

# Annotated bibliography of Nungish

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## 1. English

### 1.1. Linguistic descriptions

Barnard, Joseph Terence Owen. 1934. *A handbook of the Răwang dialect of the Nung language*. Rangoon: Superintendent of Gov't. Printing and Stationery.

<https://archive.org/details/Barnard1934AHandbookOfTheRawangDialectOfTheNungLanguage>

A traditional-grammar description of the Waqdamkong dialect (with data from other dialects mixed in), that is also influenced by Jingpho, the language of elicitation. The outline, too, is based on a grammar of Kachin (Jingpho) by H. F. Hertz. Tones and glottal stop are unmarked. Includes parts of speech, grammatical notes and examples, a collection of elicited dialogue sentences, and an extensive glossary. The earliest grammatical description of a Nungish variety. (Reviewed by Brown (1936) and Mills (1937).)

Bradley, David. 1993. Pronouns in Burmese-Lolo. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 16(1). 157–215. <http://sealang.net/sala/archives/pdf8/bradley1993pronouns.pdf>

An article on the pronouns of Burmese-Lolo (also called Lolo-Burmese, Ngwi-Burmese, or Burmic). Also has a section on the pronouns of various Nungish dialects (pp. 203-205). Data from Morse's Rawang Bible, Sun 1982, and from Bradley's personal fieldwork.

Brown, R. Grant. 1936. [Review:] Handbook of the Răwang dialect of the Nung language by J.T.O. Barnard. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland* 1936(1). 153–155.

LaPolla, Randy J. 1996. Middle voice marking in Tibeto-Burman. *Pan-Asian Linguistics: Proceedings of the Fourth International Symposium on Languages and Linguistics, Vol. V, 1940-1954*. Mahidol University, Thailand.

[http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla\\_1996\\_Middle\\_voicing\\_marking\\_in\\_Tibeto-Burman.pdf](http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla_1996_Middle_voicing_marking_in_Tibeto-Burman.pdf)

Discusses the Dulong-Rawang reflexive-middle voice marking in the context of Tibeto-Burman generally.

- LaPolla, Randy J. 1997. Argument determined constructions in Dulong/Rvwang. Paper presented at the Workshop on Valency-Changing Derivations, Research Centre for Linguistic Typology, Australian National University, 18-23 August, 1997.  
Published as LaPolla 2000a.
- LaPolla, Randy J. 2000a. Valency-changing derivations in Dulong/Rawang. In R. M. W. Dixon & Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald (eds.), *Changing Valency: Case Studies in Transitivity*, 282–311. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.  
[http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla\\_2000\\_Valency-changing\\_Derivations\\_in\\_Dulong\\_Rawang.pdf](http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla_2000_Valency-changing_Derivations_in_Dulong_Rawang.pdf)  
Discusses how affixation or word combination strategies can make a verb (and the situation expressed) more transitive or less transitive, that is, more or less caused by an actor affecting someone or something. Includes discussion of the middle voice marking in Rawang.
- LaPolla, Randy J. 2003. Dulong. In Graham Thurgood & Randy J. LaPolla (eds.), *The Sino-Tibetan languages*, 674–682. London & New York: Routledge.  
[http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla\\_2003\\_Dulong.pdf](http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla_2003_Dulong.pdf)  
Updated version to appear in the 2nd Edition, in press, 2017.  
[http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/Papers/LaPolla\\_2017\\_Dulong-draft.pdf](http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/Papers/LaPolla_2017_Dulong-draft.pdf)  
A tightly-packed overview of Dulong phonemes and grammar, with some example sentences. Good explanation of the word classes and tests for membership in the word classes. Based on 1<sup>st</sup> Township (northern Dulong river) Dulong, from Dizhengdang village.
- LaPolla, Randy J. 2004. Comparative constructions in Rawang. Paper presented at the Workshop on Comparative Constructions, Research Centre for Linguistic Typology, Institute for Advanced Study, La Trobe University, 3 November, 2004. 17 pp.  
[http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla\\_2004\\_Comparative\\_constructions\\_in\\_Rawang.pdf](http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla_2004_Comparative_constructions_in_Rawang.pdf)  
A workshop handout on comparative constructions in Rawang. Presents a clear typology of comparatives with many examples, using typological categories developed by R. M. W. Dixon for the workshop (which were published in 2008 as Comparative constructions: a cross-linguistic typology. *Studies in Language* 32.4, 787-817).
- LaPolla, Randy J. 2005. The inclusive-exclusive distinction in Tibeto-Burman languages. In Elena Filimonova (ed.), *Clusivity: Typology and case studies of inclusive-exclusive distinction*, 291–311. (Typological Studies in Language 63). Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins.  
[http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla\\_2005\\_The\\_Inclusive-Exclusive\\_Distinction\\_in\\_Tibeto-Burman\\_Languages.pdf](http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla_2005_The_Inclusive-Exclusive_Distinction_in_Tibeto-Burman_Languages.pdf)  
A survey of 170 Tibeto-Burman languages showing which ones have a distinction between inclusive and exclusive ‘we’ (1pl or 1dl). Includes a discussion of clusivity in Nungish, and lists pronouns for four Nungish varieties on pp. 304-305. Three of the four Nungish varieties have a clusive distinction in the pronouns but not in the verb agreement system.
- LaPolla, Randy J. 2006a. Copula constructions in Rawang. In Dah-an Ho, H. Samuel Cheung, Wuyun Pan & Fuxiang Wu (eds.), *Linguistic studies in Chinese and neighboring languages: Festschrift in honor of Professor Pang-hsin Ting on his 70th birthday*, 1059–1076. Taipei: Institute of Linguistics, Academia Sinica.  
[http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla\\_2006\\_Copula\\_Constructions\\_in\\_Rawang.pdf](http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla_2006_Copula_Constructions_in_Rawang.pdf)  
“Discusses the various uses of the copula in ... Rawang ... plus other types of copula-like constructions, with data taken mainly from naturally occurring texts.”

- LaPolla, Randy J. 2006b. Clause linking in Dulong-Rawang. Paper presented at the Workshop on the Semantics of Clause Linking, Research Centre for Linguistic Typology, Institute for Advanced Study, La Trobe University, 24 May, 2006. 18 pp.  
[http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla\\_2006\\_Clause\\_linking\\_in\\_Dulong-Rawang.pdf](http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla_2006_Clause_linking_in_Dulong-Rawang.pdf)  
 Discusses the semantic types, markers, and positions of various clause linking strategies in Dulong and Rawang.
- LaPolla, Randy J. 2007. Word-class-changing derivations in Rawang. Paper presented at the Workshop on Word-class-changing Derivations, Research Centre for Linguistic Typology, Institute for Advanced Study, La Trobe University, 13 June, 2007.  
[http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla\\_2007\\_Word-class-changing\\_derivations\\_in\\_Rawang.pdf](http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla_2007_Word-class-changing_derivations_in_Rawang.pdf)  
 Discusses word-class-changing derivations in Mvtwang. Includes a chart with deictic pronouns. Also has extensive discussion of different types of nominalization in Rawang, which was published as LaPolla 2008b.
- LaPolla, Randy J. 2008a. Relative clause structures in the Rawang language. *Language and Linguistics* 9(4). 797–812.  
[http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla\\_2008\\_Relative\\_Clause\\_Structures\\_in\\_the\\_Rawang\\_Language.pdf](http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla_2008_Relative_Clause_Structures_in_the_Rawang_Language.pdf)  
 “Discusses the types of relative clause and noun complement structures found in ... Rawang ..., as well as their origin and uses, with data taken mainly from naturally occurring texts. Two types are preposed relative clauses, but in one the relative clause is nominalized, and in the other it is not. The non-nominalized form with a general head led to the development of nominalizing suffixes and one type of nominalized relative clause structure. There is also discussion of the Rawang structures in the context of Tibeto-Burman and the development of relative clause structures in the language family.”
- LaPolla, Randy J. 2008b. Nominalization in Rawang. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 31(2). 45–66.  
[http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla\\_2008\\_Nominalization\\_in\\_Rawang.pdf](http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla_2008_Nominalization_in_Rawang.pdf)  
 Discusses the various forms that can be used to nominalize verbs, adjectives, and clauses and the different uses the resulting forms have, including for creating new lexical forms, embedding, clausal modification and for a particular epistemic sense of certainty.
- LaPolla, Randy J. 2008c. Transitivity and transitivity alternations in Rawang and Qiang. Paper presented at the International Workshop on Tibeto-Burman Languages of Sichuan, Institute of Linguistics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan, 21-24 November, 2008.  
[http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla\\_2008\\_Transitivity\\_and\\_Transitivity\\_Alternations\\_in\\_Rawang\\_and\\_Qiang.pdf](http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla_2008_Transitivity_and_Transitivity_Alternations_in_Rawang_and_Qiang.pdf)  
 “Presents phenomena and questions about transitivity in Tibeto-Burman languages. Sections 2 and 3 present alternative analyses of transitivity and questions about transitivity in Rawang and Qiang. Section 4 discusses some general questions about transitivity.” Published as LaPolla 2011.
- LaPolla, Randy J. 2010a. “Transitivity harmony” in the Rawang language of northern Myanmar. In L. de Beuzeville & Pam Peters (eds.), *Proceedings of the 2008 Annual Conference of the Australian Linguistic Society, University of Sydney, 2-4 July, 2008*. Australian Linguistic Society. 9 pp.  
[http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla\\_2008\\_Transitivity\\_Harmony\\_in\\_the\\_Rawang\\_Language\\_of\\_Northern\\_Myanmar.pdf](http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla_2008_Transitivity_Harmony_in_the_Rawang_Language_of_Northern_Myanmar.pdf)  
 Argues that transitivity is very important in Rawang, as demonstrated by “transitivity harmony”: “In this language all verbs are clearly distinguished (even in citation) in terms of transitivity by their morphology, and there are a number of different affixes for increasing or decreasing valency ... All auxiliary verbs in

this language are transitive, and when they appear with a transitive main verb, they simply follow that verb and the two verbs together take one set of transitive-marking morphology. If instead the main verb is intransitive, then the auxiliary verb must be made intransitive by the reflexive/middle voice suffix to harmonize with the intransitive verb. This pattern holds even when the main verb is overtly nominalized.”

LaPolla, Randy J. 2010b. Hierarchical person marking in the Rawang language. In Dai Zhaoming (ed.), *Forty Years of Sino-Tibetan Language Studies: Proceedings of ICSTLL-40*, 107–113. Heilongjiang University Press.

[http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla\\_2010\\_Hierarchical\\_Person\\_marking\\_in\\_the\\_Rawang\\_Language.pdf](http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla_2010_Hierarchical_Person_marking_in_the_Rawang_Language.pdf)

Explains that the Rawang person-marking system on the verb is set to privilege speech act participants (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person), and that if a speech act participant is involved, but the actor is not 1<sup>st</sup> person, then a special prefix è- is added to mark this unusual situation. If the 1<sup>st</sup> person is involved in any way, a 1<sup>st</sup>-person agreement suffix -ng is added.

LaPolla, Randy J. 2011. On transitivity in two Tibeto-Burman languages. *Studies in Language* 35(3). 637–650.

[http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla\\_2011\\_On\\_transitivity\\_in\\_two\\_Tibeto-Burman\\_languages.pdf](http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla_2011_On_transitivity_in_two_Tibeto-Burman_languages.pdf)

Compares transitivity in Rawang and Qiang, showing that the definitions of transitivity and the identifying features are, and might have to be, different between the two languages. Shows that Rawang is more systematic in the way it marks transitivity and argues that each language should be analyzed on its own terms.

LaPolla, Randy J. 2014. Morphosyntactic manifestations of affectedness in Rawang and Chinese / Affectedness in some Sino-Tibetan languages. Paper presented at the First Affectedness Workshop, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, 17 June, 2014. Powerpoint with 45 slides. [http://compling.hss.ntu.edu.sg/events/2014-ws-affectedness/slides/LaPolla-Affectedness\\_in\\_Rawang\\_and\\_Chinese-slides.pdf](http://compling.hss.ntu.edu.sg/events/2014-ws-affectedness/slides/LaPolla-Affectedness_in_Rawang_and_Chinese-slides.pdf)

Discussion of affectedness in Rawang and Chinese. The Rawang section talks about the benefactive construction, tone differences with the reflexive/middle voice suffix showing direct vs. indirect reflexivity, strategies for showing direct vs. indirect causation, and other manifestations of a scale of affectedness.

LaPolla, Randy J. 2015. On the logical necessity of a cultural and cognitive connection for the origin of all aspects of linguistic structure. In Rik De Busser & Randy J. LaPolla (eds.), *Language Structure and Environment: Social, cultural, and natural factors*, 31–44. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: Benjamins.

[https://www.academia.edu/13461775/On\\_the\\_logical\\_necessity\\_of\\_a\\_cultural\\_and\\_cognitive\\_connection\\_for\\_the\\_origin\\_of\\_all\\_aspects\\_of\\_linguistic\\_structure](https://www.academia.edu/13461775/On_the_logical_necessity_of_a_cultural_and_cognitive_connection_for_the_origin_of_all_aspects_of_linguistic_structure)

Includes examples of four levels of past tense in Mvtwang Rawang (pp.41-42).

LaPolla, Randy J. & David Sangdong. 2014. Tone variation for grammatical purposes in the Rawang language of Kachin State. Paper presented at the 24<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society (SEALS-24), Yangon University, Myanmar, 27-31 May, 2014. Powerpoint with 35 slides.

<http://jseals.org/seals24/lapolla-sangdong2014toneP.pdf>

Investigates a Mvtwang text corpus to find patterns of grammatical tone change. “Verbs that are not already in the high tone change to high tone when they appear in non-final position (before another verb), before certain suffixes, such as the reflexive and middle voice suffix and the 3rd person transitive suffix, and in some contexts where the verb is used as a nominal.” Argues that “the verb in non-final position is a nominalized complement, and ... the suffixes have verbal origins ... and so the high tone used before these suffixes is a historical relic of a complement-verb structure that was later reanalyzed as a verb-suffix

structure.” Sangdong is a Rawang native speaker who was doing a post-doctoral fellowship at the time with LaPolla.

LaPolla, Randy J. & David Sangdong. 2015. *Rawang-English-Burmese dictionary (A Tibeto-Burman language spoken in Myanmar)*. Privately published for limited circulation.

<http://rawang.webonary.org/>

A dictionary of Mvtwang, using Rawang orthography, English, and Burmese. Most of the headwords have example sentences. Also includes appendices with lists of plants and animals and other semantic domains.

LaPolla, Randy J. & Yang Jiangling. 2004. Reflexive and middle marking in Dulong-Rawang. *Himalayan Linguistics* 2. 1–13.

<http://www.linguistics.ucsb.edu/HimalayanLinguistics/articles/2004/HLJ02.html>

Published English version of a 1995 paper presented at the 28<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics (ICSTLL-28) and initially published in Chinese as "Dulong/Riwangyu dongci de fanshen he zhongjiantai biaozi" in *Zhongguo Minzu Yuyan Luncong (1) (Collected Essays on Chinese Minority Languages, 1)*, ed. by Dai Qingxia et al., 13-34. Central Minzu University Press, 1996; explains reflexive and middle marking (the *-shi* verbal suffix) using data from 3<sup>rd</sup> Township Dulong provided by Yang, a native speaker. Summarizes previous accounts of the Nungish middle-marking, and also compares the phenomenon with that in French. The footnotes give a summary of the dialect situation as well.

Lee, Chungmin. 1978. Performatives and modality in world languages. *Ohak Yonku / Language Research* 14(1). 39–62.

A disjointed article on mood and sentence types in Quechua, Hidatsa, Papago, Lahu, Chrau, Nguma, Dehu, Turkish, Rawang, and Frisian. The section on Rawang (pp. 55-58) relies on Morse 1965, which is alluded to but not cited. It clarifies Morse a bit on the different types of sentences in Rawang and their semantics. The project this article was based on was supervised by Fred Householder at Indiana University, who also taught Robert Morse.

Lo Ch'ang-p'ei (=Luo Changpei). 1945. A preliminary study of the Trung language of Kung Shan. *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies* 8. 343–348.

A brief sketch of Dulong, based on 50 hours of elicitation with a native Dulong college student in Dali, Yunnan. Includes phonetic data, vocabulary, and discussion of word order, classifiers, and affixes. At the end there is a discussion of how to classify Trung among the Sino-Tibetan languages. Although Lo's transcription looks simplistic, he explains it with phonetic charts on the second page. Published in expanded form in Chinese in Luo 1942/1952.

Mei, Kuang (=Mei Guang). 1995. Postverbal particles in Trung: a study in grammaticalization. Paper presented at the 28<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics (ICSTLL-28), Charlottesville, VA, October 6-8, 1995.

Mei, Kuang (=Mei Guang). 2002. The expression of time in Tibeto-Burman. Paper presented at GLOW in Asia (Generative Linguistics in the Old World), National Tsinghua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan, 4-6 January, 2002. 33 pp. <http://glow.ling.nthu.edu.tw/1-1-1Mei.pdf>  
Includes a componential analysis of Anong tense-aspect-direction marking on the verb, and a summary of Dulong tense-aspect as well (pp. 16-21). Also looks at tense-aspect-direction in Nusu and Rgyalrong.

Mills, J. P. 1937. [Review] 18: A handbook of the Răwang dialect of the Nung language by J.T.O. Barnard. *Man* 37. 19.

Morse, Robert H. 1962. Hierarchical levels of Rawang phonology. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University MA thesis.

A phonology of Mvtwang, from a structuralist-descriptivist viewpoint. Includes background on Tibeto-Burman subgrouping, the history of the Rawang ethnic group, and a global view of the phonological system including tone, intonation, and stress. One glossed folktale is included at the end. The author, a

missionary in China and Burma, had been living with Rawang people and speaking Rawang for about 15 years at this point, and had already constructed an orthography. (His linguistic training before IU was at SIL-Norman, Oklahoma.)

Morse, Robert H. 1963. Phonology of Rawang. *Anthropological Linguistics* 5(5). 17–41.

The published version of Morse 1962, without the introductory matter. The order of sections is reversed from the earlier version.

Morse, Robert H. 1965. Syntactic frames for the Rvwàng (Rawang) verb. *Lingua* 15. 338–369.

(Published version of a paper presented at the Conference on Linguistic Problems of the Indo-Pacific Area (LIPA), SOAS, University of London, January 1965, LIPA Proceedings vol. 2, no. 31. Also published in G. B. Milner & Eugénie J. A. Henderson (eds.), *Indo-Pacific linguistic studies: Part II: Descriptive linguistics*, 338–369. Amsterdam: North-Holland Publishing Co.)

Reformatted version with new glossing for examples: <https://archive.org/details/Morse1965>

A very dense paper on the Rawang verb complex with many elicited example sentences. They would make more sense if each sentence were fully glossed word-by-word. Also includes appendices with lists of sentence types and focus transforms, with examples. The theory is eclectic structuralism heavily influenced by tagmemics.

Morse, Stephen A. 1988. A short update on Rawang phonology. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 11(2). 120–132. <http://sealang.net/sala/archives/pdf8/morse1988short.pdf>

An update on Morse 1962 and 1963, explaining Rawang phonology and either correcting or defending the former's analysis at various points. Originally written at Indiana University in 1977.

Namkung, Ju (ed.). 1996. *Phonological inventories of Tibeto-Burman languages*. Berkeley: Sino-Tibetan Etymological Dictionary and Thesaurus Project, Center for Southeast Asia Studies, University of California.

[http://stedt.berkeley.edu/pubs\\_and\\_prods/STEDT\\_Monograph3\\_Phonological-Inv-TB.pdf](http://stedt.berkeley.edu/pubs_and_prods/STEDT_Monograph3_Phonological-Inv-TB.pdf)

Contains phonological summaries of Longla village 3rd Township (Central Dulongjiang) Dulong from Longla village, Nujiang Dulong from Bingzhongluo, and Anong from Muguja village, Fugong County, summarized from Zang-Mianyu yuyin he cihui bianxiezhu 1991 (pp. 415-417 for 3rd T. Dulong, pp. 417-418 for Nujiang Dulong, and pp. 306-308 for Anong).

Perlin, Ross. 2009. Reduplication in T' rung. Paper presented at the 42nd International Conference on Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics (ICSTLL-42), Payap University, Chiang Mai, 2-4 November, 2009. Abstract: <http://ic.payap.ac.th/sino-tibetan-conference/Conference%20Handbook.pdf> p. 62.

A conference paper on reduplication in T' rung (Dulong), showing the historical semantic processes and uses of reduplication in this language, especially in story-telling. Only the abstract is available; the full paper has not been published.

Powelson, Rachel. 2015. Verb morphology in Rawang: a comparison of the Lungmi and Matwang varieties. Paper presented at the 25th Annual Meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society (SEALS-25), Payap University, Chiang Mai, 27-29 May, 2015.

Explores person and number agreement in the Mashang dialect of northern Lungmi. In contrast to the Mvtwang system (LaPolla 2010), which is a person-based hierarchy with 1st person at the top, Lungmi privileges whichever participant has the greater number, but still has many alternations and irregularities.

Sarep, Hpung. 1995. A study of the morphology of verbs and nouns of the Sinwal dialect of the Rawang language. Chiang Mai, Thailand: Payap University MA thesis.

(Available by searching <http://lib.payap.ac.th/webin/sysit/private/WebBase/this/index.php>)

An MA thesis on the morphology of the Sinwal dialect, which is very similar to Waqdamkong, and still within the broader Mvtwang group. The author is a native speaker. The writing style is uninspiring,

because it deals with lots of little details of affixation, but it is very thorough. It includes a brief grammar and phonology sketch at the beginning, which is valuable for its scope, although couched in tagmemic formulas.

- Sarep, Hpung. 1996. A study of the morphology of verbs and nouns in the Sinwal dialect of the Rawang language. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 19(2). 93–184.  
<http://sealang.net/sala/archives/pdf8/sarep1996study.pdf>  
The published version of Sarep 1995.
- Shintani, Tadahiko L. A. 2014. *The Wadamkhong language*. (Linguistic Survey of Tay Cultural Area 103). Tokyo: Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa.  
A glossary of the Waqdamkong dialect of Rawang, categorized by semantic domain, with many example sentences. Includes an introduction with a statement of phonemes, tonemes, and morphophonemic processes. The data was gathered in Thailand; each item is also glossed in Burmese and Tay (Shan) using a specialized romanization explained in the introduction.
- Straub, Nathan. 2014. THIS and THAT in an undocumented dialect of Rawang. Paper presented at the 47<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics (ICSTLL-47), Yunnan Normal University, Kunming, 17 October, 2014. 20 pp.  
[https://www.academia.edu/12738740/THIS and THAT in an undocumented dialect of Rawang](https://www.academia.edu/12738740/THIS_and_THAT_in_an_undocumented_dialect_of_Rawang)  
Presents preliminary research on Rvmø1/Rvmøñ demonstratives compared with those in other Rawang varieties. Rvmø1/Rvmøñ marks two basic levels of distance, whereas Mvtwang marks three. Deictic function in narrative and grammaticalization patterns are also investigated.
- Straub, Nathan. 2015. The logic of kinship terms in Rawang. Paper presented at the 25<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society (SEALS-25), Payap University, Chiang Mai, 28 May, 2015. Powerpoint with 56 slides.  
[https://www.academia.edu/12737324/The logic of kinship terms in Rawang](https://www.academia.edu/12737324/The_logic_of_kinship_terms_in_Rawang)  
Compares kinship terms across Rawang and Dulong varieties. Shows that terms for aunts, uncles, step-parents, cousins, and in-laws are organized by cross- vs. parallel- relations. Terms for cross-uncle (mother's brother) and father-in-law are the same, because cross-cousin marriage is encouraged. Terms for step-parents and parallel-aunt and -uncle are the same because of levirate and sororate marriage customs. The kinship system follows the Iroquois pattern, although there are some exceptions still to be investigated across dialects.
- Straub, Nathan. 2016. Direction and time reference in the Rvmø1 (Dvru) dialect of Rawang, from northern Myanmar. Chiang Mai, Thailand: Payap University MA thesis in linguistics.  
[http://ic.payap.ac.th/wp-content/uploads/linguistics\\_students/Nathan-Thesis-2016.06.27-for-final-printing-a.pdf](http://ic.payap.ac.th/wp-content/uploads/linguistics_students/Nathan-Thesis-2016.06.27-for-final-printing-a.pdf) (21 November, 2016).  
A description of the Rvmø1 dialect of Rawang. A general introduction to the phonological inventory and morphosyntax is followed by a study of direction and time reference (tense-aspect). Appendices include a wordlist and an interlinearized folktale.
- Sun Hongkai. 1988. Notes on Anong, a new language. (Trans.) Li Fengxiang. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 11(1). 27–63. <http://sealang.net/sala/archives/pdf8/sun1988notes.pdf>  
A grammar sketch of Anong, translated from Chinese. Includes phonetics, phonology, lexicon, morphology, and syntax, with many basic examples.
- Sun Hongkai & Liu Guangkun. 2009. *A grammar of Anong: Language death under intense contact*. (Ed.) Li Fengxiang, Ela Thurgood & Graham Thurgood. (Languages of the Greater Himalayan Region 9). Leiden & Boston: BRILL.  
[https://books.google.com/books?id=vwOE7iiiiQcC&redir\\_esc=y](https://books.google.com/books?id=vwOE7iiiiQcC&redir_esc=y)

An extensive description of the Anong spoken in China, which has been heavily influenced by contact with Lisu. Translated from Chinese, with three glossed texts and a greatly-expanded English-Anong glossary at the end, as well as articles on Anong phonetics by Thurgood. According to Ahkhi Nawyawhayt, a native speaker of Anung from Myanmar, it is the same as his language, but the format seems to be a bit rigid, trying to fit Anong into preset categories and paradigms.

Thurgood, Ela. 2007. Phonetic variation in Anong vowels. *Proceedings of the XVI Congress of Phonetic Sciences*, 609–612. Saarbrücken.

[https://www.academia.edu/3096284/PHONETIC\\_VARIATION\\_IN\\_ANONG\\_VOWELS](https://www.academia.edu/3096284/PHONETIC_VARIATION_IN_ANONG_VOWELS)

“An acoustic analysis of Anong vowels, a language on the edge of extinction, investigating how language death affects their range, distribution, and degree of variability. Three processes, raising, nasalization, and laryngealization, operating on Anong vowels are discussed.”

Thurgood, Ela. 2009a. Coronal contrasts in Anong. *Journal of the International Phonetic Association* 39(1). 53–66.

“Examines acoustic characteristics of a three-way distinction among a set of voiceless coronal fricatives and two sets of voiceless coronal affricates in Anong, an endangered Tibeto-Burman language. The study shows a lack of parallelism between the fricative and affricate series. The fricatives are well differentiated by spectral shapes and formant transitions of the following vowels, but not by the center of gravity. The affricates are well differentiated by the center of gravity, but not by spectral shapes nor by formant transitions of the following vowels. The study shows that /ʃ/ is acoustically a retroflex, while /tʃ tʃ/ are not.”

Thurgood, Ela. 2009b. An acoustic look at Anong. In Li Fengxiang, Ela Thurgood & Graham Thurgood (eds.), *A grammar of Anong: Language death under intense contact*, 357–389. (Languages of the Greater Himalayan Region 9). Leiden & Boston: BRILL.

[https://books.google.com/books?id=vwOE7iiiiQcC&redir\\_esc=y](https://books.google.com/books?id=vwOE7iiiiQcC&redir_esc=y)

[https://www.academia.edu/4725787/An\\_acoustic\\_look\\_at\\_Anong](https://www.academia.edu/4725787/An_acoustic_look_at_Anong)

An acoustic study of Anong vowels, consonants, and tones, to complement and correct Sun’s traditional acoustic analysis as well as to document phonetic variation.

Thurgood, Ela. 2010. Tonal variations in identical and conflicting contexts: A case study of Anong disyllabic utterances. *Speech and Language Technology* 12/13. 131–144.

An acoustic phonetic study of tone based on wordlist recordings obtained from Sun Hongkai. Shows tone sandhi in contrasting citation tones in monosyllabic and disyllabic words.

“The influence of one tone on the phonetic characteristic of another tone in an adjacent syllable is examined in Anong, a Tibeto-Burman language of Yunnan Province. Building on an earlier acoustic analysis of Anong tones in monosyllabic forms, the study focuses on the two acoustically most differentiated tones, the high tone and the mid-falling tone, when they occur in disyllabic utterances. Different combinations of the two tones are analyzed by examining fundamental frequency, vowel amplitude and duration.”

Thurgood, Ela. 2011. Tonal variations in Anong. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*(129). 2451.

“An acoustic analysis of Anong tones. It has three aims: (1) to present some detailed documentation of instrumental-acoustic data on citation tones, (2) to compare the acoustic features of the citation tones with the same tones used in disyllabic utterances, and (3) to analyze tones in disyllabic utterances.”

Thurgood, Graham. 2003. The causatives in Sun Hongkai’s Anong: Language death and rapid restructuring. *Proceedings of the Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society*, 463–471.

<http://journals.linguisticsociety.org/proceedings/index.php/BLS/article/view/1020/801>

Shows rapid language change in Anong due to contact with Lisu. One change is with the causative prefix /shi-/ disappearing and rendering the initial nasal voiceless.

## 1.2. Historical-comparative linguistics

- Bauman, James John. 1974. Pronominal verb morphology in Tibeto-Burman. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 1(1). 108–155.  
<http://sealang.net/sala/archives/pdf8/bauman1974pronominal.pdf>  
Compares person-marking morphology in various TB languages, including Rawang.
- Bauman, James John. 1975. Pronouns and pronominal morphology in Tibeto-Burman. Berkeley, CA: University of California, Berkeley PhD dissertation.  
Compares person-marking morphology in various TB languages. Includes Rawang pronouns and verbal person-marking paradigms for transitive and intransitive, and various tense-aspect configurations, based on Barnard 1934 (pp. 294-298).
- Benedict, Paul K. 1972. *Sino-Tibetan: A conspectus*. (Ed.) James A. Matisoff. (Princeton-Cambridge Studies in Chinese Linguistics 2). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.  
Originally written in 1942, and published here with extensive annotation. Presents a view of Sino-Tibetan with Sinitic branching off from Tibeto-Burman, and then the TB languages somehow related to Jingpho. For reconstruction of TB, focuses mainly on Tibetan, Jingpho, Burmese, Garo, and Lushei (p. 11). Mentions a lexical connection between Pyu and Nungish (pp.9-10 n.33, p.196 n.494), citing Shafer & Benedict 1939. Sources for Nungish: Peal 1883, Orleans 1898, Barnard 1934, Lo 1945, with "material on northern Tibeto-Burman languages" contributed by Bodman, possibly including the data presented in Bodman 1987, 1988, 1992.
- Blench, Roger & Mark Post. 2013. Rethinking Sino-Tibetan phylogeny from the perspective of North East Indian languages. In Nathan W. Hill & Thomas Owen-Smith (eds.), *Trans-Himalayan Linguistics*, 71–104. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.  
[https://www.academia.edu/627686/Rethinking\\_Sino-Tibetan\\_phylogeny\\_from\\_the\\_perspective\\_of\\_North\\_East\\_Indian\\_languages](https://www.academia.edu/627686/Rethinking_Sino-Tibetan_phylogeny_from_the_perspective_of_North_East_Indian_languages)  
[https://books.google.co.th/books?id=sR\\_oBQAAQBAJ](https://books.google.co.th/books?id=sR_oBQAAQBAJ)  
Includes a diagram with a new proposal for Sino-Tibetan phylogeny, with Nungish and the Qiangic languages as sister nodes to the ancestor of Sinitic, Lolo-Burmish-Naxi, and Bodish (p. 92).
- Bodman, Nicholas C. 1987. The place of Lepcha in Sino-Tibetan - a lexical comparison. Paper presented at the 20<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics (ICSTLL-20), Vancouver, BC, August 1987.  
Cited in Bradley 2002 on the relationship between Lepcha and Nungish. Published in LTBA as Bodman 1988.
- Bodman, Nicholas C. 1988. On the place of Lepcha in Sino-Tibetan: a lexical comparison. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 11(1). 1–26.  
<http://sealang.net/sala/archives/pdf8/bodman1988place.pdf>  
Presents lexical data to show that "Adi (Abor-Miri), Rawang, Jinghpaw, Ao Naga, and Mikir may be the living languages most closely related to Lepcha, although they show considerable differences in morphology among themselves" (p. 6). Published version of Bodman 1987. More of the same data is presented in Bodman 1992.
- Bodman, Nicholas C. 1992. Some basic Tibeto-Burman lexical correspondences. Paper presented at the 25<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics (ICSTLL-25), University of California, Berkeley, 16 October, 1992.

Includes Rawang wordlists collected in 1968-1970 from several dialects, including Nokmung Rawang, Namkam Lungmi, and Trung, with some Daru forms as well. The longest list has 73 items. Tone is marked with Chao tone-letters.

- Bradley, David. 1994. The subgrouping of Proto-Tibeto-Burman. In Hajime Kitamura, Nishida Tatsuo & Nagano Yasuhiko (eds.), *Current issues in Sino-Tibetan linguistics*, 59–78. Osaka: The Organizing Committee of ICSTLL-26. Paper presented at the 26<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics (ICSTLL-26), Osaka, September 1993. Later revised and published as Bradley 1997. Places Rawang/Nungish within Northeastern TB, and further down in Central TB. Sister groups within Central TB are Adi-Mising-Nishi, 'Mishmi', and possibly Lepcha. Describes the clusters within Nungish (pp. 70-71), and says it is "monologically and morphologically more typical of Northeastern", but lexically transitional to Burmese-Lolo due to contact (pp. 60-61).
- Bradley, David. 1997. Tibeto-Burman languages and classification. In David Bradley (ed.), *Papers in Southeast Asian linguistics No. 14: Tibeto-Burman languages of the Himalayas*, vol. A-86, 1–72. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics. <http://sealang.net/sala/archives/pdf4/bradley1997tibeto-burman.pdf> [first four pages]  
Revised version of Bradley 1994. Describes Nungish varieties and subgroups (p. 34), and provides 1995 population data (p. 57).
- Bradley, David. 2002. The subgrouping of Tibeto-Burman. In Christopher I. Beckwith (ed.), *Medieval Tibeto-Burman Languages: PIATS 2000*, vol. 2/6, 73–112. (Brill's Tibetan Studies Library). Leiden; Boston; Köln: Brill.  
Notes Bodman's (1987) suggestion of a connection between Lepcha, Adi-Mising-Nishi, and Nungish (p. 76). Describes the Rawang/Nungish group (p. 93).
- Bradley, David. 2007. East and South-East Asia. In R. E. Asher & Christopher J. Moseley (eds.), *Atlas of the world's languages*, 157–208. 2nd edition. London & New York: Routledge.  
Describes the Nungish group with subgroups and population numbers (p. 357). Includes a large map.
- Bradley, David. 2011. A survey of language endangerment. In Peter K. Austin and Julia Sallabank, eds., *The Cambridge handbook of endangered languages*, 66-77. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. <https://books.google.co.th/books?id=0XZRauYgO6AC>  
Describes the endangerment of Rawang varieties, and Anung (pp. 72-73).
- Bradley, David. 2012. Tibeto-Burman languages of China. (Ed.) Rint Sybesma. *Encyclopedia of Chinese Languages and Linguistics*. Leiden: Brill. [https://www.academia.edu/2205530/Tibeto-Burman\\_languages\\_of\\_China](https://www.academia.edu/2205530/Tibeto-Burman_languages_of_China)  
Describes Nungish as a member of Central TB, which is a branch separate from Northeastern TB.
- Bradley, David. 2014. The ethnolinguistic groups of Myanmar. Paper presented at the 24<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society (SEALS-24), Yangon University, Myanmar, 27-31 May, 2014. <http://jseals.org/seals24/bradley2014ethnolinguistic.pdf>  
Lists Nungish varieties and discusses their various names (pp. 29-31).
- Davies, Henri Rodolph. 1909. *Yünnan, The link between India and the Yangtze*. 1st ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.  
<https://books.google.co.th/books?id=4OLvb7yrznsC&lpg=PP1&pg=PA337#v=onepage&q=lu-tzu&f=false>  
Has a subgrouping for the languages of Yunnan and western Sichuan (p. 337). Under the Tibeto-Burman family, there are 5 groups: Tibetan, Hsi-fan, Lo-lo, Burmese, and Kachin. The Hsi-fan group includes those languages which were originally Lolo, Burmese, or from another group, but which have come under Tibetan influence. This includes Hsi-fan, Mo-so or Na-shi, and Lu-tzü or A-nung. The author had not personally come in contact with the Lutzü, but used the comparative wordlist from Desgodins 1873 to come up with the classification. There is also quite a bit of comparative lexical work in this volume. Davies was cited by Lo (1945:348), approving of his classification of the Nung languages in the Hsi-fan

- branch (based on the personal prefixes and suffixes of the verb), but also affirming Grierson's classification of Nung with the Lolo-Moso languages based on phonetic and lexical similarities.
- DeLancey, Scott. 1980. Deictic categories in the Tibeto-Burman verb. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University PhD dissertation.  
Includes a discussion on person-marking in Rawang on the basis of data from Barnard 1934 (pp. 61-67), spatial direction-marking on verbs in Rawang and Jingpho (pp. 227-229), and subgrouping of Rawang in relation to Jyarong (p. 69), Jingpho, and Lolo-Burmese (pp. 213-214).
- DeLancey, Scott. 1981. The category of direction in Tibeto-Burman. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 6(1). 83–101. <http://sealang.net/sala/archives/pdf8/delancey1981category.pdf>  
Includes a discussion of Rawang person-marking (pp. 89-92).
- DeLancey, Scott. 1985. The analysis-synthesis-lexis cycle in Tibeto-Burman: A case study in motivated change. In John Haiman (ed.), *Iconicity in Syntax*, 365–389. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. [https://www.academia.edu/3887112/The\\_analysis-synthesis-lexis\\_cycle\\_in\\_Tibeto-Burman\\_A\\_case\\_study\\_in\\_motivated\\_change](https://www.academia.edu/3887112/The_analysis-synthesis-lexis_cycle_in_Tibeto-Burman_A_case_study_in_motivated_change)  
Demonstrates a cycle of grammaticalization in TB, whereby verbs of motion become directional ("directive") post-verbal particles or suffixes. In Rawang (p.377-378), *bü* (cognate with Naxi *bu*<sup>33</sup> 'go') and *ra* (< \**la* 'come') are now post-verbal direction markers, and the basic verb for 'go', *di*, can mean 'go' or 'come', depending on the direction marker that follows it.
- DeLancey, Scott. 1989a. Tibetan evidence for Nungish metathesis. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 12(2). 25–31. <http://sealang.net/sala/archives/pdf8/delancey1989tibetan.pdf>  
Builds on LaPolla 1987 with comparative data from Tibetan to show historical processes of metathesis in certain words descended from Proto-Tibeto-Burman.
- DeLancey, Scott. 1989b. Verb agreement in Proto-Tibeto-Burman. *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London* 52(2). 315–333.  
Includes a discussion of Dulong and Rawang person-marking. Published in Chinese as DeLancey & Liu 1983a & b.
- DeLancey, Scott. 2009 [1987]. Sino-Tibetan languages. In Bernard Comrie (ed.), *The World's Major Languages*, 693–702. 2nd edition. London & New York: Routledge.  
Includes a discussion of the position of Rawang and Dulong within Rung and higher groupings. "Nung[ish] and Qiang-Tangut show evidence of close relationship to Naxi and Lolo-Burmese, while Nung shows lexical links to Jingpho" (p. 694).
- DeLancey, Scott. 2014. Prosodic typology and the morphological structure of the verb in Tibeto-Burman. *Nepalese Linguistics* 29. 36–41. <http://lsn.org.np/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Nepalese-Linguistics-29.pdf>  
"In the "pronominalized" languages of Nepal and the rGyalrongic languages of western China verb agreement is part of the verb word. In languages of the far eastern Himalayas and North East India, agreement and tense/aspect occur in a separate word. This correlates with prosodic structure: trochaic in Kiranti and Central Himalayan versus iambic in the NEI languages." Although no evidence is presented for Nungish, DeLancey says that in Nungish, like in Jingpho and other NEI languages, post-verbal tense/aspect markers are grammaticalized from auxiliaries, but have not become phonologically bound to the main verb stem due to the iambic (light-heavy) stress pattern, unlike in the Kiranti languages, where trochaic (heavy-light) stress is predominant and the markers are treated as suffixes. He adds that in Nungish, the person/number agreement markers can attach directly to the verb stem, whereas in Jingpho, they can only attach to the tense/aspect markers in the post-verbal agreement words.
- Driem, George van. 1993. The Proto-Tibeto-Burman verbal agreement system. *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London* 56(2). 292–334.  
Driem extends the conclusions of Bauman 1975 and his own fieldwork in Kiranti languages to "assess the historical status of conjugations", concluding with a periphrastic model of the evolution of the TB verb complex, and thoughts on the historical language contact situations that brought about the language

groups of eastern and southern Asia. Compares person and number agreement in Rawang, (Bijiang) Nusu, and Dulong (pp. 298-302), as well as rGyalrong, Tangut, Qiang, Primi, Jingpho, Nocte, Lakher, and Kham. Mentions that the "Nusu" ethnicity includes speakers of Anong, Zauzou, and Nusu.

Driem, George van. 2001. *Languages of the Himalayas: An ethnolinguistic handbook of the greater Himalayan region*. 2 vols. (Handbook of Oriental Studies - Handbuch Der Orientalistik. Section: 2 South Asia. Vol. 10.). Leiden & Boston: BRILL.

<https://books.google.co.th/books?id=fiavPYCz4dYC>

A general survey of Himalayan languages, along with demographic and linguistic history. The main section on Nungish is pp. 447-448; one error is that Ruòruò is said to be related to the Nung languages, when it is actually a Lolo-Burmese language within the Nu nationality in China. Other references to Nungish keywords in volume 1: Nung (pp. 389, 398); Trung (Dulong) (392); Nungish (395, 397, 398).

Driem, George van. 2014. Trans-Himalayan. In Nathan Hill & Thomas Owen-Smith (eds.), *Trans-Himalayan Linguistics*, 11–40. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Tells the story of Tibeto-Burman linguistics from the perspective of the Himalayan area, with a view to advocate the Fallen Leaves agnostic diagram, and to change the name to the non-racist "Trans-Himalayan". Brings in evidence from the history of TB linguistics, from an overview of various TB subgroups, and from a discussion of ethnic and cultural and DNA evidence of migration. Lists the names of languages in the Nungish subgroup on p. 22: "Nungish (Yúnnán province, northern Burma): Trung, Ālóng, Rǎwáng, Róuruò, Nung inc. Nùsū and Ānù (≠ the Daic Nung in northern Vietnam)." It is interesting that he includes the autonym Anu (Fugong Anong or Gongshan Nujiang Dulong), but confusing that he includes Rouruo and Nusu, which are Lolo-Burmese, even though they are included with "Along" (Anong) in the Nu nationality in China. (See Driem 1993:300, where he defines Nusu as all members of the Nu nationality in China, including Nujiang Dulong and Fugong Anong.)

Genetti, Carol. in press. The Tibeto-Burman languages of South Asia. In Hans Henrich Hock, Elena Bashir & K. V. Subbarao (eds.), *South Asia*. (World of Linguistics). Berlin: Mouton.

[https://secure.lsit.ucsb.edu/ling/cms/sites/secure.lsit.ucsb.edu.ling.cms/files/sitefiles/people/genetti/Genetti\\_TB\\_final.pdf](https://secure.lsit.ucsb.edu/ling/cms/sites/secure.lsit.ucsb.edu.ling.cms/files/sitefiles/people/genetti/Genetti_TB_final.pdf)

Summarizes previous subgrouping efforts for Tibeto-Burman and presents a table harmonizing the current most popular schemes.

Holman, Eric W., Cecil H. Brown, Søren Wichmann, André Müller, Viveka Velupillai, Harald Hammarström, Sebastian Sauppe, et al. 2011. Automated Dating of the World's Language Families Based on Lexical Similarity. *Current Anthropology* 52(6). 841–875.

[https://www.academia.edu/1426392/Automated\\_Dating\\_of\\_the\\_Worlds\\_Language\\_Families\\_Based\\_on\\_Lexical\\_Similarity](https://www.academia.edu/1426392/Automated_Dating_of_the_Worlds_Language_Families_Based_on_Lexical_Similarity)

Includes an estimation of the time depth at which two different Nungish varieties split apart -- 1955 years before 2000, that is, 45 CE. This is based on computerized analysis of the similarity of two 40-item wordlists. According to the website (<http://asjp.clld.org/languages>), the Nungish varieties the authors currently have wordlists for are Anong, Drung, "Nung China", and Rawang.

Jacques, Guillaume. 2012. Agreement morphology: the case of Rgyalrongic and Kiranti. *Language and Linguistics* 13(1). 83–116.

Mentions the *wa / ɔ* 'do' stem alternation in Dulong (p. 89), citing Sun 1982 and LaPolla (p.c.), in connection with the 3<sup>rd</sup> person patient suffix #-*u* in Situ Rgyalrong, Tangut, Kiranti, and possibly Tibetan.

Konnerth, Linda Anna. 2009. The nominalizing prefix \*gV- in Tibeto-Burman. Eugene, OR: University of Oregon MA thesis.

[https://scholarsbank.uoregon.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1794/10021/Konnerth\\_Linda\\_Anna\\_ma2009su.pdf?sequence=1](https://scholarsbank.uoregon.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1794/10021/Konnerth_Linda_Anna_ma2009su.pdf?sequence=1)

Includes a discussion of Nungish data in relation to the TB nominalizing prefix \*kV-. Sources are LaPolla 2001, 2003 for Dulong, and Sun 1988 for Anong. If the Dulong əŋ- ~ ək- prefix could be

reconstructed as a-gV-, then it would fit the pattern for the other languages described in the thesis. There are velar nominalizing prefixes in Anong, but they are infrequent (pp. 54-55).

- LaPolla, Randy J. & Chenglong Huang. 2003. *A grammar of Qiang: with annotated texts and glossary*. (Mouton Grammar Library 31). Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter.  
A grammar of Qiang, spoken in Sichuan Province, China. On p. 33, and p. 423 n21, trochaic (heavy-light) word stress in Qiang is contrasted with iambic (light-heavy) stress in Dulong/Rawang and Jingpho; in the latter languages, "reduction is of the first syllable rather than the second syllable (basically a southern pattern within Tibeto-Burman, possibly due to Mon-Khmer influence)."
- LaPolla, Randy J. 1987. Dulong and Proto-Tibeto-Burman. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 10(1). 1–42. <http://sealang.net/sala/archives/pdf8/la1987dulong.pdf>  
LaPolla's first paper on Nungish. Based on lexical items presented in Sun 1982, shows the lexical elements in Dulong that can be traced back to Proto-Tibeto-Burman and the sound changes that occurred in the history of the language. Chinese translation by Le Saiyue published in 1989 as "Dulongyu he yuanshi zang-mianyu bijiao yanjiu." *Minzu Yuwen Yanjiu Qingbao Ziliaoji* 11:49-78 (Part I); 12:19-42 (Part II).
- LaPolla, Randy J. 1995. On the utility of the concepts of markedness and prototypes in understanding the development of morphological systems. *Bulletin of the Institute of History and Philology* 66.4:1149-1185.  
[http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla\\_1995\\_On\\_the\\_Utility\\_of\\_the\\_Concepts\\_of\\_Markedness\\_and\\_Prototypes\\_in\\_Understanding\\_the\\_Development\\_of\\_Morphological\\_Systems.pdf](http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla_1995_On_the_Utility_of_the_Concepts_of_Markedness_and_Prototypes_in_Understanding_the_Development_of_Morphological_Systems.pdf)  
One part of this discusses the use of markedness and prototypes in understanding the development of the uses of the reflexive-middle voice marking in Dulong-Rawang.
- LaPolla, Randy J. 2000b. Subgrouping in Tibeto-Burman: can an individual-identifying standard be developed? ; how do we factor in the history of migrations and language contact? Paper presented at the 33<sup>rd</sup> International Conference on Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics (ICSTLL-33), Bangkok and Trang, 2-6 October, 2000.  
[http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla\\_Draft\\_Subgrouping\\_in\\_Tibeto-Burman.pdf](http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla_Draft_Subgrouping_in_Tibeto-Burman.pdf)  
Published as LaPolla 2013.
- LaPolla, Randy J. 2012. Comments on methodology and evidence in Sino-Tibetan comparative linguistics. *Language and Linguistics* 13(1). 117–132.  
Includes a large set of individual-identifying features for Rawang and other TB subgroups.
- LaPolla, Randy J. 2013. Subgrouping in Tibeto-Burman: Can an individual-identifying standard be developed? How do we factor in the history of migrations and language contact? In Balthasar Bickel, Lenore A. Grenoble, David A. Peterson, & Alan Timberlake (eds.), *Language typology and historical contingency*, 463-474. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins Pub Co.  
Published version of LaPolla 2000b. Presents a methodology for subgrouping based on paradigmatic sets of affixes and lexemes. Includes data for person-marking in six Nungish varieties, along with a reconstruction (p. 470).
- Lehman, F. K. 1979. Tibeto-Burman semantic and syntactic organization and linguistic change. (Unpublished manuscript.) Tibeto-Burman I (binder), pp.183-217. Payap Linguistics Institute Library.  
An overview of historical processes of change in Rawang, Jingpho, and Lolo-Burmese, with a proposal for doing fieldwork and language documentation in Chiang Mai for three years. The proposal apparently never came to fruition.

- Liu Juhuang. 1992. On the prefixes of verb agreement in Nungish, Qiang and some other TB languages. Paper presented at the 25<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics (ICSTLL-25), University of California, Berkeley, October 1992.  
A three-page handout, comparing verb agreement prefixes (and suffixes) in Nungish (several Dulong dialects plus Mvtwang Rawang), Qiang, and a few other languages such as Taraon Mishmi. Gives lots of examples of commands. Liu had earned an MA under Dai Qingxia, and was at this time at the University of Oregon.
- Maran, La Raw. 1973. On becoming a tone language: a Tibeto-Burman model of tonogenesis. *Consonant Types and Tone*, 97–114. (Southern California Occasional Papers in Linguistics 1). Los Angeles: Linguistics Program, University of Southern California.  
Mentions that Rawang (Mvtwang) and Tansar (=Tangsar) have the final consonants /p, t, k, m, n, ŋ, ʔ, r, l/, but the Shangke dialect, which is mutually intelligible with Tansar, has no final consonants, and instead "the function of cognitive contrast of form is carried entirely by tonal features" (pp. 104-105). (Maran's source is personal communication from Robert Morse.) The dialect name "Shangke" is again mentioned in Matisoff's 1996 book *Languages and Dialects of Tibeto-Burman* (pp. 74 & 89), with Morse again as the source, so it is possibly referring back to this article.
- Matisoff, James A. 2013. Re-examining the genetic position of Jingpho: putting flesh on the bones of the Jingpho/Luish relationship. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 36(2). 15–95. Earlier versions were presented at the 45<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics (ICSTLL-45), Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, 26-28 October, 2012; and the Workshop on MSEA Languages: State of the Art in 2012, Max Planck Institute, Leipzig, 29 November-1 December 2012. Leipzig version: [http://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/conference/2012\\_MSA\\_Languages/pdf/JAM\\_Jingpho-Luish\\_20121003.pdf](http://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/conference/2012_MSA_Languages/pdf/JAM_Jingpho-Luish_20121003.pdf). LTBA version: [https://www.academia.edu/16300693/Re-examining\\_the\\_genetic\\_position\\_of\\_Jingpho\\_putting\\_flesh\\_on\\_the\\_bones\\_of\\_the\\_Jingpho\\_Luish\\_Relationship](https://www.academia.edu/16300693/Re-examining_the_genetic_position_of_Jingpho_putting_flesh_on_the_bones_of_the_Jingpho_Luish_Relationship). Also published in 2015 in N. J. Enfield & Bernard Comrie (eds.), *Languages of Mainland Southeast Asia: The state of the art*, 111–151. (Pacific Linguistics 649). Berlin & Boston: Walter de Gruyter.  
Compares Jingpho lexical data with Nungish, Luish, Burmic, and Tai, in order to sort out contact patterns and genetic closeness. Concludes that Nungish is a separate branch from Jingpho, and that while they are somewhat close genetically, Nungish is closer to Burmic. (Matisoff had previously grouped Nungish with Jingpho and Luish).
- Morse, Stephen A. 1989. Five Rawang dialects compared plus more. In David Bradley, Eugénie J. A. Henderson & Martine Mazaudon (eds.), *Prosodic analysis and Asian linguistics: to honour R. K. Sprigg*, 237–250. (Pacific Linguistics C-104). Canberra: Pacific Linguistics. [Internal citation says 1988, but was actually published in 1989.]  
A lexicostatistical study of five Rawang dialects, confirming the basic conclusions of the Rawang literature committee and Robert Morse concerning the five groupings (Mvtwang, Tangsar, Lungmi, Dvru-Zewang, and Anung). A Swadesh 101-item wordlist for ten varieties, transcribed in a modified Rawang romanization is included at the end. Also includes a partial listing of Rawang clans by subgroup.
- Shafer, Robert. 1955. Classification of the Sino-Tibetan languages. *Word (Journal of the Linguistic Circle of New York)* 11(1). 94–111.  
Places Nungish languages under ST within the following groups, from larger to smaller: Burmic division, Nungish section. Sister sections: Burmish, Mruish, Katsinish, Tsairelish, Luish, Taman, Kukish. Notes that Nungish is closer to Burmish than Kukish. Lists the following Nungish varieties: Rawang, Metu, Melam, Tamalu, Tukiumu (p. 104). (Although it is not cited, the last four are regional names from Orleans 1898:432.)

- Shafer, Robert & Paul K. Benedict. 1939a. *Sino-Tibetan Linguistics. Vol. 7: Nungish*. Berkeley: University of California (unpublished).  
The results of a philology project at Berkeley, comparing extant wordlist materials to find lexical correspondences and reconstruct Proto-ST. This volume is called "bad - very bad" by the author (p. 43), in P. K. Benedict. 1985. Autobiographical note: In his own words... In Graham Thurgood, James A. Matisoff & David Bradley (eds.). *Linguistics of the Sino-Tibetan area: The state of the art*, 36-52. (Pacific Linguistics C-87). Canberra: ANU. Sources for Nungish are likely the same original ones used in Benedict 1972 (originally written in 1942): Peal 1883, Orleans 1898, and Barnard 1934.
- Shafer, Robert & Paul K. Benedict. 1939b. Appendix VI: Pyu. *Sino-Tibetan Linguistics. Vol. 12.2: Burmish-Loloish*, i–v. Berkeley: University of California (unpublished).  
[http://stedt.berkeley.edu/pubs\\_and\\_prods/Shafer-Benedict\\_1939\\_STL\\_v12.2.A6\\_Pyu.pdf](http://stedt.berkeley.edu/pubs_and_prods/Shafer-Benedict_1939_STL_v12.2.A6_Pyu.pdf)
- A short discussion of Pyu data from the Myazedi inscriptions. Shows lexical similarities to Nung in FIVE (Pyu /piŋa/, Nung /pə-ŋa/) and NINE (Pyu /tko/, Nung /tə-ki/) (p. iv). Cited in Benedict 1972.

### 1.3. Sociolinguistics and anthropology

- Barnard, Joseph Terence Owen. 1934. *A handbook of the Rāwang dialect of the Nung language*. Rangoon: Superintendent of Gov't. Printing and Stationery.  
<https://archive.org/details/Barnard1934AHandbookOfTheRawangDialectOfTheNungLanguage>  
A description of the Waqdamkong dialect based on elicitation through Jingpho. The appendix on pp. 114-118, "Manners and customs of the Nungs", contains ethnographic notes on the following topics: physique and character, religion, marriage, birth and naming of children, death, dress and ornaments, food, war, hunting, villages, domestic animals, government, inheritance, slavery, music and arts, and medicines.
- Fu Rong. 2006. *The Drung language: Its status and maintenance*. Beijing: Beijing Normal University MA thesis.  
Presents the results of a language vitality survey, along with an assessment of the current language situation and recommendations for keeping it alive through education and promotion.
- Gros, Stéphane. 2001a. Belief system and relation to the natural world in Dulongjiang, Northwest Yunnan.
- Gros, Stéphane. 2001b. *Ritual and Politics: Missionary Encounters with Local Culture in Northwest Yunnan*. Chicago. <http://victoria.linguistlist.org/~lapolla/rda/acpapers.dir/AASpaper.pdf>
- Gros, Stéphane. 2004. The politics of names: The identification of the Dulong (Drung) of Northwest Yunnan. *China Information* 18(2). 275–302.
- Gros, Stéphane. 2010a. A heuristic blunder: Notes on an ethnographic situation in southwest China. *Asia Pacific Viewpoint* 51(2). 148–163.  
In this article, Gros tells about how he visited the Dulong and wanted to record a traditional festival. One headman promised that the next time he came, they would do the festival, but when he came the next time, it seemed that Gros had become the driving force behind it and the people themselves weren't really into it. Thus, the anthropologist's role of observer was flipped. Gros describes his blunders and shows how it turned out to be a learning experience, helping him understand the micropolitics of Dulong village life and "the place of a 'minority nationality' in wider Chinese society".

- Gros, Stéphane. 2010b. *Facial tattooing among Drung women in Southwest China*. Mp3. (The Viewpoint of the Technique: Managing Time and Crisis Resolution in Eastern Religions and Medicines). <http://podcasts.ox.ac.uk/facial-tattooing-among-drung-women-southwest-china-audio>
- Gros, Stéphane. 2011. Economic marginalization and social identity among the Drung people of Northwest Yunnan. *Moving mountains: Highland livelihood and ethnicity in China, Vietnam, and Laos*, 28–49. Vancouver, BC: University of British Columbia Press.
- Gros, Stéphane. 2013. Blunders in the field: an ethnographic situation among the Drung people in Southwest China. In Sarah Turner (ed.), *Red Stamps and Gold Stars: Fieldwork Dilemmas in Upland Socialist Asia*, 43–60. Vancouver, BC: University of British Columbia Press. [https://www.academia.edu/10615191/Blunders\\_in\\_the\\_Field\\_An\\_Ethnographic\\_Situation\\_Among\\_the\\_Drung\\_People\\_in\\_Southwest\\_China\\_2013](https://www.academia.edu/10615191/Blunders_in_the_Field_An_Ethnographic_Situation_Among_the_Drung_People_in_Southwest_China_2013)
- A revision of Gros 2010.
- He Shutao. 1995. *A Myth Kept Alive. The Nus*. (Women's Culture Series: Nationalities in Yunnan). Kunming: Yunnan Education Publishing House.
- Huang Xing. 1992. On writing systems for China's minorities created by foreign missionaries. *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 1992(97). 75–85.
- Luo Rongfen. 1995. *Face-tattooed women in nature. The Dulongs*. (Women's Culture Series: Nationalities in Yunnan). Kunming: Yunnan Education Publishing House.
- Morse, Betty Meriwether = Suzan Lapai. 1975. Rawang migration routes and oral tradition. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University MA thesis.
- A study of traditional Rawang chants and the historical locations behind the migration myths included in the chant. Includes appendices with annotated transcriptions of some of the chants.
- Morse, Robert H. & Betty Meriwether Morse. 1966. Oral tradition and Rawang migration routes. *Artibus Asiae. Supplementum* 23. 195–204.
- A study of Rawang chants documenting migration history. Gives an overview of the Rawang people, including a clan and dialect list, and then discusses how their traditional chants contain the names of actual places on their historical migration route downriver from China. Later expanded on in Lapai (=B. Morse) 1975.
- Mya-Tu, U Ko Ko, U Aung-Thun-Batu, U Kywe Thein & U Than Tun Aung Hlang. 1967. *The Tarons in Burma: The results of a scientific expedition by the Burma Medical Research Society*. Rangoon: Central Press.
- A study of the Tarons in upper Kachin State, a 'pygmy tribe' of Dulong, focusing on population genetics, anthropology, and nutrition.
- Nye Wu. 2013. A sociolinguistic study of the vitality of Anung (Anong) in Myanmar. Chiang Mai, Thailand: Payap University MA thesis.
- [http://ic.payap.ac.th/graduate/linguistics/theses/Nye\\_Wu\\_Thesis.pdf](http://ic.payap.ac.th/graduate/linguistics/theses/Nye_Wu_Thesis.pdf)
- An MA thesis by a native Anung speaker, documenting a language use and vitality survey among several villages in northern Myanmar where Anung is spoken almost exclusively. Meant to complement Sun & Liu 2009, which surveyed Anong in China and concluded it was dying out. In Myanmar, it's not dying out as quickly.
- Perlin, Ross. 2007. Language attitudes of the Dulong. London: SOAS MA thesis.
- [http://www.hrelp.org/publications/dissertations/rperlin\\_ma.pdf](http://www.hrelp.org/publications/dissertations/rperlin_ma.pdf)
- Presents the results of a language attitude survey similar to Fu Rong 2006. Perlin is now working on a PhD dissertation on the grammar of Dulong, under George van Driem at the University of Bern.

- Perlin, Ross. 2009. Language attitudes of the T'ung. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 32(1). 91–113.  
[https://www.academia.edu/2451109/Language\\_Attitudes\\_of\\_the\\_Trung](https://www.academia.edu/2451109/Language_Attitudes_of_the_Trung)  
 Published version of Perlin 2007.
- Perlin, Ross. 2012. Ansky in China. *Jewish Quarterly* 59(2). 26–31.  
 Presents the Dulong dictionary and language documentation project as a continuation of the Jewish tradition of recording vanishing culture, exemplified by the Yiddish writer S. Ansky in 1912.
- Sun Hongkai. 2005. The Anong language: studies of a language in decline. *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 2005(173). 143–157.  
 Presents in brief the facts of Anong's decline as also described in Sun & Liu 2009.
- Yang Jiangling. 2000. Derung. In Huang Xing (ed.), *UNESCO World Languages Report: China [Lianheguo jiaokewen zuzhi xiangmu: Shijie yuyan baogao: Zhongguo bufen]* [联合国教科文组织项目 世界语言报告中国部分], English version pp. 176–178. Beijing: Institute of Nationality Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences [Zhongguo shehui kexue yuan Minzu yanjiusuo] [中国社会科学院民族研究所].  
 A filled-out questionnaire on the status and use of Dulong, written by a native Dulong scholar, as part of a report to UNESCO on the languages of China. Both English and Chinese versions are included.
- Zhou, Minglang. 2003. *Multilingualism in China: The politics of writing reforms for minority languages 1949-2002*. (Contributions to the Sociology of Language 89). Berlin and New York: Mouton de Gruyter. <http://books.google.co.th/books?id=nXIjAAAQBAJ>  
 A sociolinguistic study of the politics of writing reform for the minority languages in China in the 20th century. Based on library research, statistics, and local interviews, including interviews with Dai Qingxia, Sun Hongkai, and other 70-year-old veterans of the movement. Talks about the ideological and community interfacing issues that affected the success or failure of different minority orthographies. Discusses the history of writing systems created for the Dulong ("Derung") and Nu. Mentions of Derung: pp. 13, 18-24, 31, 126-127, 130-133, 136, 369-370. Mentions of Nu: pp. 13, 18, 21-26, 130-131, 136.

## 1.4. General information

- Brackenbury, Wade. 1997. *Yak butter and black tea: A journey into forbidden China*. Chapel Hill, NC: Algonquin Books.  
 A trip to the Dulong valley in 1993, starting from Chengdu. Reprinted in 1998 with the subtitle "A journey into Tibet". The author, along with a photographer and an interpreter, intended to hike through the mountains into the Dulong valley. However, they were unable to get the right permits, and were stopped 20 miles from their destination.
- Deng Jiyao, Zhang Liu & Li Xiwen (eds.). 1991. *The festivals in the mysterious land of Yunnan: The festivals and traditional ceremonies of the minority nationalities in Yunnan*. (Trans.) Liu Xiaozhong. Kunming: The Yunnan People's Publishing House.  
 Dulong/Nu rituals.

Dessaint, Alain. 1980. *Minorities of southwest China. An introduction to the Yi (Lolo) and related peoples and an annotated bibliography*. New Haven: HRAF Press.

Contains information on Nuijiang.

Diamond, Norma. 1996a. Drung. (Ed.) Paul Friedrich & Norma Diamond. *Encyclopedia of World Cultures*. New York: G.K. Hall.

An ethnological introduction to the culture of the Drung (Dulong). Cites Ma Yin and some Chinese-language sources for further information. The encyclopedia seems to be based on an updated version of the Human Relations Area files at Yale.

Diamond, Norma. 1996b. Nu. (Ed.) Paul Friedrich & Norma Diamond. *Encyclopedia of World Cultures*. New York: G.K. Hall. <http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/Nu.aspx>

An ethnological introduction to the culture of the Nu nationality in Yunnan, China. Includes the Nusu, Rourou, Nuijiang Dulong, etc. Cites Ma Yin and some Chinese-language sources for further information.

Ganesan, N. & Kyaw Yin Hlaing (eds.). 2007. *Myanmar: State, society and ethnicity*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. <http://books.google.co.th/books?id=rRQa0RuucF8C&lpg=PA239&ots=JQxiyjb6nq&dq=rawang%20language&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q=rawang%20language&f=false>

Discusses the linguistic divisions of Kachin, including Rawang and Anung ("Nung") on pp. 238-240.

Kalnin, Elizabeth. 2005. Proud dancers: Burma's Rawang keep one ancient tradition alive. *The Irrawaddy* 13(4). (April 2005). [http://www2.irrawaddy.org/print\\_article.php?art\\_id=4579](http://www2.irrawaddy.org/print_article.php?art_id=4579)

An article about Rawang dance and traditions. Mentions that they came from Mongolia and Western Tibet about 1000 years ago.

Klieger, P. Christiaan. 2003. Along the Salt Road. *California Wild: the magazine of the California Academy of Sciences*. <http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/calwild/2003fall/stories/burma.html>

A description of a trip that Klieger took to Krone village in the Adungwang valley, to meet a family of T'rung pygmies living among that Htalu (Taluq) Rawang. According to the villagers, all the T'rung in that village were descended from three men and their wives, who emigrated from Longdam village on the Dulong river in the 1880s, after a disagreement with their Tibetan landlord. Also briefly described is a migration history by Dawi, the last full-blooded male T'rung in that village. It started 2,000 years ago in the Mongolian plains, and continued until they reached the Dulong valley, and wandered down into Burma, where they established Krone in the early 1800s. It also mentions that some Tibetans moved to Tehaundan, the northernmost town in Burma, after China occupied parts of Tibet in the 1930s. (See Ward 1933 on Tibetans in the Adung valley.)

Kun, Shi. 1988. Shamanic practices in Southwest China: Comparative perspectives of the minorities. *Temenos* 44. 121-135.

Dulong religion.

Lapai, Suzan (=Betty Morse). 1975. Burma: the Rawang. In Richard Mercer Dorson (ed.), *Folktales told around the world*, 277-286. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. <http://books.google.co.th/books?id=58fqxCNkI5YC&lpg=PA277>

Four Rawang folktales in English translation with commentary. Collected in the 1950s-60s in the Putao area. Lapai also explains her method of elicitation, and lists common motifs for each story. Story titles: Liar Mv Kang and the rich villagers; Liar Mv Kang sells ashes; Liar Mv Kang and the water snake; The

orphan and his grandmother. Dorson was Morse's professor at Indiana University, where she earned an MA in folklore in 1975.

LeBar, F. M., G. C. Hickey & J. K. Musgrave. 1964. *Ethnic groups of mainland southeast Asia*. New Haven: Human Relations Area Files Press.

Ma Yin (ed.). 1994a. The Drung. *China's minority nationalities*, 329–332. 2nd ed. Beijing: Foreign Languages Press.

A short description of the Drung (Dulong) ethnic group for a book on China's ethnic minorities. The book was originally published in 1988, and translated from Chinese.

Ma Yin (ed.). 1994b. The Nus. *China's minority nationalities*, 317–321. 2nd ed. Beijing: Foreign Languages Press.

A short description of the Nu ethnic group for a book on China's ethnic minorities. Originally published in 1988, and translated from Chinese.

Maitra, Asim. 1993. *Profile of a little-known tribe (An ethnographic study of Lisus of Arunachal Pradesh)*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.

Mazard, Mireille. 2011. Socialist simulacra: History, ideology and ethno-politics on China's Tibeto-Burman frontier. Cambridge: University of Cambridge PhD dissertation.

Mazard, Mireille. 2014. The art of (not) looking back: Reconsidering Lisu migrations and "Zomia." In Jan Lucassen & Leo Lucassen (eds.), *Globalising migration history: the Eurasian experience (16th-21st centuries)*, 215–246. (Studies in Global Social History 15). Leiden: Koninklijke Brill NV.

<http://books.google.co.th/books?id=CCqjAwAAQBAJ&lpg=PR8&dq=globalising%20migration%20history&pg=PR5#v=onepage&q=anung&f=false>

Outlines the Lisu migrations out of China and into Myanmar and then Thailand. Discusses the troubles with opium, missionaries, and Communist (and controlling, lowland-based) governments. The Anong and Nusu are profiled as groups migrating to try to escape the hegemony and tribute demands of the Lisu, but ultimately being assimilated in large part. Incorporates a wide variety of research sources, from Fraser and the Morses, to anthropologists in Chiang Mai. Mazard's specialty is the Nusu.

Miller, Lucien (ed.). 1994. *South of the clouds: Tales from Yunnan*. (Trans.) Guo Xu & Xu Kun. Seattle & London: University of Washington Press, McMellan Book.

Contains several Dulong stories translated from Chinese into English.

Minahan, James B. 2014a. Derung. *Ethnic groups of North, East, and Central Asia: An encyclopedia*. (Ethnic Groups of the World). Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO.

<https://books.google.co.th/books?id=oZCOAwAAQBAJ&lpg=PA62&ots=f9VJAU2RQQ&dq=nungish&pg=PA62#v=onepage&q=nungish&f=false>

Overview of Derung (Dulong) history and culture. Includes hints as to their history in China as far back as the 900s AD.

Minahan, James B. 2014b. Nu. *Ethnic groups of North, East, and Central Asia: An encyclopedia*. (Ethnic Groups of the World). Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO.

<https://books.google.co.th/books?id=oZCOAwAAQBAJ&lpg=PA62&ots=f9VJAU2RQQ&dq=nungish&pg=PA62#v=onepage&q=nungish&f=false>

Overview of Nu culture, which includes Anong, Gongshan Anu (or Nujiang Dulong), Nusu, and Zauzou.

Morse, Joni & Nangsar Sarip Morse. A Brief History Of the North Thailand Mission.

<http://www.pomerado.com/Missions/MorseMinistry.html>

Olson, James S. 1998a. Drung. *An ethnohistorical dictionary of China*. Westport: Greenwood Press.

Olson, James S. 1998b. Nu. *An ethnohistorical dictionary of China*. Westport: Greenwood Press.

Olson, James S. 1998c. Rawang. *An ethnohistorical dictionary of China*. Westport: Greenwood Press.

Rabinowitz, Alan. 2001. *Beyond the last village: A journey of discovery in Asia's forbidden wilderness*. Washington: Island Press. Excerpt on NPR website:

<http://www.npr.org/programs/morning/features/2001/oct/myanmar/011017.myanmar.excerpt.html>

A visit to the Taron of upper Myanmar. Discusses the Taron's marriage practices: for a long time, they only interbred in their tribe because they lived in a mountain area, but they saw dwarfism, mental retardation, and birth defects as a result. So they made a pact to only marry Htalus (a neighboring group), not each other. If they could find no Htalus to marry them, they would die alone and the tribe would die out.

T'ien Ju K'ang. 1993. *Peaks of faith: Protestant mission in Revolutionary China*. Leiden, New York, Köln: E. J. Brill.

West, Barbara A. 2008a. Derung. *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Asia and Oceania*. (Facts on File Library of World History). New York: Facts on File.

West, Barbara A. 2008b. Nu. *Encyclopedia of the Peoples of Asia and Oceania*. (Facts on File Library of World History). New York: Facts on File.

Wicherkiewicz, Tomasz. 1999. Drungs - a minority of the Sino-Burmese borderland. In Alfred F. Majewicz & Maciej Gaca (eds.), *Through the gate of Yunnan borderland (Ethnic Minorities of Southern China)*. *Linguistic and Oriental Studies from Poznań. Monograph Supplement 4*, 75–83.

"The demography, language, social structure, & culture of the Drung (Mandarin Chinese Dulong) people of northeastern Yunnan province, China, are sketched. The population, estimated at 2,600-5,000, inhabit a remote valley that extends from China into Myanmar (Burma) and speak a Tibeto-Burman language that has been variously classified in the Nung subgroup of the Lolo-Burman group, in an isolated Nung group, or in the Kachin subgroup of the Bodo-Naga-Kachin group. A former patrilinear clan system of villages is described; kinship is of the Arabic bifurcative-collateral type, & family ownership is replacing a tribal ownership system. Primitive agriculture is combined with gathering & a traditionally significant nomadic river-fishing economy. Traditional beliefs & practices are in decline, & girls are no longer tattooed; a complicated ritual for naming newborns, however, is still in force."

Zhang Weiwen & Zeng Qingnan. 1993a. Drung nationality. *In search of China's minorities*, 233–235. Beijing: New World Press.

A short ethnographic description of the Drung (Dulong) minority group.

Zhang Weiwen & Zeng Qingnan. 1993b. Nu nationality. *In search of China's minorities*, 223–228. Beijing: New World Press.

A short ethnographic description of the Nu minority group.

## 1.5. Area

Bradley, David. 2007. East and South-East Asia. In R. E. Asher & Christopher J. Moseley (eds.), *Atlas of the world's languages*, 157–208. 2nd edition. London & New York: Routledge.

Bradley, David. 2007. East and Southeast Asia. In Christopher J. Moseley (ed.), *Encyclopedia of the World's Endangered Languages*, 349–422. Abingdon: Routledge.

Contains a short description of the Nungish group on pp. 357-358. Lists Anong as endangered, and says that it and Rawang as a whole belong to the Qiangic group (NE Tibeto-Burman) (p. 393), whereas on p. 357 Nungish is listed as Central Tibeto-Burman.

Diran, Richard K. 1999. *The vanishing tribes of Burma*. paperback edition. London: Seven Dials.

Photos of Rawang people and descriptions on pp. 22, 24, 201. Calls the Nung and Rawang (or Nung-Rawang) and their language a sub-group of Kachin. An 'Ethnographical history' essay by Gillian Cribbs and Martin Smith (pp. 196-233) notes that the "many variations" of Rawang dialects "gradually merge with the language of the Marus to the south" in a dialect continuum (p. 200).

Gros, Stéphane. 2007. The missing share: The ritual language of sharing as a “total social fact” in the eastern Himalayas (northwest Yunnan, China). In François Robinne & Mandy Sadan (eds.), *Social dynamics in the highlands of Southeast Asia: Reconsidering Political Systems of Highland Burma by E. R. Leach*, vol. 18, 257–282. (Handbook of Oriental Studies - Handbuch Der Orientalistik Section 3 Southeast Asia). Leiden & Boston: BRILL.

A shorter summary of the theme of Gros's French dissertation (2005).

Gros, Stéphane. 2009. A sense of place: The spatial referent in the definition of identities and territories in the Dulong Valley (north-west Yunnan -- China). In Christian Culas & François Robinne (eds.), *Inter-ethnic dynamics in Asia: Considering the Other through ethnonyms, territories and rituals*, 103–122. London & New York: Routledge.

[https://www.academia.edu/1426876/A\\_sense\\_of\\_place\\_The\\_spatial\\_referent\\_in\\_the\\_definition\\_of\\_identities\\_and\\_territories\\_in\\_the\\_Dulong\\_Valley\\_North-west\\_Yunnan\\_China\\_2009](https://www.academia.edu/1426876/A_sense_of_place_The_spatial_referent_in_the_definition_of_identities_and_territories_in_the_Dulong_Valley_North-west_Yunnan_China_2009)

An analysis of the territorial aspects of Dulong identity. Includes a number of maps.

Harwood, Russell. 2014. *China's new socialist countryside: Modernity arrives in the Nu River Valley*. (Studies on Ethnic Groups in China). Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press.

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/203742197/China-s-New-Socialist-Countryside-Modernity-Arrives-in-the-Nu-River-Valley>

"Based on ethnographic fieldwork, this case study examines the impact of economic development on ethnic minority people living along the upper-middle reaches of the Nu (Salween) River in Yunnan. In this highly mountainous, sparsely populated area live the Lisu, Nu, and Dulong (Drung) people, who until recently lived as subsistence farmers, relying on shifting cultivation, hunting, the collection of medicinal plants from surrounding forests, and small-scale logging to sustain their household economies. [Harwood] explores how compulsory education, conservation programs, migration for work, and the expansion of social and economic infrastructure are not only transforming livelihoods, but also intensifying the Chinese Party-state's capacity to integrate ethnic minorities into its political fabric and the national industrial economy."

- Hazel Khin Ma Ma Thwin, Kyi Soe Lwin, Swen C. Renner & John P. Dumbacher. 2011. Ornithology of Northern Myanmar - Ornitologia del Norte de Birmania. *Ornithological Monographs* 70(1). 109–141.
- Hu Yongqi & Li Yingqing. 2013. Tackling mountain of difficulties. *China Daily [Zhongguo Ribao Wang]*. Yunnan, Online edition, sec. cover story. [www.chinadaily.com.cn/cndy/2013-02/08/content\\_16213963.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/cndy/2013-02/08/content_16213963.htm)
- A news story about the difficult work in China to build a road to the Dulong river and ultimately to the Myanmar border. A tunnel was blasted through the mountain so the road would be passable even in winter.
- Klieger, P. Christiaan. 2003. Modern Tibet-Burman trade caravans: A transnational economic structure of the 21st century. Proceedings of the Dangdai Zangxue xueshu yantaohui [當代藏學學術研討會] [Contemporary Tibetan Studies Symposium], 110–135. Taipei: Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, Taiwan R.O.C. [www.mtac.gov.tw/pages/93/Christiaan%20Klieger.pdf](http://www.mtac.gov.tw/pages/93/Christiaan%20Klieger.pdf)
- A very detailed account of a series of field trips in 2001-2003 to the Putao area to find out whether trade routes with Tibet were still in place. Good ethnographic descriptions of Rawang and other peoples.
- Leach, Edmund R. 1954. *Political systems of highland Burma: A study of Kachin social structure*. London: G. Bell & Sons. [http://www.khamkoo.com/uploads/9/0/0/4/9004485/political\\_systems\\_of\\_highland\\_burma-kachin\\_structure.pdf](http://www.khamkoo.com/uploads/9/0/0/4/9004485/political_systems_of_highland_burma-kachin_structure.pdf)
- An ethnographic study of the Kachin social system, which includes Jingpho and northern Burmese ethnic groups, as well as Rawang. Summarizes a lot of historical data from British colonial sources, including information on the fluidity of Kachin and Shan identities.
- Litinger, Ralph A. 2003. The mobilization of “nature”: Green collaborations, anti-mountaineering, and the Yunnan Great Rivers project. Colloquium paper. Seattle, WA: University of Washington. <http://faculty.washington.edu/stevehar/honors-litz.pdf>
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Discusses the problems of China's urbanization program, seen through the lens of dam construction, Han and tourist influx, and environmental challenges on the Nu river near Bingzhongluo.

Perlin, Ross. 2007. Xiao Chala: one village and its environment. *China Dialogue*. (17 August, 2007). <http://www.chinadialogue.net/article/show/single/en/1245-Xiao-Chala-one-village-and-its-environment>

Robinne, François & Mandy Sadan (eds.). 2007. *Social dynamics in the highlands of Southeast Asia: Reconsidering Political Systems of Highland Burma* by E. R. Leach. (Handbook of Oriental Studies - Handbuch Der Orientalistik Section 3 Southeast Asia). Leiden & Boston: BRILL.

Robinne, François. 2007. Transethnic social space of clans and lineages: a discussion of Leach's concept of common ritual language. In François Robinne & Mandy Sadan (eds.), *Social dynamics in the highlands of Southeast Asia: Reconsidering Political Systems of Highland Burma* by E. R. Leach, vol. 18, 283–297. (Handbook of Oriental Studies - Handbuch Der Orientalistik Section 3 Southeast Asia). Leiden & Boston: BRILL.

Talks about clan name correspondences, which seem to sometimes transcend ethnic boundaries in Kachin State. Starts to talk about Lungmi as "Lungmi Nung", as its own group, but which has clan correspondences with the Jinghpaw.

Sadan, Mandy Joanne. 2007. History and ethnicity in Burma: Cultural contexts of the ethnic category "Kachin" in the colonial and post-colonial state, 1824-2004. London: School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London PhD dissertation in history.

Includes some of the recent history of the Nung-Lungmi group, as they migrated from the border area to Mitchyina in 2001 during a rice famine, found photos of their ancestors in the James Green colonial photograph collection, and decided to form their own ethnic identity on the same level with (and apart from) Rawang (pp.184-188).

Sun Hongkai. 1999. On the Tibeto-Burman languages of the Eastern Himalayan area in China. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 22(2). 61–72.

An overview, comparison, and classification of some of the languages in the Eastern Himalayas of China, including Tibet. Has a tree graphic charting the relationships between them. There is a language mentioned, Daruang, spoken by 1000 people in Dzayu county. Its name is similar to Dulong, but it's not the same, although they're both placed in the Kachinic sub-group.

Tarr, Michael Aram & Stuart Blackburn. 2008. *Through the eye of time: Photographs of Arunachal Pradesh 1859-2006: Tribal cultures in the Eastern Himalayas*. (Brill's Tibetan Studies Library 16/1). Leiden & Boston: Brill.

Tucker, Shelby. 2000. *Among insurgents: walking through Burma*. London: The Radcliffe Press. <http://books.google.co.th/books?id=TCdZ44gxDvcC&lpg=PP1&pg=PR4#v=onepage&q&f=false>

A travel account mixed with political history. The author, a British man in his fifties, decided to walk across northern Burma from China to India, across Shan and Kachin states, in 1988. Along the way, he walked with insurgents and also visited the Morses' abandoned Hidden Valley and other famous sites.

Wilkes, Andreas. 2000. Environmental ideologies: Ways of talking about nature and people in Gongshan County, Nujiang, China. *Links Between Cultures and Biodiversity, Proceedings of the Cultures and Biodiversity Congress 2000*, 41–51. Kunming: Yunnan Science and Technology Press.

Wilkes, Andreas. 2010. Development with identity: forest conservation in China. *China Dialogue*. (21 December, 2010). <https://www.chinadialogue.net/article/show/single/en/4014>

"Forest conservation projects in China transformed livelihoods but also brought an end to traditional agriculture, threatening crop and animal species and, Andreas Wilkes explains, culture too."

Zheng Qian. 2011. *China's ethnic groups and religions*. English translation. (Sinopedia). Singapore: Cengage Learning Asia.

Contains a description of the town of Bingzhongluo on the Nu river in Yunnan in terms of religious harmony between Protestants, Catholics, animists, and Tibetan Buddhists. The description is quoted from He Lin, a doctor from the center for ethnic minorities at Yunnan University, who lived in Bingzhongluo for one year (pp.153-156).

## 1.6. Maps

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Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center. 1984. ONC H-10 Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, India. (Operational Navigation Charts). St. Louis, MO: Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center. [http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/onc/txu-pclmaps-oclc-8322829\\_h\\_10.jpg](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/onc/txu-pclmaps-oclc-8322829_h_10.jpg)

Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center. 1989. TPC H-10B Burma, India, China. (Tactical Pilotage Charts). St. Louis, MO: Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center. [http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/tpc/txu-pclmaps-oclc-22834566\\_h-10b.jpg](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/tpc/txu-pclmaps-oclc-22834566_h-10b.jpg)

Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center. 1990. TPC H-10C China, India, Burma. (Tactical Pilotage Charts). St. Louis, MO: Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center. [http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/tpc/txu-pclmaps-oclc-22834566\\_h-10c.jpg](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/tpc/txu-pclmaps-oclc-22834566_h-10c.jpg)

Green, James Henry. 1924. Tribal map of Burma to illustrate Handbooks for the Indian Army, *Races of Burma*, by Major C. M. Enriquez, F.R.G.S. General Staff, Indian Army.

Map image available from James Henry Green Collection, Royal Pavilions & Museums, Brighton & Hove, UK.

Myanmar Information Management Unit. 2007. Myanmar states/divisions & townships overview map. MIMU & IASC. [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/map\\_2465.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/map_2465.pdf)

Myanmar Information Management Unit. 2012. Population and population density map of Kachin State Myanmar - 2009. [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/map\\_2465.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/map_2465.pdf)

Romanus, Charles Frederick & Riley Sunderland. 1953. Transportation system 1942-1943 [China-Burma-India Theater]. (Stillwell's Mission to China). Washington, D.C.: Dept. of the Army, Office of the Chief of Military History. [http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/india\\_china\\_transportation\\_1942\\_1943.jpg](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/india_china_transportation_1942_1943.jpg)

Thomson, Charles. 1827. Birman Empire. from An account of an Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava in the Year 1795 by Lieut Colonel Michael Symes, to which is now added, A Narrative of the Late

- Military and Political Operations in the Birnese Empire... Volume II. Edinburgh: Constable & Co. [http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/birman\\_empire\\_1827.jpg](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/historical/birman_empire_1827.jpg)
- U.S. Army Map Service. 1943a. G-47 B Fort Hertz. Washington, D.C.: War Office. [http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ams/burma\\_and\\_thailand/txu-pclmaps-oclc-6633879-fort-hertz.jpg](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ams/burma_and_thailand/txu-pclmaps-oclc-6633879-fort-hertz.jpg)
- U.S. Army Map Service. 1943b. G-47 C Magalta. Burma & China; Myitkyina district and tribal area. Yünnan province. Washington, D.C.: War Office. [http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ams/burma\\_and\\_thailand/txu-pclmaps-oclc-6633879-magalta.jpg](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ams/burma_and_thailand/txu-pclmaps-oclc-6633879-magalta.jpg)
- U.S. Army Map Service. 1943c. G-47 H Sumprabum. Burma: Myitkyinā district and tribal area. (N2600-E9700/100). Washington, D.C.: War Office. [http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ams/burma\\_and\\_thailand/txu-pclmaps-oclc-6633879-sumprabum.jpg](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ams/burma_and_thailand/txu-pclmaps-oclc-6633879-sumprabum.jpg)
- U.S. Army Map Service. 1943d. G-47 I Hpimaw. (N2600-E9800/100). Washington, D.C.: War Office. [http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ams/burma\\_and\\_thailand/txu-pclmaps-oclc-6633879-hpimaw.jpg](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ams/burma_and_thailand/txu-pclmaps-oclc-6633879-hpimaw.jpg)
- U.S. Army Map Service. 1943e. H-47 T Rima. Washington, D.C.: War Office. [http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ams/burma\\_and\\_thailand/txu-pclmaps-oclc-6633879-rima.jpg](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ams/burma_and_thailand/txu-pclmaps-oclc-6633879-rima.jpg)
- U.S. Army Map Service. 1955. NG 47-1 Putao. (U542). Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection (University of Texas). <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ams/burma/txu-oclc-6924198-ng47-1.jpg>
- U.S. Army Map Service. 1956. NG 47-2 Kung-Shan. (L500). Washington, D.C.: Army Map Service (LD), Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army. <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/ams/china/txu-oclc-10552568-ng47-2.jpg>
- U.S. Army Map Service. 1959a. NG 47 Ta-Li (T'ai-Ho), Eastern Asia. (1301). Washington, D.C.: Army Map Service (AM), Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army. <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/imw/txu-oclc-6654394-ng-47-6th-ed.jpg>
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- Zurick, David & Julsun Pacheco. 2006. *Illustrated atlas of the Himalaya*. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky.

## 1.7. Historical

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- Baber, E. C. 1971. *Travels and researches in western China*. 2nd edn. Taipei: Cheng Wen Publishing Company. (Reprint of Baber 1882.)
- Bailey, F. M. 1912. Journey through a portion of south-eastern Tibet and the Mishmi Hills. *Geographical Journal* 39. 334–471. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1778662>;  
<http://pahar.in/mountains/1912-geographical-journal-vol-39-asia-part-s-pdf/>
- Bailey, F. M. 1945. *China-Tibet-Assam: A journey, 1911*. London: Jonathan Cape.  
<http://pahar.in/mountains/1945-china-tibet-assam-by-bailey-s-pdf/>
- Bailey, F. M. 1957. *No passport to Tibet*. London: Rupert Hart-Davis. <http://pahar.in/mountains/1957-no-passport-to-tibet-by-bailey-s-pdf/>
- Balfour, Edward. 1885. Burma. *The Cyclopaedia of India and of Eastern and Southern Asia*. London: Bernard Quaritch. <https://archive.org/stream/cyclopaediaofind01balfuoft#page/n7/mode/2up>  
"Burmans march on the north with rude tribes of their own family, collectively termed *Singpho*, who occupy the Upper Irawadi. On the extreme north, the linguistic boundaries of the *Singpho* are unknown. *Lau*, a wild tribe only known under the generic *Lau*, termed *Kha-nung*, occupy the mountains to the north-east of the *Kham-ti*, apparently in the upper part of the *Mi-li* or *Nam-Kiu*. They are interspersed between the *Kham-ti* and the *Mung-fan*, the latter appearing to belong to the Tibetan family (*Si-fan* or *Kham-pa*). The *Kha-nung* may form a link between the *Kham-pa* and the *Singpho* or Burman families..." (p. 526).
- Barnard, Joseph Terence Owen. 1925. History of Putao. *Journal of the Burma Research Society* 15 part. 2. 137–141.  
Putao history from the 1200s onward, based on Shan chronicles and interviews with Shan, Jingpho, and Rawang people. Gives rough census figures, and describes the interactions and migrations of various people groups, including the Nongmung, 'N-Tit, and Pangsus (possibly Jingphoish groups living among the Shan), Lisu, and Nung (including Nung, Daru, Tangsir, and Hopa/Kwinpang).
- Barnard, Joseph Terence Owen. 1930. The frontier of Burma. *Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society* 17(2). 173–188.  
Transcript of a lecture for a geographical society. Describes the cultures, political situation, and roads in the Burma-China border area. Map on p. 183.
- Bjorge, Gary J. 1996. *Merrill's Marauders: Combined operations in northern Burma in 1944*. Fort Leavenworth, KS: Combat Studies Institute.  
Historical account of World War 2 in upper Burma.
- Bridgman, Elijah Coleman (ed.). 1836. Ásám: a sketch of its government, productions, trade, and prospects; with some notices of the customs of the people. *The Chinese Repository* 5(3). 97–104. <https://books.google.co.th/books?id=IAQMAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA104#v=onepage&q&f=false>  
Mention of arrow-poison trade between Abors and tribes to the east (p.99). Hkamti refugees settling in Sadiya (p.99). Kakus and Singpho in Assam (p.100). Khunungs settling in Sadiya (p.104). Cf. McCosh 1836.

- Burrard, S. G. 1914. *Records of the Survey of India, volume 4: Explorations on the North-East Frontier during 1911-12-13*. Calcutta: Superintendent Government Printing, India.
- Butler, John. 1847. *A sketch of Assam: with some account of the hill tribes*. London: Smith, Elder & Co. <https://archive.org/details/SketchOfAssam>  
Contains a description of an attack by the Khamti (Shan) on the British post at Sadiya (p. 52). Lists the names of Singpho chiefs in different parts of Assam (pp. 60-61). (According to Leach 1954:297, "[n]ame lists of Singpho village headmen from this Sadiya-Tenga Pani area suggest that the group included Lisu, Northern Nung and Duleng families.")
- Chin Khua Khai. 2005. The Assemblies of God and Pentecostalism in Myanmar. In Allan Anderson & Edmond Tang (eds.), *Asian and Pentecostal: the charismatic face of Christianity in Asia*, 261–280. Oxford and Baguio: Regnum Books Intl. and APTS Press.  
<https://books.google.co.th/books?id=LDZgKELq7AoC&lpg=PP1&dq=Charismatic%20Asia&pg=PA261#v=onepage&q&f=false>  
Mention of Assemblies of God missions among the Rawang.
- Chin Khua Khai. 2013. The Assemblies of God and Pentecostalism in Myanmar. *Cyberjournal for Pentecostal-Charismatic Research* 22. <http://www.pctii.org/cyberj/cyberj10/khai.html> (13 January, 2015).  
(Reprint of Chin Khua Khai 2005.)
- Cornyn, William S. 1967. Burma. In Thomas A. Sebeok (ed.), *Current trends in linguistics volume II: Linguistics in East Asia and South East Asia*, 777–781. The Hague & Paris: Mouton.  
Reports the state of the art on linguistic research in Burma since World War II. Mentions the 1965 SOAS Conference on Linguistic Problems of the Indo-Pacific Area and cites Morse 1965. Predicts that with the closing of Burma to outsiders, there would be no western research going on there, and most Burmese were not trained or interested in linguistics.
- Dalton, Edward Tuite. 1872. *Descriptive ethnology of Bengal*. Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing. <https://archive.org/details/EthnologyOfBengal>  
"[Captain Wilcox] found [the Khamti Shan] in Bor-Khamti as an isolated people, a very extensive district inhabited by Singpho tribes intervening between them and the other place where the Shan language is spoken. Moreover, the country they occupied was not peopled solely by Khamtis, but also by Muluks, Khalongs, Kumongs and others, cognates of the Singpho, and the mass of the laboring population were Khapoks, whose dialect is closely allied with the Singpho. These lower tribes were apparently the remains of the earlier population who had been subjugated by the Khamtis" (p. 7). "The Singphos are of the race called by the Burmese Ka-Khyen or Kaku, whose original settlements were on the great eastern branches of the Irrawaddy river; they are there in contact with the Kunungs, with whom they are closely allied in language and origin" (p. 10).
- Dalton, Edward Tuite. 1960. *Descriptive ethnology of Bengal*. 2nd edn. Calcutta: Indian Studies, Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyaya.  
Reprint of Dalton 1872.
- Davies, Henri Rodolph. 1970. *Yünnan, The link between India and the Yangtze*. 2nd edn. Taipeh: Ch'en Wen Publishing Company.
- Davies, Henri Rodolph & David Prain. 1923. From the Yangtze to the Irrawaddy: discussion. *Geographical Journal* 62(1). 18–20. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1780907>; <http://pahar.in/mountains/1923-geographical-journal-vol-62-asia-part-s-pdf/>  
Discussion and response to Ward 1923a.

Dittemore, Isabel Maxey. 1978. *He leadeth me: forty years in Asia*. Joplin, MO: College Press.

The memoir of a missionary who was affiliated with the Morses, and worked among the Lisu in the Mekong and Salween valleys and elsewhere.

Edgar, J. H. 1933. Pygmies on the Salwin. *Journal of the West China Border Research Society* 6. 52–53.

Translates reports from Chinese and Tibetan sources of cannibals and pygmies along the Salween river. Notes that people from this region were often sold as slaves. Edgar was a CIM missionary from Australia, who lived in the Kham region from 1903-1936. The journal was based in Chengdu and had an anthropological/mission/research focus.

Elias, Ney. 1876. *Introductory sketch of the history of the Shans in Upper Burma and Western Yunnan*. Calcutta: Foreign Department Press.

[http://www.khamkoo.com/uploads/9/0/0/4/9004485/introductory\\_sketch\\_of\\_the\\_history\\_of\\_the\\_shans\\_in\\_upper\\_burma\\_and\\_western\\_yunnan.pdf](http://www.khamkoo.com/uploads/9/0/0/4/9004485/introductory_sketch_of_the_history_of_the_shans_in_upper_burma_and_western_yunnan.pdf)

A summary of Tai history based on Shan chronicles. Alluded to by Shakespear (1914), and cited by Santasombat (2008 [2001]:3). Mentions the Kunungs and Kumuns (Mishmis) as one of eight races ruled by the Mogaung kingdom according to an ancient chonicle (p.41). The Noras were another of those eight races, but it's not clear whether this is referring to the Tai group called Noras (as in the Nora Raja), or a group that existed in Khamti Long or the area below it before the Shan arrived.

Enriquez, Colin Metcalfe. 1933. *Races of Burma*. second edition. (Handbooks for the Indian Army). Delhi: Manager of Publications. (Condensed version, c. 1944 printed in Bombay by G. Claridge & Co. [http://www.khamkoo.com/uploads/9/0/0/4/9004485/the\\_races\\_of\\_burma.pdf](http://www.khamkoo.com/uploads/9/0/0/4/9004485/the_races_of_burma.pdf))

A handbook for Indian Army recruiters. Contains good concise description and population figures for the Nung people (pp. 47-48) in the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition; the condensed edition has some less detailed information on pp. 9, 11. Estimates 17,000 Nung based on 1931 census, and considers them to be a Burmish tribe rather than Loloish. Now also reprinted in Yangon in a Burmese-English bilingual edition. A detailed map of Burma with tribe locations was prepared by J. H. Green to go with the book, but it is not included in the reprint (see Green 1924).

Foon Ming Liew. 2003. The aboriginal tribes and the tribal principalities in Yunnan as presented in the Ming and early Qing historiography: A preliminary survey. In Hayashi Yukio & Thongsa Sayavongkhamdy (eds.), *Cultural diversity and conservation in the making of Mainland Southeast Asia and Southwest China regional dynamics in the past and present*, 144–186. Bangkok: Amarin Printing.

Presented at a conference in Luang Prabang in 2002. Quotes extensively from Chinese annals concerning minority groups, but focuses mainly on southwest Yunnan rather than northwest.

Gillett, Sir Michael. 1969. *Some walks along the China-Burma frontier*. (Occasional Papers 16). London: The China Society.

Gill, W. J. 1878. Travels in western China and on the eastern borders of Tibet. *Geographical Journal* 48. 57–172. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1798762>; <http://pahar.in/mountains/1878-journal-of-the-royal-geographical-society-vol-48-s-pdf/>

Gill, W. J. 1880. *The river of golden sand: Being a narrative of a journey through China and eastern Tibet to Burmah*. 2 vols. London: John Murray. <http://pahar.in/mountains/1880-the-river-of-golden-sand-vol-1-by-gill-s-pdf/>; <http://pahar.in/mountains/1880-the-river-of-golden-sand-vol-2-by-gill-s-pdf/>

Gray, J. Errol. 1893. Diary of a journey to the Bor Khamti country and sources of the Irrawaddy, made by J. Errol Gray, season 1892-93, from Assam. Simla: G. C. Press. Reprinted in Verrier Elwin. 1959. *India's northeast frontier in the nineteenth century*. London: Oxford University Press. Summarized in Gray 1894.

Gray, J. Errol. 1894. Mr. Errol Gray's journey from Assam to the sources of the Irawadi.

*Geographical Journal* 3(3). 221–228. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1773471>;  
<http://pahar.in/mountains/1894-geographical-journal-vol-3-s-pdf/>

A summary of Gray 1893. Information on the political situation around Hkamti: the Lukkun rajah at Putu (Putao) had nominal control over the Khunnong area in the Tisang valley east of the Nam-Kiu, but not over the Khaku (Jingpho) area. There were Khunnongs in the hills west, north, and northeast of Putao, and Tureng/Duleng Singphos to the east and southeast (pp. 225-226). Information on Buddhism among the Shan in the Putao area (pp. 227-228). A Buddhist temple was built by the Lukkun rajah on the Nam-Kiu, started sometime before 1878 and taking 15 years to complete. Compare this with Ward's (1921:236) comment that Buddhism was introduced to the Hukong valley and the Hkamti plain by a Burmese priest around 1860, before which time everyone in the area was animist.

Gregory, John Walter & C. J. Gregory. 1923a. A note on the map illustrating the journey of the Percy Sladen Expedition, 1922, in north-western Yunnan. *Geographical Journal* 62(3). 202–205. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1780658>; <http://pahar.in/mountains/1923-geographical-journal-vol-62-asia-part-s-pdf/>

Gregory, John Walter & C. J. Gregory. 1923b. *To the Alps of Chinese Tibet: an account of a journey of exploration up to and among the snow-clad mountains of the Tibetan frontier*. London: Seeley, Service & Co Ltd. <http://pahar.in/mountains/1923-to-the-alps-of-chinese-tibet-by-gregory-s-pdf/>

Grierson, G. A. 1909. Languages. (Ed.) Sir William Stevenson Meyer, Sir Richard Burn, James Sutherland Cotton & Sir Herbert Hope Risley. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. Oxford: Clarendon Press. [http://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/gazetteer/pager.html?objectid=DS405.1.I34\\_V01\\_417.gif](http://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/gazetteer/pager.html?objectid=DS405.1.I34_V01_417.gif)

Gives a long overview of the language groups of the Indian Empire, including India, Assam, Burma, today's Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, etc. The author was the compiler of the language survey of India. Tibeto-Burman subgroups include: 1) North Assam: Aka, Dafla, Abor-Miri, and Mishmi; 2) Bodo: Bara/Mech, Garo, and Tipura/Mrung; 3) Naga: Mikir, Angami, Sema, Ao, Lhota, Namsangia, etc.; 4) Kachin/Singpho (may implicitly include Rawang) (p.387). Mention of Tai Ahom as animist while the rest of the Shan were Buddhist (p.389). Mention of pidgins or creoles as hybrid 'Gipsy' languages or jargons spoken by wandering tribes (p. 389).

Grillières, G. 1905. Voyage au Yun-nan et au Thibet oriental. *La Géographie* 11(4). 285–292. <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k37749j/f290.image>

Grosvenor, Gilbert. 1925. The National Geographic Society's Yunnan Province expedition. *National Geographic Magazine* 47(4). 492–498.

A summary of the expeditions of Joseph Rock and company, sponsored by NGS. Includes a number of photos. Accompanies Rock 1925.

Gunter, C.P. 1922. *Survey of India General Report 1925 to 1926*. Calcutta: Survey of India. <http://pahar.in>

Report on the activities of the Survey of India, a branch of the government of British India. Contains a brief report from the mapping survey of the Triangle area of Upper Burma, between the Mali Hka and

Nmai Hka. "[T]hick jungle-covered hills... Communication in the hills is by paths and on the coast and plains by rivers and creeks" (p.44).

- Huber, Toni. 2008. Pushing south: Tibetan economic and political activities in the far eastern Himalaya, ca. 1900-1950. In A. McKay & A. Balicki-Denjongpa (eds.), *Buddhist Himalaya: Studies in religion, history and culture. Proceedings of the Golden Jubilee Conference of the Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, 2008, vol. 1*, 259–276. Gangtok: Namgyal Institute of Tibetology. [http://www2.hu-berlin.de/zentralasien/dokumente/mitarbeiter/Huber\\_2011-Pushing\\_South.pdf](http://www2.hu-berlin.de/zentralasien/dokumente/mitarbeiter/Huber_2011-Pushing_South.pdf)
- Jiann Hsieh. 1986. China's nationalities policy: Its development and problems. *Anthropos* 81. 1–20. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40462022>
- Kaulback, Ronald. 1934. Zayul and the eastern Tibet border country. *Journal of the Central Asian Society* 21. 435–444 (+2 maps). <http://pahar.in/mountains/1934-journal-of-the-royal-central-asian-society-vol-21-s-pdf/>
- Kaulback, Ronald. 1938a. A journey in the Salween and Tsangpo Basins, South-Eastern Tibet. *Geographical Journal* 91(2). 97–122. <http://pahar.in/mountains/1938-geographical-journal-vol-91-asian-part-s-pdf/>
- Kaulback, Ronald. 1938b. *Salween*. London: Hodder & Stoughton. <http://pahar.in/mountains/1939-salween-by-kaulback-s-pdf/>
- Konow, Sten. 1903. The Kachin group. In George Abraham Grierson (ed.), *Linguistic survey of India. Vol. 3: Tibeto-Burman family. Part 2: Specimens of the Bodo, Naga, and Kachin groups*, 499–528. Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, India. <http://dsal.uchicago.edu/books/lsi/>  
"Besides these tribes the Kachins regard several others as connected with them. They are found between 25° and 28° north latitude. They are the Khangs, the Kaphawks, the Kaluns, the Tarens or Tarengs, also called Maingthas, the Khenungs, the Khunnongs, the Murus, the Sōns and Bilus. All these tribes seem, however, to be quite distinct from the Kachins" (p. 502).
- Lisam, Khomdan Singh. 2011. *Encyclopaedia Of Manipur (3 Vol.)*. Kalpaz Publications. <https://books.google.co.th/books?id=tWJ8ptjY-J8C&lpg=PA135>  
Contains an account of Poireiton Khunthokpa (34-18 BC), a Nung who came from Kham (possibly Putao in northern Burma) to rule over part of Manipur (p. 135).
- Latham, Robert Gordon. 1862. *Elements of comparative philology*. London: Walton and Maberly; Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, and Green.  
A book on historical and comparative linguistics. Has chapters on different language families with comparative wordlists, including a chapter on languages of Assam which includes Singpho (Jingpho). Lists Singpho dialects and other dialects in the area, including Singpho Proper, Jili, Kakhuyen, Muttuk, Moran, Moameria, Mithan, Kaphok, Khanung, Khalang, and Nogmun (pp. 33-34).
- Luce, Gordon H. 1961. *The Man Shu: Book of the Southern Barbarians [by Fan T'cho]*. (Ed.) G. P. Oey. (Data Paper No. 44). Ithaca, NY: Southeast Asia Program, Department of Far Eastern Studies, Cornell University. <http://seapdatapapers.library.cornell.edu/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=seap;idno=seap044>  
Translation of a Chinese chronicle regarding the history, geography, and peoples of Yunnan, written around 863 AD. Cited in R. Morse & B. Morse 1966:196. Some of the tribes listed as living around the Great Snow Mountains and the Great Marshland may have been the Rawang. See p. 62 for the names of six of the tribes: "Chin-ch'ih (Gold Teeth), Ch'i-ch'ih (Lacquered Teeth), Hsiu-chiao (Tattooed Legs),

Hsiu-mien (Tattooed Face), Tiao-t'i (Engraved Forehead), Sêng-ch'i, etc. -- over ten tribes altogether." See also p.60 for the "Snowy Mountains" dividing from Tibet. See pp. 17-18 for a description of the Gaoligongshan ridge west of the Nujiang, and the route over it. For Luce's interpretation of the geography and ethnic classifications, see pp. 117-118 for a map and a table of names. For an alternate translation (still in progress) see: [https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Translation:Manshu/Chapter\\_2](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Translation:Manshu/Chapter_2) (ch.2.3)

Ma Thaug. 1954. British interest in trans-Burma trade routes to China, 1826-1876. London: University of London PhD dissertation in history.

Mackenzie, Alexander. 1884. *History of the relations of the government with the hills tribes of the North Eastern Frontier of Bengal*. Calcutta: Home Department Press.  
<http://dspace.wbpublibnet.gov.in:8080/jspui/handle/10689/24314>

Contains extracts from the 1881 census report, with populations and explanations of all the hill tribes in Assam (pp. 537-550). Lists the following Shan peoples connected with the Khamtis as lower classes: Kamjang, Aitonia, Pani Nora, and Phakial. The first three had been tribes of the Ahoms, and had transferred their allegiance to the Nora or Shan ruler in the Putao area. Thus, Pani Nora means simply "little/inferior Nora". The Phakial are more recent Buddhist settlers. They are all called Khamtis in the 1881 census. The Khamti can take wives from them, but they can't take Khamti wives. (p.540) Lists Khamti clans around Sadiya (p. 541). Regarding migration history, says that Khamtis first started to come into Sadiya in the mid-1700s after the kingdom of Pong was broken up by the Burmese. They led an uprising in 1839, which was quelled by the British. There was a fresh immigration of Khamtis to Sadiya from Bor Khamti (Putao) in 1850 (p.540).

McCosh, J. 1836. Account of the mountain tribes on the extreme N.E. Frontier of Bengal. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* 5(52). 193–208. <http://pahar.in/mountains/1836-mountain-tribes-on-n-e-frontier-of-bengal-by-mccosh-from-jasbv5-s-pdf/>

A paper describing the tribes of NE India, read at the meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 4 November, 1835. Compiled from manuscripts from Francis Jenkins and other British officials in Assam. Describes the origins of Sadiya Khamtis (p.197), and reports Munglung immigrants coming to Sadiya (p.199; cf. Bridgman 1836).

Meyer, Sir William Stevenson, Sir Richard Burn, James Sutherland Cotton & Sir Herbert Hope Risley (eds.). 1908. Hkamti Long. *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.  
[http://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/gazetteer/pager.html?objectid=DS405.1.I34\\_V13\\_162.gif](http://dsal.uchicago.edu/reference/gazetteer/pager.html?objectid=DS405.1.I34_V13_162.gif)

A short introduction to Hkamti Long (the Putao plain), which was then a collection of Shan principalities but rapidly being populated by Kachin and other peoples.

Mitchell, St. J.F. 1883. *Report (topographical, political, and military) on the North-East Frontier of India. Confidential*. Calcutta. (Reprinted 1973.)

Lists and describes Khamti and Singpho villages in Assam (pp. 131-135). Has this account of Nungish peoples and their neighbors: "The mountains inhabited by the Tartar Lamas, called Mungfan by the Chinese, and Khamangs by the Khamtis, is the eastern boundary [of Bor Khamti]... The Singphos have for many years been engaged in hostilities with the Khamtis, and though some Singpho villages are only eight marches distant there is little intercourse. The Mungfans possess the territory north of Li-Kyang-lufu, between the rivers Kincha Kyang and Yulyangho. This country was ceded to them by a Manchu king of Yunnan. They supply the Khamtis with iron and silver, salt and swords. These people speak a language strongly resembling Singpho. Their country is to the east of the Irrawaddy. From all we have been able to learn there have for years past been constant struggles between two parties of the people, and they have both at times appealed to us for assistance. In 1837 200 Khamtis came into Sadiya asking for land in our territory, and said that if their request was granted 5,000 more would follow, but as we had good reason to suspect the loyalty of the Khamtis at this time their request was refused. The Burmese have made no effort to collect revenue since the year 1835."

Morse, Eugene. 1974a. *Exodus to a hidden valley*. New York: Reader's Digest Press, distributed by E.P. Dutton. <https://archive.org/services/borrow/exodustohiddenva00mors>

The story of the Morse family, American missionaries who worked with the Lisu and Rawang. Some background, and then the story of their flight in December 1965 from Putao to a valley on the Indian border with around 5000 Lisu and others, comprising about a quarter of the population of Putao. During this time, Robert worked on the Rawang Bible translation. His house was burned down twice, once in July 1965, and once in April 1969. These destroyed many manuscripts, which may account for why there hasn't been more Rawang texts published from them.

Morse, Eugene. 1974b. Home to hidden valley. *Reader's Digest* (February 1974). 224–253.

A condensed version of E. Morse 1974a.

Morse, Gertrude. 1998. *The dogs may bark but the caravan moves on*. (Ed.) Helen M. Morse. Joplin, MO: College Press and North Burma Christian Mission.

A prequel to E. Morse 1974a. A first-hand account of the Morse family's work in Yunnan and Kachin State from 1921 to 1965, by the wife of J. Russell Morse. Contains a map of the Salween (Nu) river valley with Lisu village names on p. 428.

Morse, J. Russell. 1943. Soldiers of the cross in 1943. (Letter dated 19 November, 1943).

Letter from an American missionary to friends in the US, sent from Pugeleh, Gongshan County, Yunnan, in the upper Salween valley. Mentions his sons Robert and LaVerne starting to learn the Lutze language. This and similar letters and reports from the Morses are available on Scribd (<https://www.scribd.com/themissionsnetwork>), and in the archives of the *Restoration Herald* ([http://thecra.org/restoration\\_herald](http://thecra.org/restoration_herald)).

Morse, Nangsar Sarip. 1994. Many of them believed. In Doug Jr. Priest (ed.), *The gospel unhindered: Modern missions and the book of Acts*, 119–130. Pasadena, CA: William Carey Library.

An account of the group conversion of Rawang people to Christianity following an earthquake in 1950, and the growth and challenges of the Rawang church as compared to the Berean church in the New Testament book of Acts. The author is Rawang, and is married to Joni Morse, Robert's son.

Moscotti, Albert D. 1977. *Burma's constitution and elections of 1974: a source book*. (Research Notes and Discussions 5). Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

[http://books.google.co.th/books?id=PhU85IrD8LAC&lpg=PA159&ots=Fs\\_1Oic4bf&dq=rakwi%20tang&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q=rakwi%20tang&f=false](http://books.google.co.th/books?id=PhU85IrD8LAC&lpg=PA159&ots=Fs_1Oic4bf&dq=rakwi%20tang&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q=rakwi%20tang&f=false)

Lists the members of parliament for Kachin State in 1974. Representing Nawnngmon is U Dingra Tang, and representing Putao is U Rakwi Phone [Pung], both Rawang.

Neufville, J.B. 1828. On the geography and population of Assam. *Asiatic Researches* 16. 331–352.

<http://pahar.in/mountains/1828-asiatic-researches-vol-16-s-pdf/>

Includes descriptions of the Khamti (Shan) and Singpho living near Sadiya, some Singpho origin stories, and various rivers and routes, including a route into Bor Khamti (Putao).

Orleans, P. H. (d'). 1898b. *From Tonkin to India by the sources of the Irawadi, January '95-January '96*. London: Methuen. <http://seasiavisions.library.cornell.edu/catalog/sea:054>

English translation of Orleans 1898a (originally written in French). A memoir of Prince Henri's travels from Vietnam to India, including crossing the northern Mekong and Salween, going over toward Sadiya. Includes many 99-item wordlists, including four Nungish dialects, in the appendix, as well as a page of example sentences in Loutze.

Peal, S. E. 1883. Notes of a trip up the Dihing basin to Dapha Pani. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* 52. 7–53. <http://pahar.in/mountains/1883-journal-asiatic-society-of-bengal-vol-52-part-2-s-pdf/>

Describes the area to the west of the Rawang area, over into NE India. Includes 7 pp. of maps and drawings before the main article. Kunung vocabulary at the end (129 lexical items). According to p.50, it was collected from Kunungs and men who had come over from "Mung Kamti", at Bor Phakial, the Kamti village above Makum, near Bisa. According to the map, this places the village way east on the Dihing river in Assam, south of Sadia (Sadiya). According to p.12, these were a party of Kamti Shan and Kunungs, who had traveled over from "Mung Kamti on the Mlikha (Mali Hka), "to see the wonderful country where all their daos [iron knives] went to." Bor Phakial was "the headquarters of a small colony of Buddhist Shans in Asam" (p.12).

Pemberton, R. Boileau. 1835. *Report on the eastern frontier of British India, with an appendix, and maps*. Calcutta: Government of India and the Baptist Mission Press.  
<https://archive.org/details/ReportOnEasternFrontierOfBritishIndia>

A report on the frontiers of India, including summaries from a Shan historical chronicle found in Manipur. Cited by Morse (1962) and Elias (1876), and alluded to by Shakespear (1914). According to Elias (1876), the chronicle is set about 500 years too early, and erroneously sets the Mongmaorong (Pong) kingdom as being in Mogaung, rather than in the Mao kingdom near modern-day Ruili town in Dehong prefecture, Yunnan. Elias thinks that that chronicle represents an attempt of the Manipur Shan to reinterpret the common Shan history to be centered around their present location. See the beginning of the summary of chronicle on pp.108-112.

Pemberton, R. Boileau. 1837. Abstract of the journal of a route travelled by Capt. S. F. Hannay, of the 40th Regiment Native Infantry, from the capital of Ava to the amber mines of the Húkong valley on the south-east frontier of Assam. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* 6(64). 245–278.  
<http://pahar.in/mountains/1837-journal-asiatic-society-of-bengal-vol-6-part-1-s-pdf/>

Summary of the travel journal of an army officer who traveled from the capital of Burma to the Hukong valley in 1835-1836. Gives second-hand information about the Putao area. Includes a map before the first page, showing Mong Lung (Putao) and Nogmoon villages. Mentions Khunungs who live in the mountains to the north and east of the Khantis (Shan), and provide them silver and iron.

Phillimore, R.H. (ed.). 1954. *Historical records of Survey of India, volume 3: 1815 to 1830*. Dehra Dun (U.P.), India: Survey of India.  
[http://himalaya.socanth.cam.ac.uk/collections/rarebooks/downloads/HRSA\\_03.pdf](http://himalaya.socanth.cam.ac.uk/collections/rarebooks/downloads/HRSA_03.pdf)

Summary of colonial survey records. Includes a map and excerpts from Wilcox and Burlton's diaries to document their 1826-1827 trip to the source of the Irrawaddy and Putao (then called Khamti Long, short for the two towns of Mong Khamti and Mong Long). Actually, they went as far as Mansee, and then were not allowed to go to Mong Khamti because the Shan were then at war with the Burmese, but they were allowed to go on to see the Irrawaddy. The map also shows Nokmong (pp.60-64).

Popper, Paul. 1948. Cane bridges of Asia. *National Geographic Magazine* 44(2). 243–250.

A selection of photos and captions about cane bridges across rivers in Asia. Includes Nung bridges from Northern Burma and China, and Abor bridges in NE India.

Pritchard, B. E. A. 1914. A journey from Myitkyina to Sadiya via the N'mai Kha and Hkamti Long. *Geographical Journal* 43(5). 521–535. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1778300>

Rockhill, W. W. 1891. *The land of the Lamas. Notes of a journey through China, Mongolia and Tibet*. New York: Century Company. <http://pahar.in/mountains/1891-the-land-of-the-lamas-by-ww-rockhill-s-pdf/>

- Rockhill, W. W. 1894. *Diary of a journey through Mongolia and Tibet (1891-1892)*. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institute. <http://pahar.in/mountains/1894-diary-of-a-journey-through-mongolia-and-tibet-by-ww-rockhill-s-pdf/>
- Rock, Joseph F. 1925. The land of the Yellow Lama: National Geographic Society explorer visits the strange kingdom of Muli, beyond the Likiang snow range of Yünnan Province, China. *National Geographic Magazine* 47(4). 447–491.
- "Legendary writer and photographer Joseph F. Rock brings a little-known corner of China to light, enjoying an audience with the region's ruler and observing the religious ceremonies of the lamas."
- Rock, Joseph F. 1926. Through the great river trenches of Asia: National Geographic Society explorer follows the Yangtze, Mekong, and Salwin through mighty gorges, some of whose canyon walls tower to a height of more than two miles. *National Geographic Magazine* 50(2). 133–186.
- "Joseph Rock realizes his goal to bring home to America in pictures the sheer rock faces and churning waters of China's famous river gorges and the lifestyles of those who live along them."
- Rock, Joseph F. 1947. *The ancient Naxhi Kingdom of southwest China*. 2 vols. (Harvard-Yenching Institute Monograph Series 8 & 9). Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Describes the Ch'iu-tzu (Dulong) on pp. 338-339, and the Nu(-tzu)/Lu(-tzu)/A-nu on pp. 187, 330-334.
- Rose, Archibald. 1909. The reaches of the Upper Salween. *Geographical Journal* 34. 608–613. <http://pahar.in/mountains/1909-geographical-journal-vol-34-asia-part-s-pdf/>
- Rose, Archibald. 1912. Chinese frontiers of India. *Geographical Journal* 39(3). 193–218. <http://pahar.in/mountains/1912-geographical-journal-vol-39-asia-part-s-pdf/>
- A report on the border situation between China and the British empire in India and Burma. Describes a journey up and down the rivers in Kachin State and the kinds of people living there. Speculates on the future of China and the frontier, especially concerning Tibet. The author was the British Consul in Têng-yüeh, Yunnan province, China. Mentions two Nungish groups: Kiu-Tzu or Khunnongs near the Hkamti, and Chenungs between the upper Nmai Hka and the Salween (p.208). (See Shakespear 1914:178 for another mention of Chenungs.) (For discussion and response, see Younghusband, White, & White 1912.)
- Roux, Émile. 1999. *Searching for the sources of the Irrawaddy: with Prince Henri D'Orleans from Hanoi to Calcutta overland (1895-1896)*. (Trans.) Walter E.J. Tips. Bangkok: White Lotus.
- English translation of Roux 1897.
- Royal Geographical Society (Great Britain) (ed.). 1856. Assam. *A Gazetteer of the World: or Dictionary of Geographical Knowledge*. Edinburgh, London, and Dublin: A. Fullarton & Co. <https://books.google.com.au/books?id=grENAAAQAAJ&vq=assam&pg=PA392#v=onepage&q&f=false>
- Mention of Chinese trade among the Singpho and Shan, in Mung-Kum (Putao) and Sadiya. Silver wrought by the Khanung is a valuable trade item (p.394).
- Ryder, C.H.D. 1922. *Survey of India. General Report. 1920-21. From 1st October 1920. To 30th September 1921*. Calcutta: Survey of India. <http://pahar.in>
- Contains a report of the mapping survey in Putao: "This party surveyed an area of 3,843 square miles on the half-inch scale in the Putao district, in the unadministered territory of the Hukawng valley adjoining the Myitkyinā district of Upper Burma and in the tribal territory, locally known as 'The Triangle', between the Mali Hka and N'mai Hka branches of the Irrawaddy. It also triangulated 3,594 square miles in advance for topographical surveys on the half-inch scale, in unadministered territory

adjoining the Myitkyinā and Upper Chindwin districts. The area surveyed in the Putao district consisted of a broken mass of hills covered with dense jungle, extending from the N'mai Hka at an altitude of 2,000 feet to the Irrawaddy-Salween divide, at an average altitude of 12,000 feet, with peaks rising to nearly 14,000 feet. Almost the whole area in the Hukawng valley was covered with dense jungle and comprised a level plain crossed by numerous big streams and bounded on the north and east by high hill ranges rising in places to 11,000 feet" (pp. 14-15).

Sandeman, J. E. 1882. The river Irrawadi and its sources. *Proceedings of the Royal Geographic Society* 4. 257–273. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1800221>; <http://pahar.in/mountains/1882-proceedings-of-royal-geographical-society-vol-4-new-series-s-pdf/>

Santasombat, Yos. 2008. *Lak Chang: a reconstruction of Tai identity in Daikong*. reprint. Canberra: ANU E Press.  
[https://books.google.co.th/books?id=8aRbbQ1KVSsC&lpg=PA3&ots=Mh\\_b7JFVpB&dq=manipur%20shan%20chronicle&pg=PR4#v=onepage&q=manipur%20shan%20chronicle&f=false](https://books.google.co.th/books?id=8aRbbQ1KVSsC&lpg=PA3&ots=Mh_b7JFVpB&dq=manipur%20shan%20chronicle&pg=PR4#v=onepage&q=manipur%20shan%20chronicle&f=false)

An ethnographic study of Tai people in Yunnan, China. Contains a summary of previous studies on Shan history at the beginning. Originally published in 2001 by Pandanus Books.

Scott, J. George (ed.). 1900. *Gazetteer of Upper Burma and the Shan States*. Vol. 1–1. Rangoon: Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma. [http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs07/Scott\\_1-1-red.pdf](http://www.burmalibrary.org/docs07/Scott_1-1-red.pdf)

Quotes Hannay on the location of the Chingpaw (Jingpho) tribes. Mentions that the Khumongs live to the north of them, and are closely allied with them (p.331).

Selection of Papers. 1978. *Hill tracts between Assam and Burma: selection of papers (reprint of 1873, Selection of papers regardin the hill tracts between Assam and Burmah and on the Upper Brahmaputra. Bengal Secretariat Press.)*. Delhi: Vivek Publishing Company.

Reprint of a resource recommended by E. R. Leach (1954) as a good source of historical documents.

Shakespear, L. W. 1914. *History of Upper Assam, Upper Burmah, and North-Eastern Frontier*. London: Macmillan. <http://pahar.in/mountains/1914-history-of-upper-assam-upper-burmah-and-northern-frontier-by-shakespear-s-pdf/>

Divides the Kachins into northern "Khākus" between the Mali-kha and Nmai-kha rivers above the Confluence (in the Triangle region), and the southern "Ching-paw", who migrated furthest from the ancestral home in the mountains of north-east Tibet (p.172). Describes the Khunongs as a cognate tribe of the Kachins, living north of them, between Hkamti Long and the Salween river. The Khunongs pay tribute to the Hkamtis and are also subject to the Khenungs to the north. They produce beeswax, gold, and silver. Historically they may have helped form the Pong (Mogoung) kingdom, and there is a close relationship between them and the Mishmis. Their language resembles Singpho (p.177-178). Three maps at the end of the book.

Shen Che & Lu Xiaoya. 1989. *Life among the minority nationalities of northwest Yunnan*. (Trans.) Huang WeiWei. Beijing: Foreign Language Press.

Cited in Sarep 1995:2: "It is reported that the Drungs are living in the Drung river valley in Gongshan County and the Nus are living in Gongshan, Fugong, Bijiang, Lanping and Weixi counties in the Nu River valley (Shen Che: 1989)."

Sun Hongkai. 1987. A brief account of my research work [with an appended bibliography]. (Trans.) James A. Matisoff. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 10(1). 117–125.  
<http://stedt.berkeley.edu/pdf/JAM/sun1987brief.pdf>

A personal account from Sun, who made a number of field trips to study Dulong and Anong from the 1960s onward.

Sun Hongkai. 1992. On nationality and the recognition of Tibeto-Burman languages. (Trans.) Randy J. LaPolla. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 15(2). 1–19.

<http://sealang.net/sala/archives/pdf8/sun1992nationality.pdf>

Notes on minority languages of China, their political and genetic history, and the challenges of sociolinguistic fieldwork. Includes a proposed genetic subgrouping at the end.

Survey of India. 1936. *Highlands of Tibet and surrounding regions*. Dehra Dūn: Survey of India.

Tandy, E.A. 1922. *Survey of India General Report 1924 to 1925*. Calcutta: Survey of India.

<http://pahar.in>

Contains a report on the mapping survey of the Triangle area: "This party surveyed an area of 239 square miles on the half-inch scale in the tribal area between the Mali Hka, and Nmai Hka branches of the Irrawady, known as 'The Triangle,'... The country surveyed... consists of steep jungle covered hills... The population is sparse in the hills, where communication is by paths" (pp. 36-37). Names of the survey officers are given on p. 36.

Teichman, Eric. 1922a. Journeys through Kham (eastern Tibet). *Geographical Journal* 59(1). 1–19.

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/1781853>; <http://pahar.in/mountains/1922-geographical-journal-vol-59-asia-part-s-pdf/>

Teichman, Eric. 1922b. *Travels of a Consular officer in Eastern Tibet, Together with a history of the relations between China, Tibet and India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

<http://pahar.in/mountains/1922-travels-of-a-consular-officer-in-eastern-tibet-by-teichman-s-pdf/>

Theraphan L. Thongkum. 1985. Minority languages of Thailand. Paper presented at the Regional Workshop on Ethnic Minorities in Buddhist Polities: Burma, Srilanka and Thailand, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, 25-28 June, 1985.

"Therapan (1985:6) listed the Rawang language under the minority languages of Thailand and mentioned that a few Rawangs are living in the Chiangmai and Chiangrai provinces of Thailand." (Sarep 1995:2)

US Department of State, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs. 1976. *Cable:*

*1976RANGOO03522\_b Joint WeekA #41, October 13-19, 1976*. Yangon: US Department of State. [http://www.wikileaks.org/plusd/cables/1976RANGOO03522\\_b.html](http://www.wikileaks.org/plusd/cables/1976RANGOO03522_b.html)

Reports that the Myanmar government had printed 10,000 copies of the Rawang hymnal for the Rawang Literature Committee. In the past, they had been printed in the U.S., but the government had stopped shipments. After Kachin leaders denounced this action, the government decided to print them themselves.

Ward, Francis (Frank) Kingdon. 1912. Through the Lutz country to Menkong. *Geographical Journal* 39. 582–592. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1778196>; <http://pahar.in/mountains/1912-geographical-journal-vol-39-asia-part-s-pdf/>

Ward, Francis (Frank) Kingdon. 1913. *The land of the blue poppy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. <http://pahar.in/mountains/1913-land-of-the-blue-poppy-by-kingdon-ward-s-pdf/>

Ward, Francis (Frank) Kingdon. 1921. *In farthest Burma*. London: Seeley, Service & Co Ltd.

<http://pahar.in/mountains/1921-in-farthest-burma-by-kingdon-ward-s-pdf/>

Account of travels in northern Burma. Table of ethnonyms for Kachin, Maru, Lashi, Lisu, Shan, and Nung (pp.294-295), which was later supplemented in R. Morse 1962:16. Says that Buddhism was

introduced to the Shans of the Hukong valley and the Hkamti plain by a Buddhist priest from Burma around 1860 (p.236). References to Nungs on pp.41, 240, 243, 247, 262, 268. References to Naingvaws on pp.150, 157, 185. According to Ward, Naingvaw is the name for the northern Maru (Lawngvaw) on the Nmai Hka, but according to Morse 1962:16, it is the Maru name for Nung.

Ward, Francis (Frank) Kingdon. 1923a. From the Yangtze to the Irrawaddy. *Geographical Journal* 62(1). 6–20. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1780906>; <http://pahar.in/mountains/1923-geographical-journal-vol-62-asia-part-s-pdf/>

(See Davies & Prain 1923 for response and discussion.)

Ward, Francis (Frank) Kingdon. 1923b. *The mystery rivers of Tibet*. London: Seeley, Service & Co Ltd. <http://pahar.in/mountains/1923-mystery-rivers-of-tibet-by-kingdon-ward-s-pdf/>

Ward, Francis (Frank) Kingdon. 1924a. *From China to Hkampti Long*. London: Edward Arnold & Co.

Ward, Francis (Frank) Kingdon. 1924b. Yunnan and eastern Tibet. *Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society* 11(2). 124–135. <http://pahar.in/mountains/1924-journal-of-the-central-asian-society-vol-11-s-pdf/>

Transcript of a lecture for a geographical society.

Ward, Francis (Frank) Kingdon. 1933. A naturalist's journey to the sources of the Irrawaddy. *Himalayan Journal* 5. 46–57. <http://pahar.in/mountains/1933-himalayan-journal-vol-5-s-pdf/>

Contains a map of the sources of the Irrawaddy (p.48). Mentions Daru coolies (pp.49-50). They are also called Taron or Tellu. Very few of them, and possibly connected with the Mishmi. Oppressed by everyone except for the British. The furthest-north village in Burma are Tibetan, not Daru: Tahawndam (the last village in Burma, in the Adung valley above the Seinghku confluence) is mostly Tibetan culture, with some Daru (pp.50-51). The village itself is Tibetan, with three families. The whole valley there had about 500 people. The people of the Adung valley trade with Tibetan villages, not with the Tamai valley or Fort Hertz (Putao). (Compare Klieger 2003, "Along the Salt Road".) Wild Tarons (Darus) mentioned (p.54). Not many of them living free in the area, but a number of them are slaves in Tibetan villages.

Ward, Francis (Frank) Kingdon. 1934. *A plant hunter in Tibet*. London: Jonathan Cape. <http://pahar.in/mountains/1934-a-plant-hunter-in-tibet-by-kingdon-ward-s-pdf/>

Ward, Francis (Frank) Kingdon. 1948. Burma's icy mountains. *Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society* 35(1). 9–17. <http://pahar.in/mountains/1948-journal-of-the-royal-central-asian-society-vol-35-s-pdf/>

Transcript of a lecture for a geographical society. Ward 1949 takes the same title.

Ward, Francis (Frank) Kingdon. 1949. *Burma's icy mountains*. London: Jonathan Cape.

Ward, Francis (Frank) Kingdon. 1973. *The land of the blue poppy*. 2nd edn. Paris: éditions Minerva.

Ward, Francis (Frank) Kingdon. 1986. *The mystery rivers of Tibet*. reprint. (Plant Hunters). London: Cadogan Books.

Wilcox, R. 1832. Memoir of a survey of Asam and the surrounding countries, executed in 1825-6-7-8. *Asiatic Researches* 17. 314–469. <http://pahar.in/mountains/1832-asiatic-researches-vol-17-s-pdf/>

Mention of a deserted Mishmi village on Burma side of Phungan pass (p.429); description of the Muluk tribe and their history (pp.431-432); recent wars in the Khamti area (p.435); intertribe situation according to the Khamti (Shan) (p.436); language situation among the Muluk, Khapok, Khanung, Khalang,

Nogmun, Singfo, and Khamti (p.442); information on the Nmai Hka (p.443); Khanung blacksmithing (p.444); Khamti history (pp.441-442).

Young, E. C. 1907. A journey from Yunnan to Assam. *Geographical Journal* 30. 152–180.  
<http://pahar.in/mountains/1907-geographical-journal-vol-30-s-pdf/>

Younghusband, Francis, Herbert Thirkell White & Claude White. 1912. Chinese frontiers of India: Discussion. *Geographical Journal* 39(3). 218–223. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1778434>;  
<http://pahar.in/mountains/1912-geographical-journal-vol-39-asia-part-s-pdf/>

A discussion of Rose 1912.

## 2. Burmese

Anon. n.d. *Kachin -- Myanmar -- Rawang [Learning Kachin and Rawang languages using Burmese]*. (Tayinta Saka Sasin [Series: Booklets on Minority Languages]). Located in Payap Linguistics Institute archives, Kachin folder.

Burmese-language handbook for government soldiers working in Kachin State, written sometime between 1960-1980. Preface: "The soldiers working in the northeast part of Myanmar have relationships with local people and also work for the government. This little book is useful for soldiers, for communicating with the local people of each ethnic group and building relationships and gaining their trust. In it, the minority languages are written down with the Burmese language and writing system. Instructions for correct pronunciation are given for each subject, for pronouncing the minority languages as accurately as possible. By studying, listening, and speaking in this way, you can become an expert in these languages."

Rawang sape nhi? yinkyé mhu? komati & Rawang tamaing pyu?su?ye aphwe? [Rawang Literature & Culture Committee & Rawang History Compilation Group]. 2001. *Rvwang mebvñ mvshól*. Rawang tamain nhi? yoya yinkyé mhu? dalei? thuñsan mya [Rawang history, culture, and customs]. Putao: Rawang sape nhi? yinkyé mhu? komati [Rawang Literature & Culture Committee].

Burmese-language history of the Rawang people with cultural notes, maps and photos, written by a committee of Rawang leaders. A Rawang-language version is currently being prepared.

Yin Nwe? Pa. n.d. *Khagabo khayite [Kagabu (mountain) traveler]*. (Yin Nwe? Pa Sittakhun Aphwe? Kaunsaun I? Necha Kotwe? Khayisin Mya [Series: Travel Experiences of a Military Group Led by Yin Nweq Pa]). Yangon: Nandewi Sape [Nandewi Literature].

A travel account of a Burmese military leader who went through northern Kachin State near Kagabu Razi, the highest mountain in Myanmar, and encountered Rawang, Jingpho, Lisu, Shan, and other ethnic groups. Contains descriptions of the landscape and the culture of the various peoples.

## 3. Chinese

### 3.1. Linguistic descriptions

Cui Xia 崔霞. 2009. *Dulongyu xishu bijiao yanjiu 《独龙语系属比较研究》* [A comparative study of Dulong]. Beijing: Zhongyang Minzu Daxue [中央民族大学] [Central Minzu University] PhD dissertation.

Compares 1,067 words (plus morphosyntactic features) in Dulong with Tibetan, Zaiwa, Hani, Jingpho, and Pumi, concluding that Dulong deserves its own branch of Tibeto-Burman. The dissertation advisor was Dai Qingxia.

Dai Qingxia 戴庆厦 & Cui Xia 崔霞. 2009. *Cong Zangmianyu yufa yanbian cengci kan Dulongyu he Jingpoyu qinyuan guanxi de yuanjin 从藏缅语语法演变层次看独龙语和景颇语亲缘关系的远近* [The genetic distance between Dulong and Jingpo from the perspective of grammatical

- evolution of the Tibeto-Burman languages]. *Zhongyang Minzu Daxue Xuebao (Zhaxue shehui kexue ban)* 《中央民族大学学报(哲学社会科学版)》 [*Journal of the Central Minzu University (Philosophy and Social Sciences edition)*] 2009(3). 132–139.
- Dai Qingxia 戴庆厦, Huang Bufan 黄布凡, Fu Ailan 傅爱兰, Renzengwangmu 仁增旺姆 & Liu Juhuang 刘菊黄 (eds.). 1991. *Zangmianyu shiwu zhong* 《藏缅语十五种》 [*Fifteen Tibeto-Burman languages*]. Beijing 北京: Yanshan Chubanshe 燕山出版社.
- Dai Qingxia 戴庆厦 & Liu Juhuang 刘菊黄. 1986. Dulongyu Muliwang hua de chang duan yuanyin 独龙语木力王话的长短元音 [The long and short vowels of the Muliwang dialect of Dulong]. *Zhongyang Minzu Xueyuan Xuebao* 《中央民族学院学报》 1986(3).
- Dai Qingxia 戴庆厦 & Liu Juhuang 刘菊黄. 1987. Dulongyu de ruohua yinjie 独龙语的弱化音节 [The weakened syllables of the Dulong language]. *Yunnan Minzu Daxue Xuebao: Zhaxue shehui kexue ban* 《云南民族大学学报: 哲学社会科学版》 [*Journal of the Yunnan University for Nationalities: Philosophy and Social Sciences*] 1987(1). 87–92.
- Dai Qingxia 戴庆厦 & Liu Juhuang 刘菊黄. 1990a. Dulongyu de ruohua yinjie 独龙语的弱化音节 [The weakened syllables of the Dulong language]. *Zang-Mian yu zu yuyan yanjiu* 《藏缅语族语言研究》 [*Research on Tibeto-Burman languages*], 323–336. Kunming: Yunnan Minzu Chubanshe.
- Dai Qingxia 戴庆厦 & Liu Juhuang 刘菊黄. 1990b. Dulongyu Muliwang hua de chang duan yuanyin 独龙语木力王话的长短元音 [The long and short vowels of the Muliwang dialect of Dulong]. *Zang-Mian yu zu yuyan yanjiu* 《藏缅语族语言研究》 [*Research on Tibeto-Burman languages*], 293–322. Kunming: Yunnan Minzu Chubanshe.
- Duo Ji 多吉 & Sun Hongkai 孙宏开. 2009. Dulongyu de jiben tedian he fangyan tuyu gaikuang 独龙语的基本特点和方言土语概况 [A sketch of the basic characteristics and dialects of the Dulong language]. *Dulongzu shehui lishi gaikuang (er)* 《独龙族社会历史调查(二)》 [*Studies on Dulong society and history, vol. 2*], 160–183. Beijing: Minzu Chubanshe.
- Gives current population figures and some information on Dulong dialects. According to a citation on Wikipedia ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Derung\\_language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Derung_language)), it says the 4<sup>th</sup> Village (Township), that is, southern Dulong River dialect, is very different from that spoken in villages 1-3.
- Fu Ailan 傅爱兰 & Yang Jiangling 杨将领. 1997. Further discussion on Dulong causative verbs 也谈独龙语的使动词. *Zhongguo minzu yuyan luncong (2)* 《中国民族语言论丛(2)》 [*Anthology of writings on the languages of China's nationalities, vol. 2*]. Kunming 昆明: Yunnan Minzu Chubanshe 云南民族出版社.
- LaPolla, Randy J. (Luo Rendi) 罗仁地. 1996. Dulong/Riwangyu Dongci de Fanshen he Zhongjiantai Biaozi 独龙/日旺语动词的反身和中间态标志 [Reflexive and middle marking in Dulong/Rawang]. In Dai Qingxia 戴庆厦, Zeng Siqi, Cheng Yanyan, Ding Shiqing & Fu Ailan 傅爱兰 (eds.), *Collected essays of Chinese minority languages*, 13–34. Beijing: Central Minzu University Press.
- Liu Juhuang 刘菊黄. 1987. Dulongyu dongci yanjiu 《独龙语动词研究》 [Studies on the Dulong verb]. Beijing: Central Minzu University MA thesis.

Excerpts published as Liu 1988a & b.

- Liu Juhuang 刘菊黄. 1988a. Dulongyu dongci yanjiu 独龙语动词研究 [Studies on the Dulong verb]. *Yuyan Yanjiu* 《语言研究》 1988(1). 176–191.
- Liu Juhuang 刘菊黄. 1988b. Dulongyu dongci yufa xingshi de lishi yanbian tansuo 独龙语动词语法形式的历史演变探索 [On the historical development of the grammatical forms of the Dulong verb]. *Zhongyang Minzu Xueyuan Xuebao* 《中央民族学院学报》 1988(2). 63–68.
- Liu Juhuang 刘菊黄. 1989. Dulongyu shengdiao yanjiu 独龙语声调研究 [A study on the tones of the Dulong language]. *Zhongyang Minzu Xueyuan Xuebao* 《中央民族学院学报》 1989(5). 69–71.
- Analyzes tone in southern (4<sup>th</sup> Township, Muliwang village) Dulong. Points out the instability of the tone system, and offers some tone sandhi rules. Compares tones in Dulong and Jingpho, concluding that they must have developed independently, since there is no consistent tone correspondence on cognate words.
- Liu Juhuang 刘菊黄. 1991. Dulongyu 独龙语 [Dulong language]. In Dai Qingxia 戴庆厦, Huang Bufan 黄布凡, Fu Ailan 傅爱兰, Renzengwangmu 仁增旺姆 & Liu Juhuang 刘菊黄 (eds.), *Zang-Mianyu shiwu zhong* 《藏缅语十五种》 [*Fifteen Tibeto-Burman languages*], 198–222. Beijing: Yanshan Chubanshe.
- Liu Juhuang 刘菊黄. 1994. 独龙语等部分藏缅语动词人称前加成分的来源探索 [An exploration into the origins of person-marking preverbal elements in Dulong and other Tibeto-Burman languages]. *Yuyan Yanjiu* 《语言研究》 1994(2).
- Li Xiaoqin 李晓琴. 2008. Jingpoyu yu Dulongyu ciyu chongdie bijiao yanjiu 景颇语与独龙语词语重叠比较研究 [Research on reduplication in Dulong and Jingpo]. *Qinghai shi zhuan xuebao (jiaoyu kexue)* 《海师专学报 (教育科学)》 [*Journal of Qinghai Junior Teachers' College (Education Science)*] 2008(3). 26–28.
- Luo Changpei 罗常培 (=Lo Ch'ang-P'ei). 1952 [1942]. Gongshan Qiuyu chutan 贡山俅语初探 [A preliminary investigation of the Qiu language of Gongshan]. *Guoxue Jikan* 《国学季刊》 [*National Studies Quarterly*] 7(3). (According to Matisoff in Benedict 1972:8, first published in Chinese as Luo Changpei. 1942. *A preliminary report of the Trung language of Gongshan*. Kunming, Yunnan.)
- An expanded Chinese version of Lo 1945. See also Luo Shenyi 2009 and Zhengzhang Shangfang 2012. Reprinted in Luo 1999.
- Luo Changpei 罗常培. 1999. *The collected linguistic works of Luo Changpei, vol. 4* 《罗常培文集 (第4卷)》 *Luo Changpei wenji (di si juan)*. (Ed.) Luo Changpei Wenji Bianweihui. Jinan: Shandong Jiaoyu Chubanshe.
- Contains a report on Gongshan Qiu (Dulong River Dulong) (pp. 1-75) and a report on Gongshan Nu (Nujiang Dulong) (pp. 77-104), including phonetics, vocabulary, grammar, dialogue sentences, and one Qiu text on the customs of the Qiu River area. The Qiu report was published in 1942 and again in 1952. The wordlist in the Nu report is incomplete, as part of it was lost. The reports were edited by Sun Hongkai and Li Zhaoxiang. Phonetic tones are marked for both Qiu and Nu, but glottal-stop coda is only marked for Nu, not for Qiu.

Luo Shenyi 罗慎仪. 2009. Xie zai “Luo Changpei Wenji” (shi juan) chuban shi 写在《罗常培文集》(十卷)出版时 [Written during the publishing of the “Luo Changpei Collection” (10 volumes)]. *Zhongguo Yuwen* 《中国语文》 [*China's Language and Literature*] 2009(4). 314–321.

Includes background information on Luo Changpei (Lo Ch'ang-P'ei) and his thoughts on the subgrouping of Dulong in Tibeto-Burman. Originally written for a published compilation of Luo's works.

Mei Guang 梅廣 (=Mei Kuang). 1996. Dulongyu de juweici yanjiu 獨龍語的句尾詞研究 [A study of the final particles in Dulong]. *Yuyan Yanjiu* 《语言研究》 [*Studies in Language and Linguistics*] 1996(1). 151–175.

Deals with mood, tense/aspect, and direction/distance, in northern (1<sup>st</sup> Township) Dulong. Begins with a literature review of Sun 1982 and Liu 1987. Mood is divided into declarative, interrogative, imperative, and consultative; tense/aspect is divided into anterior/past and perfective. All examples, including those from Sun and Liu, are converted into an IPA transcription similar to LaPolla 2001 (Dulong texts), and the middle voice construction is referenced without citing LaPolla 1996. Mei's own data seems to be from elicitation. The only copy available on the Chinese journal databases is missing the last ten pages, and the IPA in the example sentences is garbled, but still mostly decipherable.

Mei Guang 梅廣 (=Mei Kuang). 1998. *Anong nuyu de quxiang, qingtai, he dongmao tixi* 《阿依怒语的趋向、情态、与动貌体系》 [*Direction, modality, and aspect in Anung Nu*]. Unpublished NSC Report. Taipei: National Science Council of Taiwan R.O.C. (Cited in Mei 2002.)

Mei Tsu-Lin 梅祖麟. 2006. Shanggu Hanyu Dulongyu tong yuan sishi ci 上古漢語獨龍語同源四十詞 [Forty cognates in Old Chinese and Trung. In Henry Yunli Chang 張永利, Lillian Mei-chin Huang 黃美金 & Dah-an Ho 何大安 (eds.), *Bai chuan hui hai: Li Rengui Xiansheng qi zhi shou lunwen ji* 《百川匯海：李壬癸先生七秩壽慶論文集》 [*Streams converging into an ocean: festschrift in honor of Professor Paul Jen-kuei Li on his 70th birthday*], 595–605. Taipei: Institute of Linguistics, Academia Sinica.

[http://www.ling.sinica.edu.tw/files/publication/m0024\\_24\\_5170.pdf](http://www.ling.sinica.edu.tw/files/publication/m0024_24_5170.pdf) [abstract]

Sun Hongkai 孙宏开. 1979. Dulongyu gaikuang 独龙语概况 [A summary of Dulong]. *Minzu Yuwen* 《民族语文》 [*Minority Languages of China*] 1979(4). 292–303.

A phonology and grammar sketch of Dulong, based on elicited data from the Longla village, 3<sup>rd</sup> Township (Central Dulongjiang). Apparently the first article Sun published on Dulong following the initial PRC government surveys in the 1950s-60s. Later reprinted as Sun 2007.

Sun Hongkai 孙宏开. 1982. *Dulongyu jianzhi* 《独龙语简志》 [*A sketch of the Dulong language*]. (Guojia minwei minzu wenti wuzhong congshu 国家民委民族问题五种丛书). Beijing: Minzu Chubanshe.

The first book-length description of Dulong. The data is based mainly on questionnaires done in the 1960s-80s by Chinese government linguists. According to LaPolla (p.c.), it has some deficiencies in terms of how the reflexive/middle marker and the low-falling/neutral tone are explained, and in the fact that most of the research was by direct elicitation.

Sun Hongkai 孙宏开. 1986. Tantan Nuzu he Dulongzu shiyong de yuyan 谈谈怒族和独龙族使用的语言 [Language used among the Drung and Nu ethnic groups]. *Minzu yanjiu dongtai* 《民族研究动态》 [*Ethnic Study Dynamics*] 1986(1).

- Sun Hongkai 孙宏开. 1999. Ji Anongyu: Dui yige zhujian shuaiwang yuyan de genzong guan cha 记阿依语——对一个逐渐衰亡语言的跟踪观察 [Recording the Anong language: observations on a language that is gradually dying]. *Zhongguo Yuwen* 《中国语文》 [*Chinese Language*] 1999(5). 352–357.
- Sun Hongkai 孙宏开. 2000. Anongyu gaikuang 阿依语概况 [A brief introduction to the Anong language]. *Minzu Yuwen* 《民族语文》 [*Minority Languages of China*] 2000(4). 68–80.
- Sun Hongkai 孙宏开. 2007. Dulongyu 独龙语 [Dulong]. In Sun Hongkai 孙宏开, Hu Zengyi 胡增益 & Huang Xing 黄行 (eds.), *Zhongguo de yuyan* 《中国的语言》 [*The languages of China*], 567–580. Beijing: Shang Wu Yin Shuguan 商务印书馆 [The Commercial Press]. Slightly updated reprint of Sun 1979. A phonology and grammar sketch of Dulong, based on elicited data from the Longla village, 3rd Township (Central Dulongjiang).
- Sun Hongkai 孙宏开 & Liu Guangkun 刘光坤. 2005. *Anongyu yanjiu* 《阿依语研究》 [*Research on the Anong language*]. (Zhongguo xin faxian yuyan yanjiu congshu 中国新发现语言研究丛书 [Newly Discovered Languages of China series]). Beijing 北京: Minzu Chubanshe 民族出版社. A book-length description of the Anong spoken in China, which has been heavily influenced by Lisu. Published in English as Sun & Liu 2009. Includes three interlinear texts and a wordlist classified by semantic domain.
- Tan Liying 覃丽赢. 2014. Shiyingxing sheng cun zhuangtai xia de Xiaochala Dulongzu yuyan shiyong xianzhuang diaocha 适应性生存状态下的小茶腊独龙族语言使用现状调查 [A survey of adaptability and survival in language use among the Dulong of Xiaochala]. Paper presented at the 47<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics (ICSTLL-47), Yunnan Normal University, Kunming, 17 October, 2014.
- Wang Ling 王玲. 2014. A phonetic experimental study of weakened syllables in the Derung language. (In Chinese.) Paper presented at the 47<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics (ICSTLL-47), Yunnan Normal University, Kunming, 17 October, 2014.
- Wang Lining 王莉宁. 2015. Dulongyu Bapo fangyan de shengdiao 独龙语巴坡方言的声调 [Tone in the Bapo regional dialect of Dulong]. *Minzu Yuwen* 《民族语文》 [*Minority Languages of China*] 2015(1).  
A study of tone in southern (4th Township) Dulong, the same dialect studied in Liu 1989, but from Bapo rather than Muliwang village.
- Wang Xiao 王晓. 2013. Dulongyu, Eyu dongci fangxiangxing fanchou duibi chu tan 独龙语、俄语动词方向性范畴对比初探 [An exploratory comparison of the verbal category of direction in Dulong and Russian]. *Beifang Wenxue (Zhongxunkan)* 《北方文学（中旬刊）》 [*Northern Literature*] 2013(10).
- Yang Jiangling 杨将领. 1999a. Dulongyu dongci quxiang fanchou yanjiu 独龙语动词趋向范畴研究 [Research on the verbal category of direction in Dulong]. *Minzu Yuwen* 《民族语文》 1999(1).
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Discusses attitude or evidentiality in its interaction with tense/aspect (and also mood and modality). Topics include narrative hearsay, sensory evidentials, direct vs. indirect knowledge with past perfective aspect, unwilling/unconscious attitude (with anti-agentive or intransitivizing markers), and experienced/customary/legendary aspect. The author is a native speaker of Dulong, and data is from central Dulong (Kongmu village, 3rd Township).
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Contains short descriptions of a number of languages found in Yunnan, together with descriptions of orthographies and short texts. Anong (pp. 536-543) and Kongmu (Central) Dulong (pp. 616-635) are two of the languages described, and there is one Dulong folktale included. There is also a description of the Dulong romanized orthography (pp. 633-634). Tones are unmarked in the orthography. Also contains a comparative wordlist for 36 languages and dialects of Yunnan including Anong and Dulong, with an advertised 2,136 lexical items (actually 2,004) ordered by semantic domain (pp. 650-1318).

Zangmianyu yuyin he cihui bianxiezu 藏缅语语音和词汇编写组 (=Sun Hongkai et al. (eds.)). 1991. *Zangmianyu yuyin he cihui* 《藏缅语语音和词汇》 [*Tibeto-Burman phonology and lexicon*]. Beijing: Zhongguo Shehui Kexue Chubanshe.

Contains a phonological inventory for Dulong, using data from Longla village, 3rd Township (Central Dulongjiang) (pp. 325-330). Also has a phonological inventory for what Anong ("Fugong Nu"), spoken in Mugujia village, Fugong County, Yunnan, which is said to be different from Gongshan Nu (Nujiang Dulong) and Bijiang Nu (Nusu) (pp. 331-336). These are summarized in English in Namkung 1996, pp. 415-417 for Dulong and pp. 306-308 for Anong. Also contains a master comparative list of 52 Tibeto-Burman languages, including Dulong and Anong, on pp. 364-1379. The Dulong list has 974 items, and the Anong list has 930 items, according to STEDT, where they are presented in English (<http://stedt.berkeley.edu/~stedt/cgi/rootcanal.pl/source/ZMYYC>).

Zhengzhang Shangfang 郑张尚芳. 2012. Du "Gongshan Qiuyu chutan" 读《贡山俅语初探》 [Reading "A preliminary investigation of the Qiu language of Gongshan" (by Luo Changpei)]. *Dongfang Yuyanxue* 《东方语言学》 [*Eastern Linguistics*] 2012(1).

An analysis of Luo 1952/Lo 1945.

### 3.2. Historical-comparative linguistics

Dai Qingxia 戴庆厦. 1990a. *Zangmian yuzu yuyan yanjiu* 《藏缅语族语言研究》 [*Research on Tibeto-Burman languages*]. Kunming: Yunnan minzu chubanshe 云南民族出版社 [Yunnan Minorities Press].

A collection of previously published articles, including some on TB and Dulong.

Dai Qingxia 戴庆厦. 1990b. Zhongguo zangmianyu miaoxie yuyanxue de xianzhuang ji zhanwang 中国藏缅语描写语言学的现状及展望 [The present situation and prospects of the descriptive linguistics of Tibeto-Burman languages in China]. *Zang-Mian yu zu yuyan yanjiu* 《藏缅语族语言研究》 [*Research on Tibeto-Burman languages*], 441-454. Kunming: Yunnan Minzu Chubanshe 云南民族出版社 [Yunnan Minorities Press].

Dai Qingxia 戴庆厦 & Liu Juhuang 刘菊黄. 1988. Zangmian yuzu mouxie yuyan de yinjie dapei lü 藏缅语族某些语言的音节搭配律 [Syllable-pairing rules in certain Tibeto-Burman languages]. *Minzu Yuwen* 《民族语文》 [*Minority Languages of China*] 1988(5). 42-49.

Dai Qingxia 戴庆厦, Liu Juhuang 刘菊黄 & Fu Ailan 傅爱兰. 1989. Guanyu woguo Zangmian yuzu xishu fenlei wenti 关于我国藏缅语族系属分类问题 [On the problem of classifying the Tibeto-Burman languages of China]. *Yunnan Minzu Daxue Xuebao: Zhaxue shehui kexue ban* 《云南民族

族大学学报：哲学社会科学版》 [Journal of the Yunnan University for Nationalities: Philosophy and Social Sciences] 1989(3). 82–92.

Dai Qingxia 戴庆厦, Liu Juhuang 刘菊黄 & Fu Ailan 傅爱兰. 1990. Guanyu woguo zangmian yuzu xi shu fenlei wenti 关于我国藏缅语族系属分类问题 [On the classification of Tibeto-Burman languages]. *Zangmian yu zu yuyan yanjiu* 《藏缅语族语言研究》 [Research on Tibeto-Burman languages], 418–440. Kunming: Yunnan Minzu Chubanshe.

DeLancey, Scott 斯科特·狄兰西 & Liu Juhuang 刘菊黄. 1993a. Yuanshi Zangmianyu dongci de rencheng fanchou 原始藏缅语动词的人称范畴 [The Proto-Tibeto-Burman verbal category of person-marking]. *Shijie Minzu* 《世界民族》 [World Ethnicities] 1993(2). 34–45 and 1993(3). 38–42 (in two parts).

A Chinese translation of DeLancey 1989b, which reconstructs person-marking in PTB. Gives some paradigms for Rawang and Dulong person-marking, based on Barnard 1934, Sun 1983b, and Lo 1945.

Fu Ailan 傅爱兰. 1996. Zangmianyu de /a/ yinjie 藏缅语的a音节 [The /a/ syllable in Tibeto-Burman]. *Minzu Yuwen* 《民族语文》 [Minority Languages of China] 1996(3). 13–21.

Huang Xing 黄行 (ed.). 2000. *Lianheguo jiaokewen zuzhi xiangmu: Shijie yuyan baogao: Zhongguo bufen* 《联合国教科文组织项目 世界语言报告中国部分》 [UNESCO World Languages Report: China]. Beijing: Zhongguo shehui kexue yuan Minzu yanjiusuo 中国社会科学院民族研究所 [Institute of Nationality Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences].

Jing Cheng 竞成. 1988. Hanyu he Zangmianyu de yizhong shifei wenju 汉语和藏缅语的一种是非问句 [One kind of yes-no question in Chinese and Tibeto-Burman]. *Minzu Yuwen* 《民族语文》 [Minority Languages of China] 1988(2). 35–38.

LaPolla, Randy J. (Luo Rendi) 罗仁地. 1988. Dulongyu he Yuanshi Zang-Mianyu bijiao yanjiu (shang) 独龙语和原始藏缅语比较研究 [Dulong and Proto-Tibeto-Burman]. (Ed.) Zhongguo shehui kexueyuan minzu yanjiusuo yuyan shi 中国社会科学院民族研究所语言室. (Trans.) Le Saiyue 乐赛月. *Minzu Yuwen Yanjiu Qingbao Ziliaoji* 《民族语文研究情报资料集》 11. 49–78 and 12. 19–42 (in two parts).

A Chinese translation of LaPolla 1987, analyzing Dulong vocabulary from Sun 1982 for Proto-Tibeto-Burman roots.

LaPolla, Randy J. (Luo Rendi) 罗仁地 & Yang Jiangling 杨将领. 2007. Tongguo qinshu yuyan, fangyan de bijiao liaojie de lishi fazhan 通过亲属语言、方方的比较了解语言的历史发展 [Understanding the historical development of a language by comparing it with related languages and dialects]. *Hanzangyu xuebao* 《汉藏语学报》 [Journal of Sino-Tibetan Linguistics] 1(1). 120–126. (Also published in *Dongfang Yuyanxue* 《东方语言学》 [Eastern Linguistics] 2 (2007): 11–18.)

[http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla\\_and\\_Yang\\_2007\\_Cong\\_yuyan\\_fangyan\\_de\\_bijiao\\_liaojie\\_yuyan\\_de\\_lishi\\_fazhan.pdf](http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla_and_Yang_2007_Cong_yuyan_fangyan_de_bijiao_liaojie_yuyan_de_lishi_fazhan.pdf)

English translation:

[https://www.academia.edu/15147140/Understanding\\_the\\_historical\\_development\\_of\\_a\\_language\\_by\\_comparing\\_it\\_with\\_related\\_languages\\_and\\_dialects](https://www.academia.edu/15147140/Understanding_the_historical_development_of_a_language_by_comparing_it_with_related_languages_and_dialects)

Discusses how one can infer the historical development of a language or language family by comparing related varieties, using varieties of Dulong-Rawang as an example. Specifically, the origin of the benefactive construction and the non-past marker in the Mvtwang variety and the origin of the vowel length distinction in the 1st person plural person marking and the 3rd person agentive marking in Dulong are discussed.

- Luo Changpei 罗常培. 1954. Guonei shaoshu minzu yuyan wenzi gaikuang 国内少数民族语言文字概况 [An overview of writing systems for in-country minority languages (in China)]. *Zhongguo Yuwen* 《中国语文》 [*Chinese Language and Literature*] 1954(3). (Reprinted in Luo 2000.) Includes a subgrouping system that places Qiu (Dulong River Dulong) and Nu (Nujiang Dulong) under the Tibetan language branch of Tibeto-Burman along with Tibetan, Qiang, and Jiarong, but remarks that Qiu and Nu could possibly form their own separate branch of Tibeto-Burman. Also notes that Qiu and Nu form person-marking affixes on the verbs from the reduced forms of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> person pronouns, like some languages of Nepal. (This appears to be the first mention of what would later become the Rung subgrouping hypothesis; the comment was also made in Li Fang-kuei's 1973 version of 'Languages and dialects of China', published in the *Journal of Chinese Linguistics*; however, it is missing from the 1972 version printed in the *Free China Review*, so it must have been added to the original 1937 version based on Luo 1954.)
- Luo Changpei 罗常培. 2000. *The collected linguistic works of Luo Changpei, vol. 9* 《罗常培文集 (第9卷)》 *Luo Changpei wenji (di jiu juan)*. (Ed.) Luo Changpei Wenji Bianweihui. Jinan: Shandong Jiaoyu Chubanshe. Contains a reprint of Luo 1954, among other writings about languages of China.
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### 3.3. Area, culture, and history

- Bai Ruiyan 白瑞燕. 2007. Dulongzu funü wenmian kao 《独龙族妇女纹面考》 [An examination of Dulong women's facial tattooing]. Chengdu: Sichuan Daxue 四川大学 [Sichuan University] MA thesis in the history of Chinese art 中国美术史硕士.
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- Guibaut, André. 1942. Carte de la vallée de la Salouen (région des Gorges) de 25°25' à 28°30' L.N. *Journal of the West China Border Research Society* 1, série A. 17–24 + carte.
- Guibaut, André. 1967. *Missions perdues au Tibet*. Paris: éditions André Bonne.
- Guibaut, André & Louis Liotard. 1941. Les gorges de la Salouen moyenne et les montagnes entre Salouen et Mékong. *Annales de géographie* 50(283). 180–195. [http://www.persee.fr/web/revues/home/prescript/article/geo\\_0003-4010\\_1941\\_num\\_50\\_283\\_11765](http://www.persee.fr/web/revues/home/prescript/article/geo_0003-4010_1941_num_50_283_11765)
- Guibaut, André & Louis Liotard. 1945. Notes de géographie humaine sur la vallée moyenne de la Salouen. *Annales de géographie* 54(293). 29–46. [http://www.persee.fr/web/revues/home/prescript/article/geo\\_0003-4010\\_1945\\_num\\_54\\_293\\_12940](http://www.persee.fr/web/revues/home/prescript/article/geo_0003-4010_1945_num_54_293_12940)
- Long Yun. 1937. *Territoires et populations des confins du Yunnan (Yunnan bianjiang di wenti yanjiu)*. (Trans.) J. Siguret. French. 2 vols. Pékin: éditions Henri Vetch.
- Orleans, P. H. (d'). 1891. *Les Missionnaires français au Thibet, extrait du Correspondant*. Paris: de Soye et Fils.
- Orleans, P. H. (d'). 1898a. *Du Tonkin aux Indes*. Paris: Calmann-Lévy.  
Published in English as Orleáns 1989b.
- Roux, Émile. 1897. Aux sources de l'Irraouaddi. *Le Tour du Monde* 3. 193–276.  
Published in English as Roux 1999.

## 5. German

Bastian, A. 1883. *Völkerstämme am Brahmaputra und verwandtschaftliche nachbarn: Reise-ergebnisse und studien*. Berlin: Ferd. Dümmlers Verlagsbuchhandlung.  
<https://archive.org/details/vlkerstmmembra01bastgoog>

Mention of Muluk and Khunung on pp.38-39.

## 6. Japanese

Nishida, Tatsuo. 1987. Dokuriugo oyobi Nugo no yiti ni tuite [On the position of the Dulong and Nung languages]. *Toohoogaku Ronshuu* Fortieth Anniversary Volume. 988–973.

The main points discussed in this paper are as follows:

(1) Trungish (獨龍語系) is a member of the Lolo-Burmese-Trung branch as represented by a tree on page 4, in which ヌン語 means 'Nung', 獨龍語 'Trung', アヌン語 'Anung', ラワン語 'Rawang'. Nishida classifies Nu (怒語) into Burmish (ビルマ語系). His evidence is based on: (a) lexical parallelism between Burmish and Nu, both of which express (i) 'I', 'five', 'fish', 'borrow', (ii) 'see', 'horse', 'high' and (iii) 'intestine', 'head', 'egg', with same segments (p. 6); and (b) somewhat regular tonal correspondences between Burmese, Nu and Trung (p. 7).

(2) Trung has more Tibetic vocabulary than Nu (pp. 8-9).

(3) Trung retains some archaic prefixes of PTB, including du (tu), su and -sa 55 (pp. 9-11).

(4) Trung preserves the personal indices of PTB (pp. 12-14). (Summary by Keita Kurabe)

Onishi, Hideyuki. 2014a. Two adjectives in Rawang. *Proceedings of the 149th Meeting of the Linguistic Society of Japan*.

Onishi, Hideyuki. 2014b. Optional plural marking and definiteness in Rawang. Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, ILCAA. <http://www.aa.tufs.ac.jp/en/training/fieldling-ws/grammar-wr-ws>

Onishi, Hideyuki. 2014c. Reflexive affix -shì in Rawang / A consideration on the reflexive marker shi in Rawang. *Proceedings of the 148th Meeting of the Linguistic Society of Japan*. Hosei University, Tokyo.  
<http://www3.nacos.com/lcj/modules/documents/LSJpapers/meeting/148/LSJ148Program-E2.pdf>

Onishi, Hideyuki. 2014d. Noun clause + copula construction in Rawang. Hosei University, Tokyo.  
<http://www3.nacos.com/lcj/modules/documents/LSJpapers/meeting/148/LSJ148Program-E2.pdf>

## 7. Lisu

The Fu Na. 2009. *Nup<sup>h</sup>up<sup>h</sup>a tcami t<sup>h</sup>uyuu [The book of Nu genealogy]*. (Ed.) Suu Sah, Ju Na Ta & Wa Pho. Putao, Kachin State, Myanmar: Culture and Literature Committee. (17 pp., written in Lisu.)

A booklet listing genealogies for Anung families which are now part of the Lisu ethnicity in Myanmar.

## 8. Slovak

Vavrovský, Stanislav. 2014. Klasifikácia sinotibetských jazykov [Classification of Sino-Tibetan languages]. In Martin Slobodník & L'uboš Gajdoš (eds.), *Miscellanea Asiae Orientalis Slovaca*, 133–153. Bratislava: Univerzita Komenského.  
[https://www.academia.edu/9688000/Klasifik%C3%A1cia\\_sinotibetsk%C3%BDch\\_jazykov\\_Classification\\_of\\_Sino-Tibetan\\_Languages\\_2014](https://www.academia.edu/9688000/Klasifik%C3%A1cia_sinotibetsk%C3%BDch_jazykov_Classification_of_Sino-Tibetan_Languages_2014)

Includes a diagram of the Sino-Tibetan language family based on the current state of knowledge, with the Rawangish branch (including Rawang and Dulong, and Nung) being an independent node of Sino-Tibetan (p. 152).

## 9. Spanish

Lazcano Nebreda, Santiago. 1999. La cuestión de la servidumbre en el sudeste de Tíbet y regiones colindantes del Himalaya Oriental hasta la ocupación China de 1950 [The issue of slavery in southeast Tibet and neighboring regions in the eastern Himalayas up until the Chinese occupation of 1950]. (In Spanish). *Boletín de la Asociación Española de Orientalistas* 35. 229–246.  
[https://www.academia.edu/7396927/La\\_cuestion\\_de\\_la\\_servidumbre\\_en\\_el\\_sudeste\\_de\\_Tibet\\_y\\_regiones\\_colindantes\\_del\\_Himalaya\\_oriental\\_hasta\\_la\\_ocupacion\\_china\\_de\\_1950](https://www.academia.edu/7396927/La_cuestion_de_la_servidumbre_en_el_sudeste_de_Tibet_y_regiones_colindantes_del_Himalaya_oriental_hasta_la_ocupacion_china_de_1950)

Dulong slavery.

## 10. Nungish literature

### 10.1. Mvtwang

#### 10.1.1. Language and literature

Anon. 1992a. *Rvwang Lega Kàrøcvn [Rawang Primer]*. Chiang Mai: Payap University & SIL.

Anon. 1992b. *Rvwang shaqré d̀vnggúng [Rawang folk tales]*. Chiang Mai: Payap University & SIL.

Anon. 1992c. *Shiq shàn lvm tvra [Rawang Health Stories]*. Chiang Mai: Payap University & SIL.

These three booklets were created as a result of a writers' workshop under the auspices of SIL, Payap, and the Foundation for Applied Linguistics, with funding from the Dutch foreign ministry. Copies are found in the Payap Linguistics Institute Library.

Agü, Di. 2006. *Méni Mònggàng Mvzàn nvng Lt. Col Vgú Dó*. (Ed.) Phung Du Khawnglang. (Trans.) Samuel Mani.

<https://www.scribd.com/doc/33492552/Rawang-book-World-War-II-by-Col-Vgu-D%C3%B8-Rvwang-ka>

A personal history of World War II in Burma by a former Lt. Colonel in the British army, who is Rawang. Recorded and transcribed, and later translated into Rawang.

K̄vmlóm, Pung. 2012. *Rvwàng mvgøp sømpā mvshólri [Rawang treasures]*. Yangon: Rawang Bézi Søn Pong.

A book of Rawang stories.

LaPolla, Randy J. & Dory Poa. 2001. *Rawang texts, with grammatical analysis and English translation*. Berlin: LINCOM EUROPA. 297 pp.

[http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla\\_and\\_Poa\\_2001\\_Rawang\\_Texts\\_with\\_Grammatical\\_Analysis\\_and\\_English\\_Translation.pdf](http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla_and_Poa_2001_Rawang_Texts_with_Grammatical_Analysis_and_English_Translation.pdf)

Glossed Mvtwang texts. Formatted with a baseline text, morpheme line, and gloss line, with line-by-line free translation in addition to whole-paragraph free translation. The first, and longest text is the Rawang creation and migration story; the other texts are procedural and expository monologues and dialogues about traditional foods, weaving, hunting, making a crossbow, etc. Also includes three extemporaneous Mangrung songs. Especially valuable is the list of abbreviations for particles and affixes on pp. viii-ix.

LaPolla, Randy J. Rawang-Dulong-Anong Language and Culture Web Site. <http://www.tibeto-burman.net/rda/>

A comprehensive online resource for studies on these languages. Includes over 30 analyzed Rawang texts, many with audio.

Mani, Samuel. 1997. *Zaqxømpkà (Thesaurus) [Rawang dictionary]*. Chiang Mai: self-published.

A rough, unfinished thesaurus based on Mvtwang and other dialects. Headwords are glossed in English. First edition was dated 1978. Includes clan, dialect, and orthography information in the preface.

Mani, Samuel. *Rawang Grammar*. Chiang Mai: self-published. 16 pp.

[http://www.scribd.com/doc/31523986/Rawang-Grammar-by-Samuel-Mani?in\\_collection=4365364](http://www.scribd.com/doc/31523986/Rawang-Grammar-by-Samuel-Mani?in_collection=4365364)

An Rawang-language introduction to the writing system, sounds, and morphology of Rawang. Some comments in English on phonetics.

Maniq, Guq Samuel (= Samuel Mani). 1992. *Rowang mvxøl (Rawang history)*. (In Rawang). Chiangmai: By the author.

(Cited in Sarep 1995, 1996.)

Mvniq, Guq Samuel (=Samuel Mani). 2010. *Svra, Yòntvng Søn (Piter) mvxól (1944-2000)*. Chiang Mai: self-published. 20 pp.

<https://www.scribd.com/doc/31342978/Piter-Yintvng>

Rawang-language biography of Peter Yintvng/Sutjaibun, a Rawang theologian and translator.

Morse, Betty Meriwether (=Suzan Lapai). 1975. Rawang migration routes and oral tradition. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University MA thesis.

A study of traditional Rawang chants and the historical locations behind the migration myths included in the chant. Includes appendices with annotated transcriptions of some of the chants, in Rawang.s

Mvle, Pong. 2008. *Krvngkú mvxól I*. (Ed.) Guq Mvniq & Pongrvm Vrè. Revised edn. Krvngkú, Kachin State, Myanmar: self-published.

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/33492528/Rawang-book-Krvngku-Mvx%C3%B8-I-I>

A description of the history and nature around the Krvngku area, southeast of Putao in the Lungmi area. Includes lists of names for rivers, fruits, trees, insects, birds, etc. As of 2008, the author was 85 years old.

Mvna, Min (=Andrew Mana). 2010. *Rvwang karu: Rø dvmvn nvng karutong (Rvwang primer and grammar)*. Chiang Mai: pre-publication draft.

A reading primer and grammar of Rawang, written in Rawang. The primer section has a picture on each page with simple sentences below. Some parts of the grammar section are based on Yintvng 1992/Yintvng 2010. The grammar is mostly phonology, word classes, morphology, and morphophonemics. Any syntax is incidental, as native speakers would already know how to construct sentences, although there is a section on semantic tense-aspect inflection. Mana has worked with LaPolla on Rawang texts and grammar in the past.

Rawang Bezi Dø Tychicus. 1951. *Rvwang lega Angkè: nvmlat xa yul lvm dvpvt [Rawang picture dictionary]*. Rangoon.

A very early Rawang picture dictionary, from the time when the author was helping Robert Morse learn Rawang and create an orthography. Listed in the Library of Congress online catalogue, but I've never seen a copy.

Rawang Christian Youth Association. 2004. Rawang language and literature consultation. RCYA. *Pamphlet with suggestions for spelling and punctuation written by Rawang leaders*.

Ròwàng Society. 2004. *Ròwàngrìsvng xvjìn we (Introduction to Rowang people)*. Fullerton, CA: Ròwàng Society. 20 pp.

A short pamphlet in Rawang, introducing the Rawang ethnic group and dialects. Includes cross-dialect comparison of some words to show similarity and variation. The orthography is slightly different from the current standard, and similar to that used in Mani 1997: <x> for <sh> and /Ròwàng/ for /Rvwàng/.

Rvwang Tonglaqya Gomidi [Rawang Culture Committee]. forthcoming. *Rvwang mèbòn nvng tóng laqyà mvshól [Anthropology of Rvwang]*. (Trans.) Chang Mvbøq. prepublication draft. Myitkyina: RTG.

A condensed version of Rvwang mèbvn mvshól (2001), translated from Burmese into Rawang. An account of Rawang history and culture.

SIL Rawang Writers' Workshop. 1992. Rawang. (Manuscript.) Chiang Mai, Thailand. 16 pp.

Four interlinear texts in Rawang, recorded, transcribed, and edited during a writers' workshop, 8 April, 1991. Story titles: (1) Mkvng Vya nvng Mvsu Dal [The trickster and the fool], (2) Døngku kaq shvngønt we mvshól [A story to teach the family] by Yintang Philemon, (3) Dvrvt ce mvshól [The story of an orphan] by Kvmlóm Vtøng, (4), Vca mvshól [The story of the birds].

Sangdong, Jungpvng. *Rvwàng kàru vzòng lvm vl chvngla dang pòn dvdvm we [Thoughts on the Rawang literature controversy]*.

<http://api.ning.com/files/JYxARkqBZjf9gpLxqoNzgrtOUt6KgYg4ydI7w8i26qZB7haR1tBHzHovj4hGJOUlY19f8WO38pBScDgna-y76CI9zcXyNgJX/Vznglvmlchvngladangpndvdmwe.pdf>

Thoughts and guidelines on Rawang orthography and grammar. Quotes Randy LaPolla on the NC cluster (nønt) controversy. Has a very helpful section toward the end regarding tense and aspect.

Svngdúng, Dø Dvnglún. n.d. *Dvmò toqò dvbù vzó lvm yvng*. Myitkyina. 14 pp.

Information on the traditional Rawang dance festival. Based on dates in the photos, it must have been published around 2001.

Yøntvng Søn (=Yeuntang Seun, Peter Yintvng, Peter Suchaiboon, Peter Sutjaibun). 1992. *Rvwàng kàrutóng [Rawang grammar]*. Chiang Mai: SEACS.

A handbook of Rawang grammar, mostly focusing on the orthography and morphology, which is presented in long lists of paradigms like Greek. Written in Rawang with some English headings and parenthetical statements. Uses an alternate version of the Rawang writing system, with <x> instead of <sh> for /ʃ/.

Yintvng, Peter. 2010. *Rawang Grammar (Kàrutóng)*. Chiang Mai: self-published.

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/34143879/Rawang-Grammar-Karutong-by-Peter-Yintv%CC%80ng>

Reprint of Yøntvng 1992.

### 10.1.2. Periodicals

Ishøt Shvngka mègvzín mvdò [Glad Tidings Magazine group]. n.d. *Ishøt Shvngkà (Glad Tidings Magazine)*. (Ed.) K. Pong ram & R. Meram. 500 copies printed. 84 pp. Issue 3 published c. 2004.

Kong Svr Ong, James (ed.). 2008. *Gvlòmshōl Megvzin [GLS/Young Leaders]*. Vol. 1/2008 Yangon. 104 pp.

Magazine, bound and printed on pulp paper. May have only gone through one issue.

Punggàn News Mvdò [Punggàn News Group]. *Punggàn News*. 20 pp.

Full-color magazine related to the Rawang football team in Yangon. Editors: Pvlá Søn and W. Sinwal. Vol. 1, No. 2, April 2015.

Sønwal, W. (pub.), Rawang Mervm, T. Pungsar, Svre Vlatrvm (eds.). 2011-. *Mvshòngmenin [The Rainbow Journal]*. Yangon. 20 pp.

Monthly news magazine. Rawang traditional clothing fashion photos, world news, ads.

Mvbøq Yøn. 2014. *Rvcvng cèri dvgòshài (3); Gaza cil mvzan*. Newsletter. 2 pp. (one sheet double-sided).

Monthly newsletter distributed by hand at Rawang churches and events in Chiang Mai. Each issue has a different title; the title above is that of September 2014. Typical topics include spiritual encouragement, opinions on world news, and translated headlines and news briefs from various newswires. All in Rawang.

### 10.1.3. Religious materials

Anon. 1993. *Shvgùn shvtà zaywa (Hymns of praise in Rawang)*.

A red hymnbook in Rawang. First printing, 10,000 copies, September 1993. Includes 362 songs, 50 responsive readings.

Anon. 2000. *Gvray kaq kadø wa shá lún daq we (How to know God)*. Chiang Mai: ActsCo.

Translated gospel tract.

- Anon. 2002. *Yesu lypat mvshól hang [The life of Christ visualized]*. 2nd printing. Chiang Mai: ACTSCo.  
Translated Bible-story comic book.
- Anon. 2011. *Shvring zàywà (Rvwang hymn book)*. 3rd edition. Chiang Mai: Christian Literature Fellowship. 609 pp.  
A green hymnbook in Rawang. This edition was special for Thailand. Printed at ActsCo printing house in Chiang Mai, with help from Peter Chinlay, published under the CLF mark. Subtitle on the title page: Hymns of Praise and Worship in the Rvwang Language, (Cipher notation). (One of the the printings of the second edition noted that translation and typesetting was done by David and Joni Morse.) Includes 491 songs, 104 responsive readings.
- CCC (Chiangmai Christian Church). n.d. *Gvray kaq dvgùng zi we shvrá zàywà*. Chiang Mai: CCC. 48 songs, 66 pp.  
Church songbook.
- Gvnøng Rvwang Kristu Pung. 1968. *Gvnøng Rvwang lega nvmlat bok: Gvray Gvsvng mvshól nvng mvkon (Rawang gospel primer with hymns)*. 4th edn. Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Toronto Christian Mission.
- Mvná, Min (Andrew). 2001. *Dvzýrrìò B̀̀nli mvshól pón kàru [Commentary on Acts]*. Chiang Mai: self-published. 354 pp.
- Morse, Robert H., R. B. D. Tychicus, Peter Magalta & Rawang Bible and Christian Literature Committee (trans.). 1986. *Gvray Shansher Lega [The Holy Bible in Rawang]*. Rawang Bible and Christian Literature Committee. (Second edition entitled *Shansher Karu*, published by Rvwang Bible Committee in 2009.)
- Pearl, Michael & Debi Pearl. 2006. *Shvlā lònng nvng mv-gým lònng [Good and Evil]*. No Greater Joy Ministries: Pleasantville, TN.  
Translated Bible-story comic book.
- Shemyan, Pong. 1988. *Kristu noqngòm tvra mongka sharø (Christian principles)*. 28 pp.  
A short book of doctrinal instruction.
- Shvngòm̀̀ré Dvcìq gùn Komitì [Church History Committee]. 2009. *Myanmar m̀̀ng kristu shvngòm̀̀ré dvcìq gùn: Rvwangrì vd̀̀ng svng Gvray M̀̀ngkà kadø g̀̀ng yà:ngì tvrà shøp mvsøng kàru [Burma Church of Christ history: the story of how the Rawang people got the Word of God]*. (Ed.) Andrew Mvna. prepublished draft. Chiang Mai.
- Stone, Sam. 2001. *Shvngòm̀̀ré shølshú shvlá [How to be an effective church leader]*. (Trans.) Mervm Rawang. Rawang edition undated. Joplin, MO: College Press.
- Svløptaq, Yinzi. 2012. *Shanshèr Karuí dvta:nowe rvc̀̀ngce mela (Women of the Bible)*. Limited circulation. Myitkyina. 44 pp.
- Vwiqwang, Tin Jerry. n.d. *Kadøwa Shansher Karu c̀̀ngshá daq we [How to understand the Bible]*. Chiang Mai: self-published. 161 pp.
- Vwiqwang, Tin Jerry. n.d. *Shvgùn Bvnyú mvshól pón kàrū [Commentary on Psalms]*. Chiang Mai: self-published. 736 pp.
- Vwiqwang, Tin Jerry. n.d. *Shvksḕ̀rì: Gvray kaq ká:mì we mvtú*. Chiang Mai: self-published. 124 pp.
- Yintvng, Esaya. n.d. *Pvlàsè̀̀ ǹ̀ng hang; Jèjú dangdang cutcvngl̀̀ng [Saved by grace]; Gvray hang nõ̀̀nggwòn ì we; Cutcvngl̀̀ng lún vp̀̀gò*. self-published. 5-6 pp. each. (Available on <https://www.scribd.com/Pongram>)  
Short booklets on spiritual topics.
- Yangmi, Jesse. 1994. *M̀̀ngkà z̀̀ngcè̀̀rì dypvt Yaku Karu mvshól pón we [Commentary on James for Bible students]*. (Trans.) Min (Andrew) Mvná. Chiang Mai: CLF. 200 pp.

Yangmi, Jesse. 1996. *Mòngkà zùngcèrì dypvt Timoti nvng Tito mvshól pón kàru [Commentary on Timothy and Titus for Bible students]*. (Trans.) Min (Andrew) Mvna. Chiang Mai: CLF. 149 pp.

## 10.2. Waqdamkong

Barnard, Joseph Terence Owen. 1934. *A handbook of the Răwang dialect of the Nung language*. Rangoon: Superintendent of Gov't. Printing and Stationery.

<https://archive.org/details/Barnard1934AHandbookOfTheRawangDialectOfTheNungLanguage>

A description of the Waqdamkong dialect based on elicitation through Jingpho. Contains elicited sentences and dialogues under 19 topical headings, with English free translation (pp. 39-62). Topics include: man, the body, clothing, relationship, birth and marriage, disease and death, house, cultivation, weapons and war, hunting, fishing, debts and feuds, time and seasons, the elements (fire, air, and water), the earth, and beliefs and superstitions.

## 10.3. Rvmøl Dvru

Rvkwi, Dvng. 1996. Dvru Creation Story.

Rvkwi, Dvng. 1996. Folktale 1: The Trickster and the Bear.

Rvkwi, Dvng. 1996. Folktale 2: The Trickster and the Stupid Man.

Rvkwi, Dvng. 1996. Folktale 3: The Trickster and the Monkeys.

Rvkwi, Dvng. 1996. Folktale 4: A Plot to Kill the Trickster.

Rvkwi, Dvng. 1996. Folktale 5: How the Trickster Got Rich.

Rvkwi, Dvng. 1996. Folktale 6: The Crow and the Night Bird.

Glossed interlinear texts, recorded by Randy LaPolla, transcribed by Rvkwi Pung, translated into English by Rawang Meram and Rvkwi Pung, with additional glossing done in Chiang Mai by Nathan Straub with Joseph Sinwal, Chòmgunngang Chang, Chòmgunngang Dø, Ah Suhn, Nawsawu, Andrew Mana, and Dvlnnggøng Du Khaw. Unpublished mss. with accompanying digitized recordings.

## 10.4. Dulong

Gros, Stéphane. 2005. *La part manquante: échanges et pouvoirs aux confins du Yunnan (Chine). Ethnologie des Drung dans leurs relations à leurs voisins. [The Missing Share: Exchange And Power In Yunnan's Borderlands. Ethnology Of The Drung People In Their Relations With Their Neighbors.]*. Nanterre: University of Paris X PhD dissertation in ethnography.

<https://sites.google.com/site/stgros/these>

A study of Dulong culture, focusing on Dizhangdang, 1<sup>st</sup> Township (Northern Dulongjiang). Contains many excerpts of animist chants in Dulong with free translation in French, as well as a Dulong glossary at the end. Later published as Gros 2012.

Gros, Stéphane. 2012. *La part manquante. Echanges et pouvoirs chez les Drung du Yunnan (Chine)*. Nanterre: Société d'ethnologie (collection 'Haute Asie'). 589 pp.

Published version of Gros 2005.

LaPolla, Randy J. 2001. Dulong texts: Seven fully analyzed narrative and procedural texts. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 24(2). 1–39.

[http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla\\_2001\\_Dulong\\_texts\\_-\\_Seven\\_fully\\_analyzed\\_narrative\\_and\\_procedural\\_texts.pdf](http://www.ntu.edu.sg/home/randylapolla/papers/LaPolla_2001_Dulong_texts_-_Seven_fully_analyzed_narrative_and_procedural_texts.pdf)

A collection of traditional stories and explanations of how to make traditional rice wine and how to hunt from the 1st Township (Northern Dulongjiang) variety, with interlinear glosses and free translation plus brief introduction to the variety.

Li Aixin 李爱新 & Yang Jiangling 杨将领. 2014. *Dulongyu 366 ju huihua ju* 《独龙语 366 句会话句》 [*Dulong language: 366 dialogue sentences*]. Beijing: Shehui Kexue Wenxian Chubanshe 社会科学文献出版社 [Social Sciences Academic Press (China)]. 178 pp.

A book of dialogues in Dulong related to travel and daily living. The current Dulong orthography used in China is used here, and dialogues are translated into Chinese, English, Russian, and Japanese. Both of the authors are native Dulong speakers, Li involved in education and Yang involved in linguistics. Since Yang's previous writings have centered on the Kongmu (Central Dulongjiang, 3<sup>rd</sup> Township) dialect, this one probably does, too.

Luo Changpei 罗常培. 1999. *The collected linguistic works of Luo Changpei, vol. 4* 《罗常培文集 (第4卷)》 *Luo Changpei wenji (di si juan)*. (Ed.) Luo Changpei Wenji Bianweihui. Jinan: Shandong Jiaoyu Chubanshe.

Contains a report on Gongshan Qiu (Dulong River Dulong) (pp. 1-75) and a report on Gongshan Nu (Nujiang Dulong) (pp. 77-104), including dialogue sentences and one Qiu text on the customs of the Qiu River area. The Qiu report was published in 1942 and again in 1952. Phonetic tones are marked for both Qiu and Nu, but glottal-stop coda is only marked for Nu, not for Qiu.

Yuehan 约翰 & Long Chengyun 龙陈云 (eds.). 1986. *Gyakat tvrungkat pvdam jin don sa kopen / Hanyu Dulongyu duizhao keben* 《汉语独龙语对照课本》 [*Chinese-Dulong comparative textbook*]. Kunming: Yunnan Minzu Chubanshe.  
A bilingual Dulong-Chinese literacy textbook.

Yunnansheng Difang Zhi Bian Zuan Weiyuanhui 云南省地方志编纂委员会 & Yunnansheng Shaoshu Minzu Yuwen Zhidao Gongzuo Weiyuanhui 云南省少数民族语文指导工作委员会. 1998. *Yunnan sheng zhi, juan wushijiu, shaoshu minzu yuyan wenzi zhi* 《云南省志 卷五十九 少数民族语言文字志》 [*A record of Yunnan Province, vol. 59: A record of minority languages and scripts*]. (Zhonghua Renmin Gonghe Guo Difang Zhi Congshu 中华人民共和国地方志丛书 [PRC Regional Records Series]). Kunming: Yunnan Renmin Chubanshe.

A collection of short descriptions of a number of languages found in Yunnan. Includes Anong (pp. 536-543) and central (3<sup>rd</sup> Township, Kongmu village) Dulong (pp. 616-635), along with one Dulong folktale: "The tiger and the mountain rat" (pp. 634-635).

Yunnansheng zhongxiaoxue jiaocai shending weiyuan hui 云南省中小学教材审定委员会 (ed.). 2001. *Yiwnv: yinyen chi mvdvm peung / Yuwen: yi nian ji shang ce (Hanwen, Dulongwen duizhao)* 《语文：一年级上册（汉文、独龙文对照）》 [*Language and literature: 1st grade book 1 (parallel Chinese and Dulong)*]. Kunming: Yunnan Minzu Chubanshe.

Yunnansheng zhongxiaoxue jiaocai shending weiyuan hui 云南省中小学教材审定委员会 (ed.). 2006. *Tvrung jvgye svlvp sheu / Xueqian Dulongwen jiaocai* 《学前独龙文教材》 [*Beginning Dulong teaching material*]. Kunming: Yunnan Minzu Chubanshe.

Yunnansheng zhongxiaoxue jiaocai shending weiyuan hui 云南省中小学教材审定委员会 (ed.). 2012a. *Jvgye don mvchvl do svlvp sheu sa kopeung / Xueqian jiaocai shang ce (Dulongwen)* 《

学前教材上册（独龙文）》 [*Beginning teaching material, book 1 (Dulong)*]. Kunming: Yunnan Minzu Chubanshe.

Yunnansheng zhongxiaoxue jiaocai shending weiyuan hui 云南省中小学教材审定委员会 (ed.). 2012b. *Jvgye don mvchvl do svlvp sheu sa kopeung / Xueqian jiaocai xia ce (Dulongwen)* 学前教材下册（独龙文）》 [*Beginning teaching material, book 2 (Dulong)*]. Kunming: Yunnan Minzu Chubanshe.

These four textbooks are bilingual Dulong-Chinese textbooks for teaching Dulong children how to read the Dulong romanization (adapted from the Rawang system). Many labeled pictures, making parts of them like a picture dictionary.

## 10.5. Anung/Anong

Khopang, Joel et al. (trans.). 1990. *Geumeu heungshangc shiuva khaziut se bok [The New Testament in Anung language]*.

A translation of the Bible into Anong as spoken in Myanmar, completed by several Anong speakers in Chiang Mai including Joel Khopang. The full Anung Bible is now available online at <http://anungbible.blogspot.com/>. Uses a unique romanization invented by Khopang with letters at the end of syllables to represent tones. (The Anong variety used in this translation is not the purest, according to some.)

Khopang, Aram. 1995. *Nung ya' mic [Anung picture dictionary]*. Chiang Mai: self-published.

Khopang, Aram (ed.). 1999a. *Khaziunx [Anung proverbs]*. Chiang Mai: Foundation for Applied Linguistics, Payap University, and SIL.

Khopang, Aram (ed.). 1999b. *Makeuram ya' Anyiu Bok [Anong folktale 2, "Two brothers" and "Two sisters"]*. Chiang Mai: Foundation for Applied Linguistics, Payap University, and SIL.

Khopang, Aram (ed.). 1999c. *Theuxyak riungae [Anung cultural calendar]*. Test edition. Chiang Mai: self-published.

Khopang, Atsiun. 1991. *Makeuramc meusiunc [Burma stories]*. Chiang Mai: self-published.

Khopang, Atsiun & Jong Pang Sangdong. 1995. *Daphuhangc kax Gwacharac thiyooq man shiu cha [Anung stories]*. Chiang Mai: Atsang chiuc kha angchui da' siulap mo cha (ALTP) Payap chen rac kamic ye.

Khopang, Joel. 1992. *Mimax marac nang angchen meux meusiunc [Burma stories]*. Chiang Mai: self-published.

Sun Hongkai & Liu Guangkun. 2009. Texts ("Crossbows", "Overhead cables and boats", and "Pythons"). In *A grammar of Anong: Language death under intense contact*. (Ed.) Li Fengxiang, Ela Thurgood & Graham Thurgood. (Languages of the Greater Himalayan Region 9). Leiden & Boston: BRILL. [https://books.google.com/books?id=vwOE7iiiiQcC&redir\\_esc=y](https://books.google.com/books?id=vwOE7iiiiQcC&redir_esc=y)

Three Anong texts from China, including two procedural texts and one narrative. Glossed in English (translated from Chinese). The glossing is not always clear. The dialect is heavily influenced by Lisu.

## 11. Wordlists

- Barnard, Joseph Terence Owen. 1934. *A handbook of the Rǎwang dialect of the Nung language*. Rangoon: Superintendent of Gov't. Printing and Stationery.  
<https://archive.org/details/Barnard1934AHandbookOfTheRawangDialectOfTheNungLanguage>  
Contains a glossary on pp. 63-113, alphabetized by English, with 3,156 Rawang lexical items. Represents the Waqdamkong dialect (northern Mvtwang group), with several other dialects mixed in.
- Bodman, Nicholas C. 1992. Some basic Tibeto-Burman lexical correspondences. Paper presented at the 25<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics (ICSTLL-25), University of California, Berkeley, 16 October, 1992.  
Includes Rawang wordlists collected in 1968-1970 from several dialects, including Nokmung Rawang, Namkam Lungmi, and Trung, with some Daru forms as well. The longest list has 73 items. Tone is marked with Chao tone-letters.
- Desgodins, Auguste. 1873. Mots principaux des langues de certaines tribus qui habitent les bords du Lan-tsang-kiang, du Loutzekiang et Irrawaddy. *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie*. (6<sup>ème</sup> série, t. V). 144–150. <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k37702w/f146.image>  
A 109-item comparative wordlist with French glosses, including Lutze, the Nungish dialect spoken in the upper Salween (Nujiang) valley in Yunnan. Collected by a French missionary with inconsistent transcription and no tone marked. However, this is the earliest known wordlist data for a Nungish variety.
- Hopple, Paulette. 1980. Rawang word list. (Manuscript.) Chiang Mai: Payap Linguistics Institute archives.  
A 100-item wordlist collected from two Mvtwang-speaking informants, compared with forms from Barnard 1934. One informant is Agu Di, born in 1928 in the Agu valley, probably in eastern Putao District along the Nmai Hka. The other informant was from 45-50 miles away.
- Huang Bufan 黃布凡 & Dai Qingxia 戴庆厦 (eds.). 1992. *Zangmian yuzu yuyan cihui* 《藏緬語族語言詞匯》 [A Tibeto-Burman Lexicon]. Beijing: Central Institute of Minorities.  
Contains a wordlist of Dulong (also called Trung) collected by Dai Qingxia and Liu Juhuang, and a wordlist of Anong Nu (also called Nung) collected by Sun Hongkai and Liu Guangkun. The Dulong is probably Southern Dulong from Muliwang village, 4th Township, Gongshan County, and the Anong is probably from Mugujia Township, Fugong County based on information given in the accompanying phonology sketches. There are 1,822 numbered words in the list, but only 1,724 for Dulong and 1,259 for Anong are listed on the STEDT website (<http://stedt.berkeley.edu/~stedt-cgi/rootcanal.pl/source/TBL>).
- Humphries, James. 2014. *Kachin / English / Rawang dictionary*. Project L.A.M.B.S. International. 524 pp., alphabetized by Kachin headword. Based on the Ola Hansen dictionary of Kachin (Jingpho), this one gives glosses in English and Rawang for (almost) every Jingpho headword. When counting every entry that also has a corresponding Rawang word (including duplicates), there are 11,811 entries. The project was carried out with Humphries' wife, who is Kachin, and several others.
- LaPolla, Randy J. 2003. *Rawang glossary*. electronic data, received 26 July, 2003. Accessed via STEDT database. <http://stedt.berkeley.edu/search/>  
A 1,614-item wordlist of Mvtwang, ordered by semantic domain.
- LaPolla, Randy J. & David Sangdong. 2015. *Rawang-English-Burmese dictionary (A Tibeto-Burman language spoken in Myanmar)*. Privately published for limited circulation.  
<http://rawang.webonary.org/>  
A dictionary of Mvtwang, using Rawang orthography, English, and Burmese. Most of the headwords have example sentences. Also includes appendices with lists of plants and animals and other semantic domains.

- Luce, Gordon H. Comparative lexicon by rhymes: Burmese - Maru - Atsi - Lashi - Intha - TaungYo - Danu - Hpun - Kădu - Gănan - Lisu - Rawang. *Luce Collection, MS 6574-7, 045a–066b*. National Library of Australia.  
<http://sealang.net/resolve/test/getdjvu.pl?text=luce&page=ms6574-7-76:045a-066b>
- Luce, Gordon H. Comparative lexicon: Maru - Lisu - Lahu - Chingpaw - Lashi - Szi (Atsi) - Kadu - MeiT'ei - Nung - Kachari. *Luce Collection, MS 6574-7, 064a–065b*. National Library of Australia.  
<http://sealang.net/resolve/test/getdjvu.pl?text=luce&page=ms6574-7-77:064a-065b>
- Luce, Gordon H. Names for parts of the body. - Agreement or disagreement with Burmese. *Luce Collection, MS 6574-7, 013–015b*. National Library of Australia.  
<http://sealang.net/resolve/test/getdjvu.pl?text=luce&page=ms6574-7-52:013-015b>
- Luce, Gordon H. Phonological correspondences: Burmese - Rawang. *Luce Collection, MS 6574-7, 017*. National Library of Australia.  
<http://sealang.net/resolve/test/getdjvu.pl?text=luce&page=ms6574-7-77:017>
- Luce, Gordon H. Phonological correspondences: Rawang - Burmese. *Luce Collection, MS 6574-7, 009–a–d*. National Library of Australia.  
<http://sealang.net/resolve/test/getdjvu.pl?text=luce&page=ms6574-7-77:009a-d>
- Luce, Gordon H. Rawang lexicon. *Luce Collection, MS 6574-7, 001-008*. National Library of Australia.  
<http://sealang.net/resolve/test/getdjvu.pl?text=luce&page=ms6574-7-77:001-008>
- Luce, Gordon H. Rawang lexicon by finals. *Luce Collection, MS 6574-7, 013a–015a*. National Library of Australia.  
<http://sealang.net/resolve/test/getdjvu.pl?text=luce&page=ms6574-7-77:013a-015a>
- Luce, Gordon H. Rawang lexicon by tones. *Luce Collection, MS 6574-7, 016a–b, 025–027, 029a–031*. National Library of Australia.  
<http://sealang.net/resolve/test/getdjvu.pl?text=luce&page=ms6574-7-77:016a-b>
- Luce, Gordon H. Rawang lexicon, comparing the list of J.T.O. Barnard with Informant. *Luce Collection, MS 6574-7, 010a–012b, 015b*. National Library of Australia.  
<http://sealang.net/resolve/test/getdjvu.pl?text=luce&page=ms6574-7-77:010a-012b>
- The Luce wordlists are all handwritten and undated, elicited sometime around 1945-1964.
- Luo Changpei 罗常培. 1999. *The collected linguistic works of Luo Changpei, vol. 4 《罗常培文集 (第4卷)》 Luo Changpei wenji (di si juan)*. (Ed.) Luo Changpei Wenji Bianweihui. Jinan: Shandong Jiaoyu Chubanshe.  
 Contains wordlists for two dialects of Dulong: Qiu (ordered by semantic domain, pp. 36-55; by initial, pp. 55-75) and Nu (by initial, pp. 98-104). The Nu wordlist is incomplete, although there is one example for every initial elsewhere (pp. 83-86). Phonetic tones are marked for both Qiu and Nu, but glottal-stop coda is only marked for Nu, not for Qiu. (Qiu is another name for the Dulong river, while Nu refers to the Nu/Salween river.)
- Mani, Samuel (=Maniq Guq). 1997 [1978]. *Zaqxømpkà (Thesaurus) [Rawang dictionary]*. Chiang Mai: self-published.  
 A thesaurus-style dictionary, with each Rawang headword receiving an English gloss and many Rawang synonyms. Typewritten, very rough and incomplete. Uses <x> instead of <sh> for /ʃ/. Includes an introduction with clan and dialect lists. Mani is a native speaker of Krvngku Lungmi, and some Rawang speakers think he was confused about many words that he said were Mvtwang.

- Morse, Stephen A. 1989. Five Rawang dialects compared plus more. In David Bradley, Eugénie J. A. Henderson & Martine Mazaudon (eds.), *Prosodic analysis and Asian linguistics: to honour R. K. Sprigg*, 237–250. (Pacific Linguistics C-104). Canberra: Pacific Linguistics. [Internal citation says 1988, but was actually published in 1989.]  
A lexicostatistical study of five Rawang dialects, confirming the basic conclusions of the Rawang literature committee and Robert Morse concerning the five groupings (Mvtwang, Tangsar, Longmi, Dvru-Jerwang, and Anung). A Swadesh 101-item wordlist for ten varieties, transcribed in a modified Rawang romanization, is included (pp. 247-250). Also includes a partial listing of Rawang clans by subgroup. Dialects featured: Koduq and Tsangnai (Dvru), Jerwang, Kwinsang (Anung), Chinle and Mvbøq (Rvmøn, under Tangsar), Mvtwang, Pongmoq (Dangraq, under Longmi), and Kamløm and Shemyan (both Longmi).
- Orléans, Henri Philippe Marie d'. 1898. *From Tonkin to India by the sources of the Irawadi, January '95-January '96*. English translation from French. London: Methuen.  
<http://seasiavisions.library.cornell.edu/catalog/sea:054>  
A memoir of travels from Vietnam to NE India, including crossing the northern Mekong and Salween, going over toward Sadiya. Includes many 99-item wordlists, including four Nungish dialects, in the appendix (pp. 439-445), as well as a page of example sentences in Loutze (p. 446).
- Peal, S. E. 1883. Notes of a trip up the Dihing basin to Dapha Pani. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* 52. 7–53.  
Kunung vocabulary at the end (129 lexical items). It was collected from Kunungs and men from "Mung Kamti", at Bor Phakial, the Kamti village above Makum, near Bisa (p. 50). According to the map on pdf page 25, this places the village way east on the Dihing river in Assam, south of Sadiya (Sadiya). The informants were a party of Kamti Shan and Kunungs, who had traveled over from "Mung Kamti on the Mlikha (Mali Hka), "to see the wonderful country where all their daos [iron knives] went to" (p. 12). Bor Phakial was "the headquarters of a small colony of Buddhist Shans in Asam" (p. 12).
- Shintani, Tadahiko L. A. 2014. *The Wadamkhong language*. (Linguistic Survey of Tay Cultural Area 103). Tokyo: Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa.  
An extensive glossary of the Waqdamkong dialect of Rawang, categorized by semantic domain, with many example sentences. Includes an introduction with a statement of phonemes, tonemes, and morphophonemic processes.
- STEDT Project. Sino-Tibetan Etymological Dictionary and Thesaurus website, Nungic Group.  
<http://stedt.berkeley.edu/~stedt-cgi/rootcanal.pl/group/38>  
Contains a number of wordlists for Nungish languages, including Sun 1982, LaPolla 1987, Zangmianyu yuyin he cihui bianxiezu 1991, and Huang & Dai 1992. All the glosses are given in English.
- Straub, Nathan. 2016. Direction and time reference in the Rvmø (Dvru) dialect of Rawang, from northern Myanmar. Chiang Mai, Thailand: Payap University MA thesis in linguistics.  
[http://ic.payap.ac.th/wp-content/uploads/linguistics\\_students/Nathan-Thesis-2016.06.27-for-final-printing-a.pdf](http://ic.payap.ac.th/wp-content/uploads/linguistics_students/Nathan-Thesis-2016.06.27-for-final-printing-a.pdf) (21 November, 2016).  
A description of the Rvmø dialect of Rawang. A general introduction to the phonological inventory and morphosyntax is followed by a study of direction and time reference (tense-aspect). Appendices include a wordlist (464 items, including multiple forms for some headwords) and an interlinearized folktale.
- Sun Hongkai 孙宏开 & Liu Guangkun 刘光坤. 2005. *Anongyu yanjiu* 《阿侬语研究》 [*Research on the Anong language*]. (Zhongguo xin faxian yuyan yanjiu congshu 中国新发现语言研究丛书 [Newly Discovered Languages of China series]). Beijing 北京: Minzu chubanshe 民族出版社.  
Contains an Anong wordlist ordered by semantic domain (pp. 197-246).
- Sun Hongkai & Liu Guangkun. 2009. *A grammar of Anong: Language death under intense contact*. (Ed.) Li Fengxiang, Ela Thurgood & Graham Thurgood. (Languages of the Greater Himalayan Region 9). Leiden & Boston: BRILL.

[https://books.google.com/books?id=vwOE7iiiiQcC&redir\\_esc=y](https://books.google.com/books?id=vwOE7iiiiQcC&redir_esc=y)

Contains an English-Anong glossary, compiled from all of Sun's previous writings on Anong, on pp. 181-324. Many of the Chinese, Burmese, and Jingpho loanwords are noted. Contains 7,221 Anong headwords.

Sun Hongkai 孙宏开. 1982. *Dulongyu jianzhi* 《独龙语简志》 [A sketch of the Dulong language]. (Guojia minwei minzu wenti wuzhong congshu 国家民委民族问题五种丛书). Beijing: Minzu Chubanshe.

Contains a comparative wordlist of Dulong, based on the (Central) Dulonghe dialect (Longla village, 3rd Township, Gongshan County) and the Nujiang dialect (Bingzhongluo, 1st District, Gongshan County), on pp. 207-247. The Nujiang list (1,120 items) is included on STEDT, while only the body parts vocabulary (207 items) are included of the Dulonghe list (<http://stedt.berkeley.edu/~stedt-cgi/rootcanal.pl/source/JZ-Dulong>)

Yunnansheng Difang Zhi Bian Zuan Weiyuanhui 云南省地方志编纂委员会 & Yunnansheng Shaoshu Minzu Yuwen Zhidao Gongzuo Weiyuanhui 云南省少数民族语文指导工作委员会. 1998. *Yunnan sheng zhi, juan wushijiu, shaoshu minzu yuyan wenzi zhi* 《云南省志 卷五十九 少数民族语言文字志》 [A record of Yunnan Province, vol. 59: A record of minority languages and scripts]. (Zhonghua Renmin Gonghe Guo Difang Zhi Congshu 中华人民共和国地方志丛书 [PRC Regional Records Series]). Kunming: Yunnan Renmin Chubanshe.

Contains phonology and grammar sketches of Anong and central Dulong, with example words for initial and rime. Contains a comparative wordlist for 36 languages and dialects of Yunnan including Anong and Dulong, with an advertised 2,136 lexical items (actually 2,004) ordered by semantic domain (pp. 650-1318).

Zangmianyu yuyin he cihui bianxiezu 藏缅语语音和词汇编写组 (=Sun Hongkai et al. (eds).).

1991. *Zangmianyu yuyin he cihui* 《藏缅语语音和词汇》 [Tibeto-Burman phonology and lexicon]. Beijing: Zhongguo Shehui Kexue Chubanshe.

Contains a wordlist and phonology sketch for Dulong (Longla village, 3rd Township, Gongshan County), and for Anong ("Fugong Nu", from Muguja Township, Fugong County), both collected by Sun Hongkai. Dulong phonology sketch: pp. 325-330; Anong phonology sketch: pp. 331-336. The Dulong list has 974 items, and the Anong list has 930 items, according to STEDT (<http://stedt.berkeley.edu/~stedt-cgi/rootcanal.pl/source/ZMYYC>).