Zhongdianhua de yuyin tedian [Phonetic characteristics of rGyalthag Tibetan]. *Yuyan Yanjiu* 2: 147-159.
- Lu, Shaozun. 1992. Yunnan Zangyu yuyin he cihui jianjie [Introduction to the phonetics and lexicon in Yunnan Tibetan]. *Zangxue Yanjiu Luncong* 4: 120-131.
- Lu, Shaozun. 2001. *Pumiyu Fangyan Yanjiu* [Study on Prinmi dialects]. Minzu Chubanshe.
- Matisoff, James A. 1978. *Variational semantics in Tibeto-Burman: The "organic" approach to linguistic comparison*. Philadelphia: Institute for the Study of Human Issues.
- Mu, Yuzhang and Hongkai Sun. 2011. *Lisuyu fangyan yanjiu* [Study on Lisu dialects]. Minzu Chubanshe.
- de Nebesky-Wojkowitz, René. 1956. *Oracles and demons of Tibet: the cult and iconography of the Tibetan protective deities*. Mouton.
- Pan, Fasheng. 2013. "Jian-Yang-ge" fangyan bufen teshu ciyu ji qi yuyin yanjiu [Study on several peculiar words and sounds of rGyalthag-Yangtang speech]. In Jianhua Xu ed. *Yunnan Zangxue Yanjiu* 1: 243-250. Minzu Chubanshe.
- Qu, Aitang. 1991. *Zangyu Yunmu Yanjiu* [Study on the rhyme of Tibetan]. Xining: Qinghai Minzu Chubanshe.
- Qu, Aitang and Xiaojing Jin. 1981. Zangyu fangyan de yanjiu fangfa [Method of the researches in Tibetan dialects]. *Xinan Minzu Xueyuan Xuebao* 3: 76-84.
- Roche, Gerald. 2017. Introduction: the transformation of Tibet's language ecology in the twenty-first century. *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 245: 91-111. [DOI: 10.1515/ijsl-2017-0001]
- Roche, Gerald and Hiroyuki Suzuki. 2017. Mapping the Linguistic Minorities of the Eastern Tibetosphere. *Studies in Asian Geolinguistics VI —Means to Count Nouns—*, 28-42. Online: https://publication.aa-ken.jp/sag6_count_2017.pdf
- Roche, Gerald and Hiroyuki Suzuki. 2018. Tibet's minority languages: Diversity and endangerment. *Modern Asian Studies* 52.4: 1227-1278. [DOI: 10.1017/S0026749X1600072X]
- Shirai, Satoko, Keita Kurabe, Kazue Iwasa, Hiroyuki Suzuki, and Shiho Ebihara. 2016. Sun: Tibeto-Burman. *Studies in Asian Geolinguistics I —Sun—*, 14-17. Online: https://publication.aa-ken.jp/sag1_sun_2016.pdf
- Shirai, Satoko, Hiroyuki Suzuki, and Keita Kurabe. 2018a. Semantic shifts in expressions for 'it rains' in Tibeto-Burman. *Studies in Asian Geolinguistics VIII —It Rains—*, 62-76.
- Shirai, Satoko, Keita Kurabe, Hiroyuki Suzuki, Kazue Iwasa, and Shiho Ebihara. 2018b. It rains: Tibeto-Burman. *Studies in Asian Geolinguistics VIII —It rains—*, 35-38.

- Sibata, Taskesi. 1969. *Gengotirigaku no hoofoo* [Methodology of Linguistic Geography]. Tokyo: Tikuma Syoboo.
- bSod-nams rGya-mtsho. 2007. Zailun Zhongdian Zangyu fangyan [Discussion again on rGyalthag Tibetan]. In *Sulang Jiachu Zangxue Wenji*, 130-142. Kunming: Yunnan Minzu Chubanshe.
- Sprigg, Richard Keith. 2002. *Balti-English English-Balti Dictionary*. Abingdon: Routledge.
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2004. Tibettogo onsetsu koozoo no kenkyuu [Study of the syllable structure in Tibetan]. *Journal of Asian and African Studies* 61: 1-24. Online: <http://hdl.handle.net/10108/20212>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2007a. *Sensei Minzoku Sooroo Tibettogo Hoogen Kenkyuu* [Study on the Tibetan Dialects spoken in the Ethnic Corridor of West Sichuan]. Doctoral dissertation, Kyoto University.
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2007b. Sensei Minzoku Sooroo Tibettogo hoogen ni okeru "buta" wo arawasu go [Words for 'pig' in the Tibetan Dialects spoken in the Ethnic Corridor of West Sichuan]. *Kyoto University Linguistic Research* 26: 31-57. <http://hdl.handle.net/2433/57308>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2008a. Diqing-syuu Lancangjiang ryuuiiki Khams-Tibettogo (Deqin/Yunling/Yanmen/Badi hoogen) no hoogen tokutyoo [Dialectal characteristics of Khams Tibetan (nJol/Yungling/Yanmen/Budy dialects) spoken along Lancangjiang River of Diqing Prefecture]. *Nidaba* 37: 115-124. Online: <http://ir.lib.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/00045549>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2008b. Diqing Zangyu shi Kangba Zangyu zhong de "yige" cifangyan ma? [Is Diqing Tibetan "one" dialect subgroup of Khams Tibetan?]. *Kangding Minzu Shifan Gaodeng Zhuanke Xuexiao Xuebao* 3: 6-10.
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2008c. Tibettogo ni okeru "kokoro," "taiyoo," "tuki" no hoogentirigakuteki bunseki — "Xianggelila" to *sems kyi nyi zla* no taioo ni kanren site [Geolinguistic analysis of "heart," "sun" and "moon" in Tibetan: with reference to the correspondence between "Shangri-La" and *sems kyi nyi zla*]. *Kyoto University Linguistics Research* 27: 23-48. Online: <http://hdl.handle.net/2433/73227>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2009a. Introduction to the method of the Tibetan linguistic geography — a case study in the Ethnic Corridor of West Sichuan. In Yasuhiko Nagano (ed.) *Linguistic Substratum in Tibet—New Perspective towards Historical Methodology (No. 16102001) Report Vol. 3*, 15-34. Suita: National Museum of Ethnology. Online: <http://hdl.handle.net/10502/4341>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2009b. Preliminary report on the linguistic geography for multicoloured Tibetan dialects of Yunnan. In Makoto Minegishi, Kingkarn Thepkanjana, Wirote Aroonmanakun, and Mitsuaki Endo eds. *Proceedings of the Chulalongkorn-Japan Linguistics Symposium*, 267-279. Fuchu: Global COE Program 'Corpus-based Linguistics and Language Education,' Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2009c. Deux remarques à propos du développement du *ra-btags* en tibétain parlé. *Revue d'études tibétaines* 16: 75-82. Online: http://himalaya.socanth.cam.ac.uk/collections/journals/ret/pdf/ret_16_03.pdf
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2009d. Origin of non-Tibetan words in Tibetan dialects of the Ethnic Corridor in West Sichuan. In Yasuhiko Nagano (ed.) *Issues in Tibeto-Burman Historical Linguistics*, 71-96. Suita: National Museum of Ethnology. Online: <http://hdl.handle.net/10502/4242>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2009e. Diqing-syuu Jinshajiang ryuuiiki Khams-Tibettogo (Benzilan/Nixi/Tuoding/Xiaruo/Qizong hoogen) no hoogen tokutyoo [Dialectal characteristics of Khams Tibetan (sPomtserag/Nyishe/Thangteng/Byagzhol/Qizong dialects) spoken along Jinshajiang River of Diqing Prefecture]. *Nidaba* 38: 29-38. Online: <http://ir.lib.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/00045550>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2009f. Naxi bunkaken no Tibettogo Yongsheng-ken Daan [Daan] hoogen no hoogen syozoku [Dialectal position of Daan Tibetan spoken in the Naxi cultural area]. *Bulletin of National Museum of Ethnology* 34.1: 167-189. Online: <http://hdl.handle.net/10502/4118>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2009g. Khams-Tibettogo Benzilan [sPomtserag] hoogen no onsei bunseki [Khams Tibetan sPomtserag dialect: phonetic analysis]. *Asian and African Languages and Linguistics (AALL)* 4: 219-258. Online: <http://hdl.handle.net/10108/61392>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2010a. Khams-Tibettogo Xianggelila-ken Langdu [Lamdo] hoogen no hoogen syozoku [Dialectal position of Lamdo [Langdu] Tibetan spoken in Shangri-La County]. *Bulletin of National Museum of Ethnology* 35.1: 231-264. Online: <http://hdl.handle.net/10502/4484>

- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2010b. Khams-Tibetogo Weixi-Tacheng [mThachu] hoogen ni okeru sorisitaka boin — sono onseigakuteki tokutyoo no kizyutu to bunseki [Retroflex vowels in the mThachu dialect of Melung group of Khams Ti betan: description and analysis of their phonetic characteristics]. *Kyoto University Linguistics Research* 29: 27-42. Online: <http://hdl.handle.net/2433/141808>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2011a. Khams-Tibetogo Gagatang-Shaolu [Zhollam] hoogen no bunpoo suketti [Grammatical sketch of the Zhollam dialect of Khams Tibetan]. *RIHN Descriptive Linguistics Series* 3: 1-35. Online: <http://id.nii.ac.jp/1422/00000837/>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2011b. Sisen-Unnan kyookaibu Jinshajiang-ryuiki no Khams-Tibetogo ni okeru yuukion no mukika gensyoo [Deaspiration of the aspirated initial in Khams Tibetan dialects spoken along Jinshajiang River at the Sichuan-Yunnan boundary]. *Nidaba* 40: 75-81. Online: <http://ir.lib.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/00045555>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2011c. Deux remarques supplémentaires à propos du développement du *ra-btags* en tibétain parlé. *Revue d'études tibétaines* 20: 123-133. Online: http://himalaya.socanth.cam.ac.uk/collections/journals/ret/pdf/ret_20_05.pdf
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2011d. Gagatang Zangyu de yanhua yuanyin yu qi laiyan [Pharyngealised vowels in Gagatang Tibetan and their origin]. *Language and Linguistics* 12.2: 477-500. Online: http://www.ling.sinica.edu.tw/files/publication/j2011_2_06_7879.pdf
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2011e. Zai yinbian guocheng zhong chansheng you xiaoshi de ruanehua yuanyin — Yunnan Deqin Yanmenxiang Guzha Zangyu zhi li [Velarised vowels produced and disappearing in the process of the phonetic change — example of sGograg Tibetan spoken in Yanmen, Deqin, Yunnan]. *Kyoto University Linguistics Research* 30: 35-49. Online: <http://hdl.handle.net/2433/159068>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2011f. Khams-Tibetogo Xiaozhongdian-Jinianpi [Yangthang/Gyennyemphel] hoogen no onsei bunseki [Khams Tibetan Yangthang/Gyennyemphel dialect: phonetic analysis]. *Asian and African Languages and Linguistics (AALL)* 6: 137-173. Online: <http://hdl.handle.net/10108/69377>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2012a. Khams-Tibetogo Yanmen-Siga [Sakar] hoogen no bunpoo suketti [Grammatical sketch of the Sakar dialect of Khams Tibetan]. *RIHN Descriptive Linguistics Series* 4: 123-158. Online: <http://id.nii.ac.jp/1422/00000849/>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2012b. Kamutibetogo Sangdam hoogen no onsei bunseki to sono hoogen tokutyoo [Phonetic analysis of Khams Tibetan Sangdam dialect and its dialectal characteristics]. *Journal of Asian African Studies* 83: 37-58. Online: <http://hdl.handle.net/10108/69336>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2012c. Diqing-syuu Xianggelila-ken tyuooiki Khams-Tibetogo (Jiantang/Xiaozhongdian/Geza) no hoogen tokutyoo [Dialectal characteristics of Khams Tibetan (rGyalthang/Yangthang/sKadrag dialects) spoken in the central area of Xianggelila County of Diqing Prefecture]. *Nidaba* 41: 61-70. Online: <http://ir.lib.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/00045556>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2012d. Khams-Tibetogo Xianggelila-ken Bala [mBalhag] hoogen no hoogen tokutyoo [Dialectal characteristics of mBalhag [Bala] Tibetan spoken in Shangri-La County]. *Bulletin of National Museum of Ethnology* 37.1: 53-90. Online: <http://hdl.handle.net/10502/4929>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2012e. Tibetan pigs revisited : multiple piglets with a sow in Yunnan Tibetan and beyond. *Papers from the First International Conference on Asian Geolinguistics*, 79-88.
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2012f. Khams-Tibetogo Yunling-Chalotong [Tsharethong] hoogen no onsei bunseki [Khams Tibetan Tsharethong dialect: phonetic analysis]. *Asian and African Languages and Linguistics (AALL)* 7: 155-194. Online: <http://hdl.handle.net/10108/73110>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2012g. Gansu-syoo Gannan-syuu Zhuoni-ken no Tibetogo hoogen ni tuite---Zoobun taiou keisiki kara mita Zhagulu [Bragkhoglung] hoogen no hoogen tokutyoo [On the Tibetan dialects in Cone County, Gannan Prefecture, Gansu Province---Dialectal characteristics of the Bragkhoglung dialect seen from the sound correspondences with Written Tibetan]. *Kyoto University Linguistic Research* 31: 1-23. Online: <http://hdl.handle.net/2433/182195>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2013a. Kamutibetogo sDerong-nJol (Deirong Deqin) hoogengun no syohoogen ni okeru zyakuyooogata no inritu tokutyoo to bunsetuon ni mieru sono han-eikei [Prosodic feature as an iambic pattern attested in dialects of the sDerong-nJol group of Khams-Tibetan and its reflecting phonemata on the segmental feature]. *RIHN Descriptive Linguistic Journal* 5: 1-15. Online: <http://id.nii.ac.jp/1422/00000854/>

- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2013b. The words for ‘rain’ and ‘wind’ in Tibetic languages spoken in the Ethnic Corridor. *Papers from the First Annual Meeting of the Asian Geolinguistic Society of Japan*, 58-67.
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2013c. Yunnan Weixi Zangyu de r-jieyin yuyin yanbian — jiantan “erhua” yu “jinhou” zhi jiaocha guanxi [Sound changes of r-glide in Weixi Tibetan of Yunnan: With a comment on a crossing relation of “rhotacisation” and “tense-throated”]. *Dongfang Yuyanxue* 13: 20-35.
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2013d. Khams-Tibetogo Geza-Pushang [Phuri] hoogen no hoogen tokutyoo [Dialectal characteristics of Khams Tibetan Phuri dialect]. *Nidaba* 42: 60-69. Online: <http://ir.lib.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/00045558>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2013e. Extraordinary sound development of *s and *z in mBalhag Tibetan (Shangri-La, Yunnan). *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 36.1: 101-110. Online: <http://sealang.net/archives/tba/pdf/LTBA-36.1.101.pdf>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2013f. Khams-Tibetogo Tacheng-Gedeng [sKobsteng] hoogen no onsei bunseki [Khams Tibetan sKobsteng dialect: phonetic analysis]. *Asian and African Languages and Linguistics (AALL)* 8: 123-161. Online: <http://hdl.handle.net/10108/75672>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2014a. Khams-Tibetogo Xiaozhongdian-Chuiyading [Choswateng] hoogen no bunpoo suketti [Grammatical sketch of the Choswateng dialect of Khams Tibetan]. *RIHN Descriptive Linguistics Series* 6: 1-40. Online: <http://id.nii.ac.jp/1422/00000860/>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2014b. Khams-Tibetogo Xianggelila-ken Xiaozhongdian-xiang Chuiyading [Choswateng] hoogen no onsei bunseki to goi : rGyalthag kaihoogengun ni okeru hoogen sai ni kansuru koosatu wo soete [Phonetic analysis of Choswateng [Chuiyading] Tibetan spoken in Shangri-La County and its word list: with reference to dialectal variations in the rGyalthag subgroup]. *Bulletin of National Museum of Ethnology* 39.1: 45-122. Online: <http://hdl.handle.net/10502/5401>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2014c. Yunnan Zanyu tuhua zhong de teshu shuci xingshi: qi dili fenbu yu lishi laiyan [Special forms of the numerals in the vernaculars of Yunnan Tibetan: their geographical distribution and historical origin]. *Nankai Yuyan Xuekan* 2: 68-76.
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2014d. Nujiang-syuu no Khams Tibetto-go Bingzhongluo [Bodgrong] hoogen no hoogen tokutyoo [Dialectal characteristics of Bodgrong [Bingzhongluo] Tibetan spoken in Nujiang Prefecture]. *Nidaba* 43: 40-49. Online: <http://ir.lib.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/00045559>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2014e. Niru Zangyu de xiaosheyin shengmu yu qi Zangwen duiying guilü [Uvular initials in Myigzur Tibetan and their sound correspondence with Written Tibetan]. *Dongfang Yuyanxue* 14: 1-12.
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2015a. Malimasayu Chuanchuhua yuyin fenxi [Phonetic analysis of Malimasa Chuanchu dialect]. *Naxixue Yanjiu* 1: 245-256.
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2015b. *Dongfang Zangqu Zhuyuyan Yanjiu* [Study on Languages in the Eastern Tibetosphere]. Sichuan Minzu Chubanshe.
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2016a. A geolinguistic description of terms for ‘sun’ in Tibetic languages in the eastern Tibetosphere. *Studies in Asian Geolinguistics I —Sun—*, 79-85. Online: https://publication.aa-ken.jp/sag1_sun_2016.pdf
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2016b. A geolinguistic description of terms for ‘rice’ in Tibetic languages of the eastern Tibetosphere. *Studies in Asian Geolinguistics II —Rice—*, 52-59. Online: https://publication.aa-ken.jp/sag2_rice_2016.pdf
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2016c. Zangyu fangyanxue yanjiu yu yuyan ditu: Ruhe kandai Kang fangyan [Study on Tibetan dialectology and linguistic maps: How to deal with “Khams dialects”]. *Minzu Xuekan* 2: 1-13+92-94.
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2016d. /j/ ga kataru on-henkasi—Kamutibetogo Shangri-La hoogengun ni okeru kookoogai keiretu onso ni tuite no oboegaki— [Phonological history indicated by /j/ --- Notes on the phonemes of palatal series in the Sems-kyi-nyila group of Khams Tibetan]. *Journal of Kijutsuken* 8: 91-103. Online: <http://id.nii.ac.jp/1422/00000898/>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2016e. Geolinguistic analysis of ‘milk’ in Tibetic languages in the eastern Tibetosphere. *Studies in Asian Geolinguistics III —Milk—*, 30-35. Online: https://publication.aa-ken.jp/sag3_milk_2016.pdf
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2016f. In defense of prepalatal non-fricative sounds and symbols: towards the Tibetan dialectology. *Researches in Asian Languages* 10: 99-125. Online: <http://id.nii.ac.jp/1085/00002195/>

- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2016g. Xianggelila Zangyu Yalanhua de biyin xitong [Nasal system of the gYaglam dialect of Shangri-La Tibetan]. *Dongfang Yuyanxue* 16: 115-123.
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2017a. The vitality of Khams Tibetan varieties in Weixi County. *Asian Highlands Perspectives* 44: 256-284. Online: <https://tibetanplateau.wikischolars.columbia.edu/VOLUME+44>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2017b. Kamutibettogo Wengshang [dNgo] hoogen no ontaikei ni kansuru oboegaki [Remarks on the sound system of the dNgo dialect of Khams Tibetan]. *Nidaba* 46: 35-43. Online: <http://ir.lib.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/00045562>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2017c. The evidential system in Zhollam Tibetan. Lauren Gawne and Nathan W. Hill eds. *Evidential Systems in Tibetan Languages*, 423-444. Mouton de Gruyter.
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2017d. On-in gensyoo no ABA bunpu wo meguru kaisyakuno hoo hoo to sono zissai—Tibetto bunkaken nantootan no Kamutibettogo wo rei ni [Method of an interpretation regarding an ABA distribution of phonological phenomena: An example of Khams Tibetan spoken in the southeastern edge of the Tibetosphere]. *Journal of Kijutsuken* 9: 43-64. Online: <http://id.nii.ac.jp/1422/00000911/>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2017e. Geolinguistic analysis of ‘wind’ in Tibetic languages in the eastern Tibetosphere. *Studies in Asian Geolinguistics IV—Wind—*, 27-32. Online: https://publication.aa-ken.jp/sag4_wind_2017.pdf
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2017f. Historical development of Bodgrong Tibetan (Gongshan, Yunnan): From a geolinguistic perspective. *Studies in Asian Geolinguistics VI—Means to Count Nouns—*, 43-55. Online: https://publication.aa-ken.jp/sag6_count_2017.pdf
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2017g. Additional remarks on ‘sun’ in Yangthang Tibetan: *gnam lha* and *nangs lha*. *Studies in Asian Geolinguistics VII—Tone and Accent—*, 50-51. Online: https://publication.aa-ken.jp/sag7_tone_2017.pdf
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2018a. Kamutibettogo Mangkang Jiangzhong [sMarling] hoogen no hoogen tokutyoo. *Nidaba* 47: 41-49. Online: <http://ir.lib.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/00045563>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2018b. Xianggelila-si hokubu no Kamu-tibettogo syohooogen no hoogen tokutyoo to sono keisei [Dialectal variation and development of Khams Tibetan in northern Shangri-La Municipality]. *Journal of Asian and African Studies* 95: 5-63. Online: <http://repository.tufs.ac.jp/handle/10108/92458>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2018c. Litangxian ji qi zhoubian Zangzu yuyan xianzhuang diaocha yu fenxi [Investigation of Tibetans’ languages in Lithang County and its surroundings: Current situation and an analysis]. *Minzu Xuekan* 2: 35-44+106-109.
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2018d. Kamutibettogo rGyalthang kaihoogengun ni okeru si-sikeion no zenbukookoogaika gensyoo to sono syuuhun [Prepalatalisation of denti-alveolar sounds and its relevant phenomena in the rGyalthang subgroup of Khams Tibetan]. *Journal of Kijutsuken* 10: 1-11. Online: <http://id.nii.ac.jp/1422/00001999/>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki. 2018e. Kangba Zangyu Bengbogang fangyanqun ji qi yuyin tezheng [sPomborgang dialect group of Khams Tibetan and its phonetic features]. *Sichuan Minzu Xueyuan Xuebao*, in press.
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki and Lozong Lhamo. 2017. *Where is a negative marker? A geolinguistic approach towards a grammaticalisation process in Khams Tibetan*. Paper presented at Methods in Dialectology XVI (Tachikawa)
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki and Lozong Lhamo. to appear. /ka-/ negative prefix in Choswateng Tibetan (Shangri-La, Yunnan).
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki and Sonam Wangmo. 2017. Language evolution and vitality of Lhagang Tibetan: a Tibetic language as a minority in Minyag Rabgang. *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 245: 63-90. [DOI: 10.1515/ijsl-2017-0003]
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki and rTa-mgrin Chos-mtsho. 2012. Deqin-ken Yunling-kyoo no Kamutibettogo ni okeru syoometu no kiki ni hinsiteiru kamosirenai sikeihatsuon ni tuite---Hoogensa to hendaisa to kozinsa no aidade [On the alveolar affricates which may face to endangerment in the Khams Tibetan dialects spoken in Yunling Township, Deqin County]. *RIHN Descriptive Linguistic Circle Journal* 4: 159-163. Online: <http://id.nii.ac.jp/1422/00000850/>
- Suzuki, Hiroyuki, Satoko Shirai, Keita Kurabe, Kazue Iwasa, Shiho Ebihara, and Ikuko Matsuse. 2016a. Rice plant: Tibeto-Burman. *Studies in Asian Geolinguistics II—Rice—*, 12-14. Online: https://publication.aa-ken.jp/sag2_rice_2016.pdf

- Suzuki, Hiroyuki, Keita Kurabe, Kazue Iwasa, Satoko Shirai, Shiho Ebihara, and Ikuko Matsuse. 2016b. Geolinguistic analysis of 'rice' in Tibeto-Burman. *Studies in Asian Geolinguistics II —Rice—*, 37-51. Online: https://publication.aa-ken.jp/sag2_rice_2016.pdf
- Swadesh, Morris. 1971. *The Origin and Diversification of Language*. Ed. *post mortem* by Joel Sherzer. Aldine.
- Thurgood, Graham. 2017. Sino-Tibetan: genetic and areal subgrouping. In Graham Thurgood and Randy J. LaPolla eds. *The Sino-Tibetan Languages*, Second Edition, 3-39. Routledge.
- Tokugawa, Munemasa. 1993. *Gengotirigaku no tenkai* [Development of geolinguistics]. Hituzi Syobo.
- Tournadre, Nicolas. 2005. L'aire linguistique tibétaine et ses divers dialectes. *Lalies* 25: 7-56.
- Tournadre, Nicolas. 2014. The Tibetic languages and their classification. In Thomas Owen-Smith and Nathan W. Hill eds. *Trans-Himalayan Linguistics: Historical and Descriptive Linguistics of the Himalayan Area*, 105-129. Walter de Gruyter.
- Tournadre, Nicolas and Randy J. LaPolla. 2014. Towards a new approach to evidentiality. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 37.2: 240-263. [DOI: 10.1075/ltba.37.2.04tou]
- Tournadre, Nicolas and Hiroyuki Suzuki. forthcoming. *The Tibetic Languages: An Introduction to the Family of Languages Derived from Old Tibetan* (with the collaboration of Xavier Becker and Alain Brucelles for the cartography)
- Wang, Feng. 2008. Baiyu fangyan cihui [Lexicon of Bai dialects]. In Lin Xu ed. *Dali Congshu: Baiyu pian*, 1437-2490. Yunnan Minzu Chubanshe.
- Wang, Hengjie. 1995. *Diqing Zangzu Shehuishi* [History of the Diqing Tibetan Society]. Zhongguo Zangxue Chubanshe.
- Wang, Lan. 2017. *Yunnan Deqin Zangyu Yanjiu* [Study on Yunnan Dechen Tibetan]. Doctoral dissertation, Shanghai Shifan Daxue.
- Wang, Xiaosong. 1996. Prolegomenon to Rgyalthing Tibetan phonology. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 19.2: 55-67. Online: <http://sealang.net/sala/archives/pdf4/wang1996prolegomenon.pdf>
- Wang, Xiaosong. 2008. Dui Zhongdian Zangyu fangyan de cuqian renshi — Cong yuyin shang kan Zhongdian fangyan de tedian he guilü [Brief introduction to the Tibetan dialect of rGyalthing — Characteristics and rules of the rGyalthing dialect from the viewpoint of sounds]. *Wang Xiaosong Zangxue Lunwenji*, 368-378. Yunnan Minzu Chubanshe.
- Wenker, Georg und Ferdinand Wrede. 1895. *Der Sprachatlas des deutschen Reichs. Dichtung und Wahrheit*. N. G. Elwert'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung.
- Wu, Guangfan. 2009. *Diqing Xianggelila Lüyou Fengwuzhi — Yanzhe Diming de Xiansuo* [Annals on the Tourism Scenery in Diqing Xianggelila with an Annotation of Local Names]. Yunnan Renmin Chubanshe.
- Wylie, Turrel Verl. 1962. *The geography of Tibet according to the 'Dzam-gling-rgyas-bshad: Text and English translation*. Roma: Istituto Italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente.
- Xue, Caide. 2006. Annan Shuimofang Hanyu yufa de jiechu bianyi [Changes of the Chinese grammar of Annan Shuimofang due to language contact]. *Yunnan Minzu Daxue Xuebao (Zhexue Shehuikexue ban)* 5: 224-228.
- Yunnan Shengzhi Bianzuan Weiyuanhui. 1989. *Yunnan Shengzhi 58 Hanyu Fangyan Zhi* [Annals of Yunnan Province 58 On Chinese Dialects]. Kunming: Yunnan Minzu Chubanshe.
- Yunnan Shengzhi Bianzuan Weiyuanhui. 1998. *Yunnan Shengzhi 59 Shaoshuminzu Yuyan Wenzhi Zhi* [Annals of Yunnan Province 59 Languages and Scripts of the Ethnic Minority Groups]. Kunming: Yunnan Minzu Chubanshe.
- Yunnansheng Zhongdian Difangzhi Bianzuan Weiyuanhui ed. 1997. *Zhongdian Xianzhi* [Annals of Shangri-La County]. Kunming: Yunnan Minzu Chubanshe.
- Zhang, Jichuan. 1993. Zangyu fangyan fenlei guanjian [Overview of the classification of Tibetan dialects]. In Qingxia Dai et al. eds. *Minzu Yuwen Lunwenji — Qingzhu Ma Xueliang Xiansheng Bashi Shouchen Wenji*, 297-309. Zhongyang Minzu Xueyuan Chubanshe.
- Zhang, Jichuan. 1996. A sketch of Tibetan dialectology in China : classifications of Tibetan dialects. *Cahiers de Linguistique - Asie Orientale* 25.1: 115-133.

- Zhang, Jichuan. 2009. *Zangyu Cizu Yanjiu — Gudai Zangzu Ruhe Fengfu Fazhan Tamen de Cihui* [Study on the Word Family of Tibetan — How the ancient Tibetans Enriched Their Vocabulary]. Shehuikexue Wenxian Chubanshe.
- Zhao, Jincan and Yupeng Li. 2014. Jiantang Zangyu shengdiao shiyan [Experiment of the tone in rGyalthag Tibetan]. *Sichuan Minzu Xueyuan Xuebao* 1: 64-68.
- Zhou, Yang. 2018. Yunnan Shuimofanghua de gebiaoji ji qi lai yuan [Case markers and their origin in the Shuimofang dialect in Yunnan]. *Fangyan* 3: 357-369.
- Zhou, Yang. forthcoming. Shuimofanghua panduanju de hunhe tezheng [The hybridity of copula constructions in the Shuimofang dialect]. *Yuyan Yanjiu*.
- Zhu, Xiaonong. 2010. *Yuyinxue* [Phonetics]. Shangwu Yinshuguan.