

Sino-Tibetan: Genetic and Areal Subgroups

汉藏语言：系属及地域分布

Members of the Sino-Tibetan family

汉藏语系成员

The Comparative Method

比较法

- Language data 语料
- Compare between 2 languages or across many languages
- 介于两种语言或跨语言的比较
- Look for regular correspondences –寻找有规律的对应关系
e.g., English **f**ather is Latin **p**ater is Sanskrit **p**ita
例如：英语的 **f**ather 在拉丁语里是 **p**ater 在梵语里是 **p**ita
- Archeologists might look for other evidence – linguists must stick to language; 考古学家可能会寻找不一样的证据，语言学家要坚持以语言为依据。

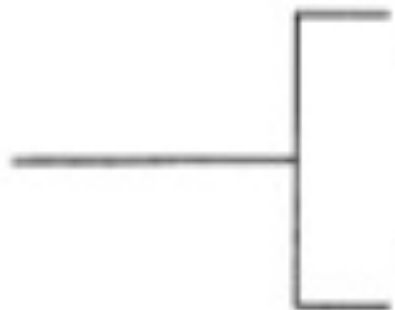
Challenges for Sino-Tibetan and the comparative method: 汉藏语系和比较法面临的挑战

- **Little written data** 极少的书面 / 文字记录
- **Similarities may be due to** 共同特征的来源
 - Related so they share features (like brother and sister)
 - 互相关联所以有共同特征（好比兄弟姐妹）
 - Live next to each other for many years (like neighbors or friends) 长期生活在相邻的地方（好比邻居或者朋友）
 - Change in the same way because languages tend to do similar things (like tree which grow old in expected ways) 语言及其变化的相似性（好比树木老化的方式是可以预期的）

Two sisters? Tibeto-Burman and Chinese 是亲属语？ 藏缅语和汉语

汉藏语系

Sino-Tibetan



Chinese languages

汉语

Tibeto-Burman languages

藏缅语

View 1

汉藏语系

Sino-Tibetan



Chinese languages

汉语

Tibetan languages

藏语

Lolo-Burmese

缅彝语支

Karenic and other subgroups

其他语支

View 2

两种观点

Chinese languages (varieties, dialects) 汉语（土语/话，方言）

Northern: 北方方言

Mandarin supergroup:

官话方言

Northeastern dialects

Zhongyuan dialects

Beijing dialects

Lanyin dialects

Jilu dialects (Beifang)

Southwestern dialects

Jiaoliao dialects

Jinghuai dialects

Central: 中部方言

Wu dialect family

Sbangaiese

Xiang dialect family

Gan dialect family

Hakka dialect group

Southern: 南部方言

Yue dialect family

Cantonese

Min dialect family

Hokkien, Taiwanese

吴方言

湘方言

赣方言

客家方言

粤语

闽南话等

Chinese 汉语

- Family of related languages (each language has dialects too) 一群亲属关系密切的语言
(每种语言同时存在其下位范畴的方言)
- Reflect dialect networks 呈现出方言网
- National standard: Putonghua
- 国家通用语： 普通话

Why are the languages so different if they related? 有亲属关系的语言为什么会如此不同呢？

- Intense language contact 深度语言接触
 - Northern languages influenced by contact with northern ST languages like Tungus, Mongol, Manchu, 分布在北部的汉藏语系的语言因接触而受到阿尔泰语系语言的影响（如通古斯语、蒙古语、满语）
 - Southern languages influenced by southern ST languages like Thai and Mon Khmer 分布在南方的汉藏语系的语言也因接触而受到南亚语系的影响（比孟高棉语）
 - Borrowed Chinese vocabulary 汉借词
 - ‘honey’ and ‘goose’ from Indo-European contact, “蜂蜜”、“鹅”来自印欧语。‘tiger, ivory, crossbow, river’ all from Mon Khmer, “老虎”、“象牙”、“弩”、“河”来自孟高棉语
 - Calendar terms from Mon Khmer 日历中使用的词来自孟高棉语
 - Influence from languages of Sixteen Kingdoms (303-439) 来自十六国时期

Lolo-Burmese Branch 缅彝语支

| Burmish | | Loloish | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Burmese: | | Northern | Central | Southern |
| | Yangon | Nusu | Sani-Ahi | Akha |
| | Arakanese | Nasu | Lahu | Hani |
| | Tavoyan | Nosu | Lisu | Haoni |
| | Yaw | Nisu | Lipho | Mpi |
| Zaiwa (Atsi) | | Luquan | Jino, Jinuo | Khatu |
| Maru | | | Zauzou | Bisu: |
| Bola | | | | Phunoi |
| Achang | | | | Bisu |
| Lachi | | | | Pyen |

TABLE 1.2 LOLOISH CHECKED TONES

彝语支语言中有塞音韵尾音节声调对应

| PLB initials classes | Sani | Ahi | Nasu | Luquan | Jino | Lisu | Lahu | Akha | Sangkok |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|----------|---------|--------|---------|
| *s-bak | ph- 55 | ph- 55 | ph- 55 | ph- 55c | ph- 55 | p- 55 | p- 35 | p- 11c | ph- 31c |
| *s-mak | m- 55 | m- 55 | m- 55 | m- 55c | ɱ- 55 | m- 55 | m- 35 | m- 11c | m- 31c |
| *pak | ph- 44 | ph- 44 | ph- 32s | ph- 22s | ph- 42 | ph- 35c | ph- 54s | p- 33c | ph- 33c |
| *sak | sɰ- 44 | s- 44 | s- 32s | s- 22s | ts- 42 | s- 35c | ʃ- 54s | s- 33c | s- 33c |
| *k-rak | h- 44 | h- 44 | x- 32s | h- 22s | x- 42 | h'- 35c | ɣ- 54s | x- 33c | x- 33c |
| *s-pak | p- 44 | p- 44 | p- 32s | p- 22s | p- 42 | p- 35c | p- 54s | p- 33c | ph- 33c |
| *(s)-mak | m- 44 | m- 44 | m- 32s | m- 22s | ɱ- 42 | m- 44c | m- 54s | m- 33c | m- 33c |
| *m-pak | b- 44 | b- 44 | b- 32s | b- 22s | p- 42 | b- 44c | b- 54s | b- 33c | p- 33c |
| *ryak | h- 22s | x- 44s | x- 34 | ʔh- 55c | x- 55 | h- 21? | h- 35 | y- 11c | x- 31c |
| *C-sak | s- 22s | s- 44s | s- 55 | s- 55c | s- 55 | s- 21? | ʃ- 35 | s- 11c | s- 31c |
| *C-pak | ph- 22s | ph- 44s | ph- 55 | ph- 55c | ph- 55 | ph- 21? | ph- 21s | p- 11c | ph- 31c |
| *rak | ɣ- 22s | j- 44s | ɣ- 55 | ɣ- 55c | r- 55 | ɣ/w- 21? | ɣ- 21s | ɣ- 11c | *r- 31c |
| *zak | z- 22s | z- 44s | dz- 55 | z- 55c | z- 55 | z- 21? | y- 21s | y- 11c | *z- 31c |
| *bak | b- 22s | b- 44s | b- 55 | b- 55c | p- 55 | b- 21? | p- 21s | b- 11c | p- 31c |
| *mak | m- 22s | m- 44s | m- 55 | m- 55c | m- 55 | m- 21? | m- 21s | m- 11c | mb- 31c |

Note: b- = voiced stops; p- = unaspirated stops; ph- = aspirated stops; m- = nasals.

Bodish 藏语支

Tibetan, East Bodish, Tshangla

藏语，东部藏语，仓洛语（不丹东部）

The Tibetan Subgroup

藏语支

- Proto-Tibetan – Reconstructed 原始藏语
- Old Tibetan/Written Tibetan 古藏语 / 书面藏语
 - Classical Literary Tibetan for documents written after the 9th century
 - 九世纪后用于记录文献的藏语
- Modern Tibetan languages: 现代藏语
 - Various ways of describing 有许多不同的描写

Tibetan language variation (Tournadre 2005, 2008)







藏语支语言的分化

- There are more than 200 varieties of Tibetan.
- 藏语内部有超过200种土语
- Some are quite similar to one another, others are mutually incomprehensible.
- 有些语言很相似，有的则不能相互通话
- Fall into 25 distinct [mutually unintelligible] groups.
- 可以归类到25个不同语组

From Caplow 2016

Comparing monosyllabic nouns

单音节名词的比较

| | | Balti (west) | Tokpe Gola (central) | Amdo (east) |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| arrow | horse | nda ɕta | ta tā | nda xta |
| <i>mda'</i> | <i>rta</i> |  |  |  |
| fire | medicine | me sman | mɛ mē: | nyi ^h mɛn |
| me / myi | <i>sman</i> |  |  |  |

From Caplow 2016

From Grierson (1909)

“The most important Tibeto-Burman language is Tibetan. It comprises several dialects, and it is known in an old form which goes back to at least the seventh century A.D.

藏缅语族最重要的语支是藏语支，它包括不同方言，具有古老的语言形式，可以追溯到至少公元七世纪。

The old language makes an extensive use of prefixes, which had lost their character as separate syllables and had been reduced to consisting of a consonant alone. The old soft [i.e., voiced] initials were well preserved. The modern dialects have all been developed from a similar form of speech.

古藏语有大量前缀，它们已经失去了作为独立音节的特性，转而成为音节中的辅音音素。但原始浊音声母仍保存完好，现代方言由类似的言语形式发展而来。

In Central Tibet the old prefixes have been lost, and the soft initials have become aspirated and hardened [i.e. voiceless]. Hand in hand with these changes the characteristic Central Tibetan tone-system has been developed.

在卫藏方言中，古音前缀已经消失，进而演变为送气音或者清音，同时也产生了声调 / 语调系统。

...continued from Grierson (1909)

“In the west, the prefixes have, to a great extent, been preserved. The same is the case with the soft initials. There are, on the other hand, no tones.

在西部方言中还存有大量前缀，浊音的变化和卫藏方言相同，但是还没有产生声调。

The eastern dialects agree with the western ones in the particulars just mentioned. Some Tibetan dialects are spoken in the Chinese province of Ssechuan [sic]. They are characterized by the use of prefixes which are still full syllables.”

东部方言跟上述西部方言中某些语言变化特征相同。在四川境内的一些藏语方言中，音节中还存在前缀。

Why are East Bodish languages considered related to Tibetan?
 为什么东部藏语群被认为跟藏语有关联呢？

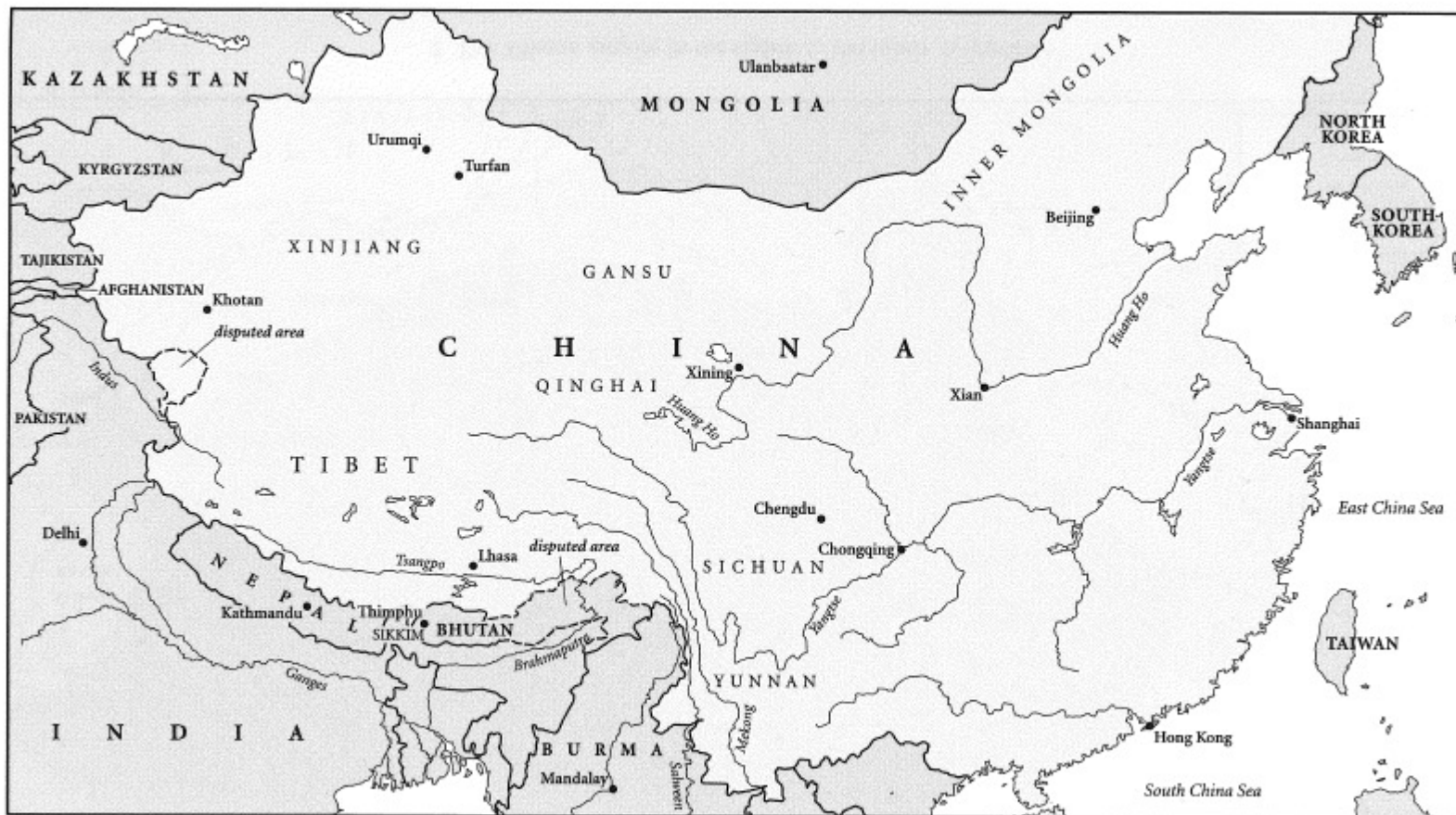
| | Written Tibetan | Dakpa in Sün <i>et al.</i> (1991) | Dzala van Driem (1997) | Bumthap van Driem (2015) | Kurtöp Hyslop (2011) |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| H tone | | /H/ | /H/ | /H/ | /H/ |
| green | sŋon-po | ^H ŋAU ⁵³ po ⁵³ | ^H ŋǎu | — | ^H ŋúnti |
| heart | sŋiŋ | ^H niŋ ⁵³ | ^H néŋ | nengma -i | ^H neng |
| medicine | sman | ^H maŋ ⁵³ | — | — | ^H mán |
| nose | sna | ^H na ⁵³ | ^H nǎ | ^H naphang | ^H ná |
| oil | snum | ^H num ⁵³ | — | — | — |
| L tone | | /L/ | /L/ | /L/ | /L/ |
| 1sg; I | ŋa | ^ʔ ŋe ³⁵ | ^ʔ ŋe | ^ʔ nat (A) | ^ʔ ngat (A) |
| barley | nas | ^ʔ naʔ ³⁵ | — | [^ʔ nat] | ^ʔ na:ʔ |
| cry; weep | ŋu | ^ʔ ŋu ³⁵ | — | — | ^ʔ ŋò |
| inside; interior | naŋ | ^ʔ neŋ ³⁵ | — | ^ʔ na ^ʔ naŋ | ^ʔ naŋ |
| name | miŋ | ^ʔ meŋ ³⁵ | ^ʔ meŋ | ^ʔ meŋ | ^ʔ meŋ |

| | 'up' | 'down' | 'away' | 'inward, upstream' | 'outwards, downstream' | 'toward center' |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Qiang: Mawo Ronghong (Yadu) Longshi Taoping Mianchi | tə- tə- tə-/tə tə ⁵⁵ - tè - | a- fiə- fià- fià- | | | sə- sə- si- sɿ ³¹ - ʂè- | |
| Pumi: Qinghua Taoba Prinmi Niuwozi | tə ⁵⁵ - tə ⁵⁵ - tɜ- | nə ¹³ - nə ³⁵ - nɜ- | thə ¹³ - thə ³⁵ - thɜ- | khə ¹³ - khə ³⁵ - (x)ɜ- | xə ¹³ - xə ³⁵ - gə-/khə- | də ¹³ - də ³⁵ - dɜ-/də- |
| Muya | tɯ ⁵⁵ - | nɯ ⁵⁵ - | thɯ ^{35/55} | khi ³⁵ - | fiɛ ³⁵ - | |
| Proto-Ersuic Kala Lizu Mianning Lizu Kala Lizu Naiqu Lizu Qingshui Zeluo Ersu | *de- de- de- de- də- de- de- | *ne- ne- ne- ne- nə- nɛ- nɛ- | *thə- the- the- thə- (thɛ-) | *kʰe- khə- khə- khe- khə- khe- khe- | *ŋe- ŋe- ŋɛ- ŋɛ- | |
| Tangut [Xixia] | | nja ¹ - | | khə ¹ - | | |
| Queya, nDraba ? | ʌ- | a- | | | ŋʌ- | |
| rGyalrong: Stau [Ergong] Tshobdun [Caodeng] Japhug rGyalrong lCogtse rGyalrong | rə- tə- tɿ- to-/ta | nə- nə- pjɯ-; nɯ- no/na | thə- tʰɯ- cʰɿ- | lɛ- lɿ- ko/ka | | |

羌语不同方言、普米语、木雅语、
尔苏语、西夏语、扎坝语、加绒语
中的趋向前缀

Moving South and West – Northeast India

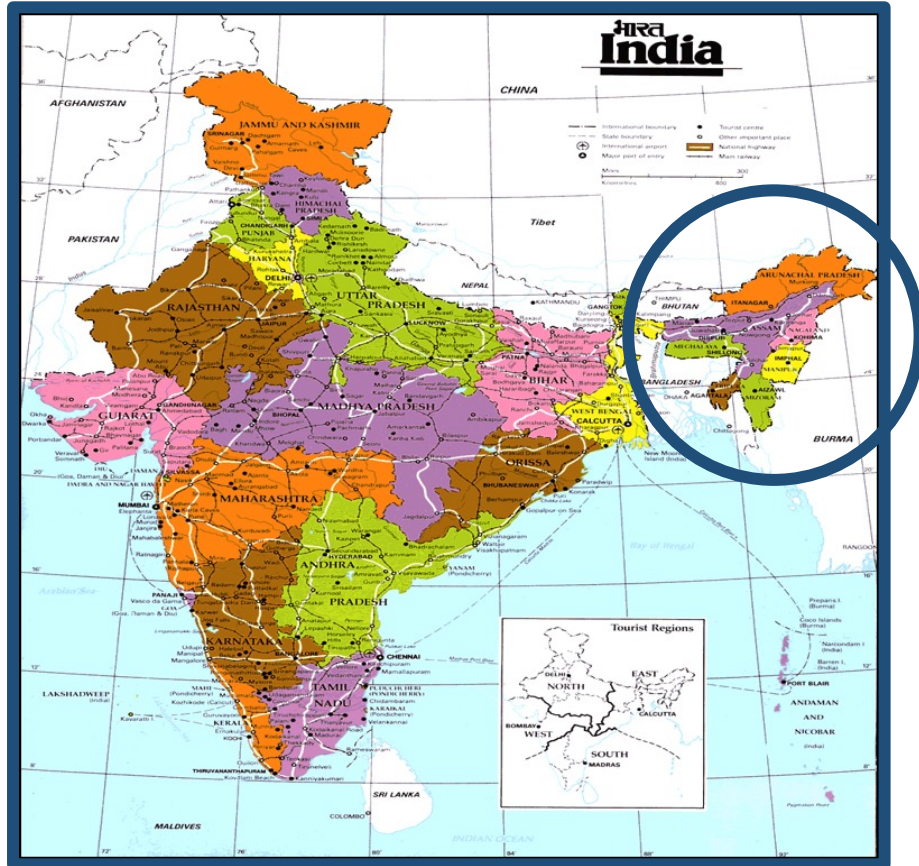
西北方向-印度东北部的藏缅语族的语言



1 Modern China and its neighbours.

Northeast India

印度东北部



Proto-Central Naga (PCN)

Proto-Ao

Chungli Ao

Mangmetong Mongsen Ao (Coupe 2007)

Changki (dialect of Mongsen)

Yacham

Tengsa

Sangtam [Tukumi]

Yimchungrü [Yachumi]

Lotha [Lhota]

Boro: Boro [Bodo]

Dimasa

Tiwa [Lalung]

Mech

Kachari

Hill Kachari

Kokborok [Tripuri]

Garo: Garo

Koch: Koch: Tintinkiya Koch, Wa'nang Koch and Pani Koch

Rabha

A'tong

Ruga

Deori [Deuri], Chutia

Kuki Chin sub group 库基—钦语支

- PTB *s-, *sy- > PKC *th (Van Bik)
(Proto-Tibeto-Burman reflexes in Proto Kuki-Chin)
原始库基—钦语可反应原始藏缅语的一些情况

Morphological innovation of agreement prefixes from pronouns
源于人称代词的形态创新：人称标记

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| * <i>kai</i> 'I' > | * <i>k-</i> '1 st ' |
| * <i>nang</i> 'you' | * <i>n-</i> '2 nd ' |
| * <i>a-mi</i> 'he/she' | * <i>a-</i> '3 rd ' |

- Verb stem alternation
- 动词词根的交替

Verb stem alternation 动词词根的交替

| Pattern | Stem-I | Stem-II | Gloss |
|---------|--------|---------|----------------------|
| ng~n | kyoong | kyoon | 'catch' ³ |
| ∅~k | chaa | chaak | 'eat' |
| t~∅ | kaat | kaa | 'shoot' |

Table 1. Verb-stem alternation patterns in Lamkang

Lamkang语中动词的词根交替示例

Kuki-Chin sub group 库基—钦语支

| Central Chin ¹² | Maraic | Northern Chin | Southern Chin | Northwestern (Kuki-) Chin | |
|----------------------------|----------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------|
| Mizo [Lushai] | Mara | Tedim [Tiddim] | Daai Chin | Aimol | Langrong |
| Laizo Lai | [Lakher/ | Paite | Hyow | Anal | Monsang |
| Hakha Lai | Maram] | Sizang [Siyin] | Asho [Shö] | Hallam | Moyon |
| Laamtuk Thet | Senthang | Gangte | K'Cho Khyang | Bete | Tarao |
| Bawm | Zothung | Thado | Chinbok | Rangkol | Purum |
| [Banjogi] | Zophei | Ralte | Khomic | Chothe | Lamkang |
| Zahao | Lautu | Pawi | | Koireng | |
| Hmar | | | | Kom | |

West and north – more subgroups

西部和北部-更多语支

Kiranti subgroup: Eastern Nepal, 29 of them four branches

Contact or related – not easy to tease apart); complex verb paradigms, ergativity

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Athpare | Hayu (this volume) | Thulung |
| Bahing | Jero | Wambule (this volume) |
| Bantawa | Khaling | Yakkha |
| Belhare (this volume) | Kulung | Yamphu |
| Camling (this volume) | Limbu | |
| Chilling | Nachiring | |
| Dumi | Sunwar | |

Western Himalayan Group: pronouns and agreement innovations

| | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Kinauri cluster | Almora cluster |
| Kinauri, Kanauri | Rangkas |
| Chamba Lahuli | Byangsi |
| Kanashi | Chaudangsi |
| Rangloi, Gondla, Tinan | Darma |
| Bunan | |
| Jahri | |
| Manchad | |

Not a tree but fallen leaves – 不是树状而是落叶式的语言谱系图



Figure 1.11: Van Driem's Fallen Leaves diagram (van Driem 2011a: 37)

Discussion 讨论