Author: Nathaniel CHEESEMAN, Elizabeth HALL & Darren GORDON
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Palaungic Linguistic Bibliography with Selected Annotations

Nathaniel CHEESEMAN
Linguistics Institute, Payap University, Thailand

Elizabeth HALL
Linguistics Institute, Payap University, Thailand

Darren C. GORDON
Simpson University

Foreword
This bibliography is an expansion of the earlier work by Darren C. Gordon (2013). It includes a brief description of Palaungic linguistic features and a discussion of classification. References are first organized by linguistic domain, then historically by author. Many unpublished Palaungic data, including many by the late Dr. Paulette Hopple, are referenced, including when possible a location to gain access to them. The paper concludes with a Palaungic language index. Where appropriate, some items have been included under more than one linguistic domain. Some difficult to locate items have been identified as being available at the David Thomas library (DTL), Linguistics Institute, Payap University (http://msea-ling.info/dt-library). Whereas some conference presentations are included, this is by no means an exhaustive listing.

Keywords: Austroasiatic, Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, bibliography

Abbreviations
DTL – David Thomas library, Linguistics Institute, Payap University
ed – editor
eds – editors
et al – and other persons
JSTOR – Journal Storage, a digital library
M.A. Master of Arts
ms – manuscript
n.d. – no date
s.l. – sine loco (without a publication location)
s.n. – sine nomine (without a publisher name)
vol. – volume

1. Introduction
This project began as research and compilation of published materials concerning Palaungic languages while Darren Gordon was teaching at Payap University, Chiang Mai in 2006. This research was originally published as a working paper (Research Project #206) at Payap University, July 2006. Much of the research was conducted at Payap University, Chiang Mai University, David Thomas Library in Bangkok, online, and through colleagues working with or with knowledge of Palaungic languages and potential resources. Since that time it has been revised minimally, both in 2007 and in 2009. However, both the original working paper and the subsequent revisions were not widely available to researchers working with Palaungic languages. In order to make this bibliography of Palaungic languages more accessible for use as well as amendable to the contributions from a great many others, the bibliography was revised again in 2013 and published in Mon-Khmer Studies 42. Further efforts to update and expand this bibliography came in 2013 and 2014 as Nate Cheeseeman built on Gordon’s existing work by adding a Palaungic language index. New Palaungic references were listed, hyperlinks to articles were added, and selected annotations were inserted into this work. The 2015 edition of the bibliography is broken up into various sections, so Palaungic dictionaries, grammars, and phonological references are all grouped together by domain.
In addition to making this research more accessible, Darren Gordon had two other primary reasons for this research. First, this project is aimed at benefiting those who work among Palaungic peoples; a benefit in both knowing what materials are available as well as identifying what areas of research may still be lacking. It is hoped that the bibliographic information presented will become a helpful resource for those who are working with or have an interested in Palaungic languages. Secondly, this project is intended to highlight, as others have, the need for further exploration as to the scope of the Palaungic language family. There has been increasing work in this regard (Sidwell 2009, 2011, 2015), but significant questions remain.

The bibliographic compilation presented here is an attempt to capture published sources of language-related work relevant to Palaungic languages. Many times this means that they are the primary focus of the research, but other times the focus on Palaungic languages within the research is secondary, though considered to be of interest and relevance to the Palaungic researcher. Besides linguistic research, some cultural studies are also included, especially when it seems that there is relevant language embedded within the cultural research presented (e.g. Sprenger regarding Lamet). Additionally, most of the sources collected have come from English, with only a few from French, German, Thai, Lao, Vietnamese, Chinese, and Japanese. It is hoped that even with this published bibliography that more non-English sources could be offered as suitable for future revisions to this work.

2. Features and classification of Palaungic languages

Palaungic languages comprise one branch of the Austroasiatic language family found interspersed throughout Mainland Southeast Asia as depicted in figure 1. The Palaungic languages are found in China, Myanmar, Thailand, and Laos. Sidwell (2015) suggests a Palaungic homeland in the area of modern-day Phongsali and Oudomxay in Laos, near the Mekong river. Most are spoken by small communities, and only a few, such as Wa and Palaung, have established orthographies. There are numerous phonological studies, including: Buakaw 2012 on Palaung, Charoenma 1980 on Lamet and Lua, Conver 1999 on Lamet, Dissawarotham 1986 on Plang, Hall 2013 on Muak Sa-aak, Harper 2009 on Plang, Mitani 1965a and 1976 on Khamet, 1972a and 1978b on Lawa, Ratanakul and Lakhana 1985 on Lawa, Watkins 2002 on Wa, and Phung 2013 on Meung Yum. Grammatical descriptions are less plentiful, but include: Lewis 2008 on Plang, Seng Mai 2012 on Wa, Mak 2012 on Golden Palaung, Janzen 1972 on Pale Palaung, Blok 2013 on Lawa, Chen, Wan and Lai 1986 on De’ang, Gaiphong 2004 on Plang, and Mitani 1966 on Lawa. However, most Palaungic languages have not yet been adequately studied.

Figure 1: Palaungic languages (in yellow) are located in northern Thailand, Myanmar, southern China and Laos. Source: Adapted from Encyclopedia Britannica (1997), fair use for research purposes.
Like most Austroasiatic languages, the Palaungic languages are isolating and have little morphology, limited to a few derivational affixes. Most words are mono- and sesquisyllabic, with compounding being common.

A characteristic Palaungic feature is the merger of proto-Mon Khmer initial *h and *s to /h/, except for the Angkuic subgroup where it merged to /s/ (Diffloth 1977a, Svantesson 1988). Furthermore, the vowel systems of Palaungic languages tend to be less complex than those of some other branches of Austroasiatic (Diffloth 1991). Instead, Palaungic displays a variety of reflexes of the original initial consonant voicing contrast, with some languages having developed voice quality distinctions, others retaining the initial voicing contrast, and Angkuic having replaced initial voicing contrast with an aspiration contrast (Diffloth 1991). Although not widespread among the Austroasiatic languages, some Palaungic languages developed lexical tone. However, tonogenesis appears to have come about through a variety of mechanisms, not only former voicing contrast of initials (Svantesson 1989, Hall 2014).

The identification of the related languages known as Palaungic find their beginning with Schmidt (1904, 1906). His identification listed four language clusters: Palaung, Wa, Riang, and Danaw. Later, Sebeok (1942) identified these languages as Salowen Basin, totaling five language clusters, adding Khamûk (or Khmu) and Le-met, yet leaving out Danaw. The inclusion of Lamet is later affirmed by Diffloth (1977a) and Mitani (1978a) and is undoubtedly the result of Izikowitz’s anthropological work among the Lamet, though Sebeok neglects to identify his work in his bibliography. A decade later, Shafer (1952) also presents Palaungic as comprising 5 language clusters. His list is identical to Schmidt, with the inclusion of Angkou (after Palaung) and moving Riang before Palaung (ostensibly to show a greater relationship between them). Pinnow (1959) increases the Palaungic language clusters to six with the only difference being the inclusion of Lawa.

A growth of interest in Palaungic languages in the 1960s and 1970s resulted in more classifications being offered for these languages (Thomas 1964, Thomas 1969, Thomas and Headly 1970, Thomas 1973a, Diffloth 1974, Ferlus 1974a, Diffloth 1977a, Mitani 1978a). Much of this work was conducted using a lexicostatistical methodology, as historical reconstruction was rather underdeveloped. Perhaps the most important paper of this period was Diffloth (1977a), which was then followed by an equally significant monograph length study three years later (1980). The former presents a classification of Palaungic languages based on select phonological developments, while the latter reconstructs the lexicon and phonology of the Waic sub-branch of Palaungic languages.

Diffloth’s (1977a) classification (see Figure 2) is a strongly nested tree with the highest branch separating Danaw from the rest of the branch, in this respect repeated by Sidwell (2011) also based upon historical phonology. Later, for reasons that are not explained, Diffloth (1982) revised back his classification, demoting Danaw to a sister of Palaung-Riang, and recapitulating Mitani’s (1978a) division of Palaungic into Eastern and Western sub-branches (see Figure 3).1

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1 The author wishes to acknowledge the contribution of Dr. Paul Sidwell in the understanding and writing of this section, analysing the research of this era as it pertains to the development of Palaungic classification.
Figure 2: Palaungic classification of Diffloth (1977a) with historical phonological justifications.

Figure 3: Palaungic classification of Diffloth (1982) with minor modification by Kasisopa (2003), reproduced from Deepadung (2009).
In order to emphasize the difficulty that yet remains among researchers attempting to delineate and classify Palaungic languages, there are two other recent classifications given for comparison in figures 4 and 5.

As can be seen from the classifications presented by Sidwell (2011) and Lewis, Simons, and Fennig (2013), divergent issues such as whether Angkuic should be considered Eastern or Western Palaungic, and the position of Danaw, reveal a significant need for continued comparative research on the Palaungic languages. This is further revealed in the differences of Palaungic subgroupings as found in the Khasi-Palaungic relationship suggested by Sidwell (2011). Although Palaungic has previously been posited to be most closely related to Khmuic within the Austroasiatic family tree due to the many isoglosses, Sidwell (2015) places it with Khasi instead, on the basis of basic vocabulary isoglosses, where Palaungic aligns more closely with Khasi than with Khmuic. Some writers have also grouped Mangic/Pakanic languages with Palaungic; Sidwell however finds no convincing evidence (2015). In Jenny and Sidwell (2015) Mangic languages are split off into a distinct branch of Austroasiatic, based on statistics.

Figure 4: Palaungic Classification based on Palaungic languages listed in Lewis, Simons, and Fennig (2013).

Figure 5: Khasi-Palaung relationship as proposed by Sidwell (2011).
CHEESEMAN, Nathaniel, Elizabeth HALL & Darren GORDON. 2015. Palaungic Linguistic Bibliography. Mon-Khmer Studies (Notes, Reviews, Data-Papers) 44:i-liv
4.1 General, Comparative, and Historical Linguistics


See page 32 for Adams classification of Palaungic. There are several pages within this work on the use of classifiers in Palaungic languages.


See pages 234-239.


Samtao is compared with Kontoi and Shinman on pages 62-63.


This work contains wordlists, grammatical information, pictures, and other language information collected from the Danau area.


This is a review of Yan Qixiang and Zhou Zhizhi’s work and includes helpful information on the Plang, De’ang, and Wa languages.


A wordlist comparison chart of eight Palaungic languages is found on pages 14-15.


Available at DTL. This work describes the Ruching Palaung language. In Chinese.

This work briefly discusses how Pnaric languages relate to Palaungic languages.


----. 1976a. An appraisal of Benedict’s views on Austroasiatic and Austro-Thai relations. The Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University.


In this article, Diffloth has proposed a reconstruction of proto-Palaungic based on further language data provided by Mitani.


*This paper was presented at the Symposium on Austroasiatic Languages and Literature.*


*This work includes a historical phonology of Waic along with a classification chart on page 14. Includes a five page bibliography.*

----. 1982a. Subclassification of Palaungic and notes on “P’uman”. Beijing: s.n.

*This work contains three language family trees on Palaungic languages. Available at DTL.*


*This paper was presented at the Conference on Language Typology and Universals, March 29-30th, 1985.*

----. 1991a. Linguistic prehistory from a Mon-Khmer perspective. Hua Hin, Thailand.


Palaung and other Mon-Khmer languages mentioned in this work.


----. 1978a. Comparaison de deux dialectes Lamet et restitution de la Proto-Langue. [Comparison of two Lamet dialects and reconstruction of the proto-language] Typescript. s.l., manuscript.


This article examines consonantal changes and development of register in Mon-Khmer; various languages are examined including Lamet; Darang (Palaung) and Proto-Waic are briefly mentioned.


Ferlus uses the classification of Austroasiatic languages based on the work of Headley and Headley (1970) and lists these languages as being a part of the Palaungic (Palaung-Wa) group: Palaung/Benglong (Ta-ang, Ra-ang, Rumai), Ryang, Danaw, Wa/Khawa (Praok), Lawa, Khalok, Bulang, Samtao, Angku, Hu, U, Lamet/Khamet, Phsin (Kha Bit), and Khang. He lists Mang as unclassified along with two other Austroasiatic languages, Mla Bri (Yumbri) and Lai (Bolyu).


The following Palaungic languages are mentioned in this article: Da-ang, Riang, Samtao, U, Hu, Man Met, and Wa, Parauk.


*Danau compared to other Mon-Khmer languages.*


*Palaung is included in this study.*


235 bibliographical entries for Palaungic languages listed.


*Danau and Riang mentioned.*


Hsiu, Andrew. 2015. The Angkuic languages: a preliminary survey. Siem Reap. [https://www.academia.edu/12557891/The_Angkuic_languages_a_preliminary_survey](https://www.academia.edu/12557891/The_Angkuic_languages_a_preliminary_survey)

This paper mentions some previously undescribed varieties of Palaungic namely: Northern and Southern Va as well as Avala.


*Page 570 of this work compares Western Lava to other Austro-Asiatic languages.*


*Includes Lava.*


This exhaustive bibliography includes many Palaungic references.


Sidwell states in this work that from a statistical perspective, Mangic languages should be a separate branch of Austroasiatic. Earlier Austroasiatic researchers have included it under the Palaungic classification.


This article describes and classifies languages in Laos. The Palaungic languages may be divided into three subgroups: west, east, and north. All of the Palaungic languages in Laos belong to the east subgroup, which may be further classified into three branches: Waic (which is further divided into Wa and Plang), Angkuic, and Lamet. The three Palaungic languages identified in Laos are Bit, as part of the Anguic branch, Lamet, as part of the Lamet branch, and SamTao, the classification of which is uncertain and has been placed in both the Waic (Plang) and the Angkuic branches.


The Ethnologue references twenty-two Palaungic languages.


Written in Chinese.

Li, Jinfang [李锦芳]. 2006. *Studies on endangered languages in the Southwest China* [西南地区濒危语言调查研究]. Beijing: Minzu University [中央民族大学出版社].

Written in Chinese.


Written in Chinese.

Luce, Gordon H. 1973. Old Burma - Early Pagan, Vol. 4: Language supplement (including glossary of Old Mon (of Burma), glossary of pre-standard Old Burmese, glossary of Sanskrit/Pali loanwords as found in Burma’s inscriptions of the 11th and 12th centuries A.D.; also 1 chart comparing Austro-Asiatic languages, and 28 charts comparing Old Burmese with Old
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Pinnow mentions the following Palaung-Wa groups: Amok, Lawa, Kumpaw, Kyusaw, Möng Lwe, Palaung, Pa Pao, Praok, Riang, Riang-Lang, Rumai, Theng, Tin, Wa(h), Wa Kengtung, and Wa-Viū.


Contains an eighteen page bibliography.


Lamet is mentioned on page 120-121. Lawa is referenced on page 118-120. Plang is referenced on page 123-124.


This work offers a classification of languages in Laos and describes three languages in Laos as part of the Palaungic Branch: Lamet, Bit, and Samtao.


Palaung is referred to in this article.


CHEESEMAN, Nathaniel, Elizabeth HALL & Darren GORDON. 2015. Palaungic Linguistic Bibliography. Mon-Khmer Studies (Notes, Reviews, Data-Papers) 44:i-liv


Provides a brief history of significant Palaungic research pages 20-21.


Various Palaungic classifications are discussed on pages 127-133.


Palaungic classification is briefly explained on p.453


In this article Sidwell reclassifies two Khmuic languages, Khabit and Khang, as Palaungic.


This resource includes a brief section on Palaungic.


Should be available in 2015.


Sidwell, Paul; and Doug Cooper. 2014. SEALANG A Mon-Khmer Languages Project. http://www.sealang.net/monkhmer/.

Includes published and unpublished dictionaries as well as an etymological dictionary.


Chapter 15 includes a section on the Lawa.


Lawa is compared to other Mon-Khmer languages in this paper.


Lawa (La-oop) is compared with other Mon-Khmer languages in this paper.


Includes one text and a wordlist of U, with comparison to Hu, Mok, Man Met, Lamet, Khmu, and other Austroasiatic and Tai languages.


Khang is mentioned in this article. The article also describes Mang (Măng U’) as having “its highest cognateness with Palaungic so [it] has been classed as such” (p. 74).


This work lists nine divisions within the Mon-Khmer family, and their corresponding languages.


This paper compares Lawa (La-oop) and Palaung with other Mon-Khmer languages.


Lawa and Kawa mentioned. A 207-item wordlist for Lawa is given.


In Chinese.


This work is in Chinese, for an English summary of the book see Christian Bauer’s book review in Mon-Khmer Studies Journal 28 (referenced above).


Written in Chinese.


Written in Chinese.


Written in Chinese.


Written in Chinese.

4.2 Grammar and Discourse

https://www.academia.edu/275796/Distributional_Properties_of_Causative_Verbs_in_Some_Mon-Khmer_Languages


Available at DTL.


The abstract for this paper can be found in the book titled: The 4th International Conference on Southeast Asian Linguistics Ramkhamhaeng University and Payap University 23-27 May 1994 Abstracts p.8. Available at DTL. A copy of the corresponding handout from the conference, entitled “Some Features of Plang Discourse-Storyline” is also available at DTL.


Discourse analysis.


Referenced by Pejros (1996). This work is written in Chinese and contains some information on Wa, Parauk.


This paper is a part of SIL’s Language and Culture Documentation and Description series, #22.


Grammar Sketch of Dara’ang Palaung.


Palaung mentioned in this work.


When using the URL above click the author’s name to find a link to the full MA thesis.


The abstract can be found here: http://lingweb.eva.mpg.de/jakarta/seals_xviii/abstracts/hopple.pdf.


The article is written about Pale or Southern Palaung. Covers aspects of both grammar and phonology.


Also about Pale or Southern Palaung.


----. 1987b. Topicalization in Thai and Pale appendixes 1-4. Vol. 2. s.l.: s.n. Available at DTL.


When using the URL above click the author’s name to find a link to the full MA thesis.


This description makes use of Milne (1921) as well as other data sources.


Available at DTL. This work is about the Ruching Palaung language, and is in Chinese.


Available at DTL.


Grammar sketch of Danau.


Pang Pung is a Plang variety. Available at DTL.


Written in Chinese.


Written in Chinese.

4.3 Phonetics and Phonology


Cited in Sidwell’s “The Palaungic Languages”.

CHEESEMAN, Nathaniel, Elizabeth HALL & Darren GORDON. 2015. Palaungic Linguistic Bibliography. Mon-Khmer Studies (Notes, Reviews, Data-Papers) 44:i-liv


This was a conference paper given at the Fifth International Conference on Austroasiatic Linguistics.


This work is a condensed version of the author’s MA thesis.


The paper states, “Guangka is a subdialect of the Rumai dialect of De’ang”.


This work analyses the Kontoi dialect of Plang.


Includes Western Lawa phonological data.


*The article is written about Pale or Southern Palaung and includes aspects of both grammar and phonology.*


*This work briefly mentions Wa.*


*This was a manuscript written for New Tribes Mission. Available at DTL. This work is dated around 1974.*


*Wa is analyzed in this paper.*


*In Japanese.*


*Kyoto U. Monography of the Center for Southeast Asian studies, English ser. 9*


*Mentions Wa, Parauck.*

*Includes brief sketch of phonologies of Kontoi, Shinman, and Samtao.*


*Kontoy (Kontoi) Plang. This is a more extensive phonology than that found in Paulsen 1992b.*


*Available at DTL.*

----. 1998. Phonology of Pangpung Plang. Manuscript. s.l. *Available at DTL.*


*Rawa mentioned on pages 117-118.*


*Schlatter’s 225 Lawa wordlist can be found online: [http://sealang.net/monkhmer/database/](http://sealang.net/monkhmer/database/).*


*Referenced in Sidwell (2005). This may have been written for an Academy of Science Philosophical and Historical class in Vienna.*


*The material for this work were obtained in Namhsan. [http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=6391864&fileId=S0041977X00150608](http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=6391864&fileId=S0041977X00150608).*

Shorto discusses the following Palaungic languages: Palaung, Riang-Lang, and Wa, Praok.


Referenced by Franklin Huffman (1976). Chapter 6 contains some information on Western Lawa.


Includes one text and a wordlist of U, with comparison to Hu, Mok, Man Met, Lamet, Khmu, and other Austroasiatic and Tai languages.


The abstract can be found here: https://www.academia.edu/3891835/Tone_in_Waic.


Western Lawa is referenced in this article.


Available at DTL.


Pale Palaung. Available at DTL.


4.4 Dictionaries and Word lists


Contains wordlists, grammatical information, pictures, and other language information collected from the Danau area.


Cited in Sidwell’s “The Palaungic Languages”.


This is 20 page wordlist.


Wordlist with comparison to other Mon-Khmer languages. Available at DTL.

****. 1982c. Vocabularies of Mon-Khmer languages of Yun-nan and Western Ssu-Ch’uan. Unpublished Manuscript. s.l.

Diffloth’s notes and Davies 1909 vocabulary data. Available at DTL.


Wordlists on pages 20-22, compare Palaung, Wa, Riang, Lamet, with other Austro-Asiatic languages.

Review available online for $30.


This work contains a 140 item wordlist comparison between the following five languages: Khaló, English, Lawa (Bō Luang), Lawa (Umphai), Khamed, Khamu.


Includes 1600 item wordlist.


K’ala is an alternate name for the Blang language group.


100 items are included on this wordlist. Available at DTL.


Available at DTL.


Available at DTL. Labeled as Samtau.


Lawa is one of twenty languages referenced in this work. Author and date are uncertain. Available at DTL.


Available at DTL.


This wordlist is available at DTL.


Compiled by Magarete Janzen. Available at DTL. This work is 484 pages in length.


Compiled by Magarete Janzen. Available at DTL.


Compiled by Magarete Janzen. Available at DTL. It is 368 pages in length.


Compiled by Magarete Janzen; 413 pages. Available at DTL.


Lawā of Kânburī and Lawā of Baw Līuang are the focus of this article.

Sidwell (2014a) classifies Khabit with the Palaungic languages. Available at DTL.


This wordlist containing 407 items can be obtained on www.sealang.net.


This wordlist of 31 items is available at DTL.


To access the Luce Collection and view other Palaungic works visit: http://sealang.net/archives/luce/


A copy of this work is deposited in the Wason Collection, Olin Graduate Library, Cornell University, in Ithaca, NY


Milne uses the Namhsan dialect of Palaung in this work.


Chart 3 is a wordlist of 35 words comparing Wa (Tliang-Va and Captain Drage’s Wa), Palaung (Pan-Ku and Nam-Hsan), Riang lang, Vietnamese, Kamu, Mon, Khmer, and Khasi, and others.

Chart 4 is a wordlist of 50 words comparing Mon, Danaw, Amok, Monglwe, Darang, Angku, Rumai, Wa (Meng Meng Yun nan), La, Wa (Kengtung), En, Son, Tai-Loi (Wa Kut), Lemet, and Pu-man.

Rumai Palaung 479 items.


Contains a comparative Khamed [Lamet] vocabulary


Wordlists include Plang, Shinman, Pangloh, and Gwan. Available at DTL.

Available at DTL.

Available at DTL.

http://www.sil.org/resources/archives/54417


*A brief paragraph on Wa, Parauk can be found on page 889.*


Includes Lawa wordlist with English and Thai glosses.

Qiū, Èfēng [邱鍔鋒], Yu Jing’er, and Nie Xizhen (eds.) 1987. *Wa Han xuesheng zidian [佤漢學生詞典] / Ci dian xue sheng lai Vax mai lai hox [Student Wa-Han dictionary]*. Kunming: Yunnan Minzu.
Written in Chinese.


*Comparative wordlists in German; Umpai; Pa-Pao; Wa, Vü [Wa, Vo]; Wa-Kengtung; A-Mok [Mok]; Ang-ku; Mön Lwe; Bo Luang [Lawa, Eastern]; Mapä. The article mentions numerals in A-Mok and Pa-Pao are similar.*


Unpublished field notes cited by Diffloth (1980), 110 items can be found here:
http://sealang.net/monkhmer/database/.


*Referenced in Thongkum (1984). This work was prepared for the Asian Languages Program at Mahidol University.*


This wordlist compares Janzen’s 1991 wordlist, Kasisopa 2003 wordlist, and Dara-ang.


Schlatter’s 225 Lawa wordlist can be found online here: [http://sealang.net/monkhmer/database/](http://sealang.net/monkhmer/database/)


Includes the following languages: Riang Yang Sek, Riang Yang Wan Kun, Palaung or Rumai of Nam Hsan, Danaw, Hsen Hsum Kengtung State (they call themselves A-Mok).

Sidwell, Paul; and Doug Cooper. 2014. SEALANG A Mon-Khmer Languages Project. [http://www.sealang.net/monkhmer/](http://www.sealang.net/monkhmer/).

Includes published and unpublished dictionaries as well as etymological dictionary.


Contains some information on Praok.


See also the Mon-Khmer Languages Project, [http://www.sealang.net/monkhmer/](http://www.sealang.net/monkhmer/).


142 page vocabulary of Wa, Praok.


4.5 Sociolinguistics (includes language planning, survey, ethnolinguistics.)


Available through JSTOR; includes a few Lamet words, compared with other languages.


According to Thongkum (1984) this work has to do with Ugong (Lawa Ugong).


Information on Danau, Hu, Mok (Tai Loi), Phalok (Mae Rim Lawa), Lavüa (Lawa), Pasing (Kha Bit, Bit) can be found on pages 413 and 414.


In Chinese.


In Chinese.


This work is written in Thai.


This paper was presented with other papers at Chiang Mai Teachers College (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Chiang Mai Teacher’s College, Lanna United Colleges) March 7-8, 1988. Includes maps. Available at DTL.


Li, Yunbing [李云兵]. 2005. 布赓语研究 / Bugeng yu yan jiu (A Study of Bugeng [Bugan]). Beijing: 民族出版社 [Min zu chu ban she] [Ethnic Publishing House].

Written in Chinese.


This paper can be purchased at the website above for $19.95.


Written in Chinese.


Written in Chinese.


Written in Chinese.


A brief write up on the Wa is found on page 287. Available at DTL.


Written in Chinese.

Written in Chinese.


Wurm, S. A., and Hattori Shirô (eds.) 1983. Language Atlas of the Pacific Area, Part II: Japan Area, Taiwan (Formosa), Philippines, Mainland and Insular South-East Asia. Canberra: Australia National University.

Written in Chinese.

Written in Chinese.

Written in Chinese.

Article can be purchased online for $40.

Zhao, Yanshe. 2006. Wa Survey. Kunming: Yunnan University Publisher.

4.6 Anthropology

This book is written in Chinese and has Yunnan census data. Chapter 10 is about the Wa, and chapter 15 is about the Bulang. Available at DTL.

A copy of this pamphlet is available at DTL.

Pages 154-164 are about the Wa ethnic group. Available at DTL.

Chapter on Lawa pages 128-153.


This work contains a one page profile on Lamet p. 79.


*In Chinese.*


*Written in Thai. Available at DTL.*


Includes articles on the Wa, Riang, and Palaung ethnic groups.


*Samtao and Wa are briefly mentioned on page 61-62.*


*Wa, Tai Loi, and Palaung ethnic groups are mentioned.*


http://muse.jhu.edu/login?auth=0&type=summary&url=/journals/journal_of_burma_studies/v017/17.1.fiskesjo.html (Login through academic institute required).


**Written in Chinese.**


*This work is written about an exploration into Indo-China in 1866-1868. In French.*


*This work briefly mentions Lamet and contains a bibliography on works related to Laos.*


*Available at DTL.*


*This paper was presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association in Denver CO in November of 1965.*


*See chapter 17.*


Contains information on the following Palaungic groups Lamet, Lawa, Palaungs, Wa.


This thesis is primarily about the Lahu people, but geographically in the Wa areas.

Li, Yangson. 1989. Oracle Chicken Bones of Wa People in Ximeng, Yunnan. Tai-Yunnan Project Newsletter, 4.

This work was published by Australian National University at Canberra.


This is the account of the author’s journey along the Myanmar and China border region. Chapter eleven describes his journey through Wa territory.


This thesis is in French.


*Quang Lam may be a Palaungic language. According to Wikipedia this is the only source document on this language variety.*


Nguyễn, Văn Huy. 1975. V...

Referenced by Pittayaporn (2010).


Referenced by Thongkum (1984). This work was done for the Asian Languages Program at Mahidol University.


Referenced by Thongkum (1984). This work was done for the Asian Languages Program at Mahidol University.

----. 1979a. The Lawa læsɔm le. Helsingør, Denmark: s.n.


Written in Thai.


Written in Thai and English.


Written in Thai and English.

Ratanakul, Suriya; Sujaritlak Deepadung; and Phattiya Yimrewat. 1996. ภาษาและวัฒนธรรมลัวะ : สาระจากบทสนทนา 30 บท [Language and culture of the Lua?: a study from 30 conversational lessons]. Bangkok: Sahadhammika Co, Ltd.

In Thai.


In Italian.


*Lawa mentioned on pages 30-32.*


*Available at DTL.*


*Pages 55-57 includes a profile on the Khang.*


Palaung, Lawa, Lamet, Blang, Samtao, Parauk are all featured in this book with brief write-ups.


*Volume one is an introduction and overview. Volume two has profiles of Austro-Asiatic speaking peoples.*


Scott, Sir James George, and G. E. Mitton. 1932. *Burma and beyond*. London: Grayson & Grayson. *A section of this book deals with the Wa/Lawa ethnic group. There may have been some confusion between Wa and Lava being distinct languages.*


*Compiled by Major Erik Seidenfaden, but the original material came from Rev. J.S. Holladay and Mr. T.W. Bevan.*


_Shraped by Ashley, Sean (2008). This work may be in Thai_


_Referenced by Pittayaporn (2010)._


_Rmeet is an alternate name for Lamet._

----. 2001b. _ຊາວເຜ ົ່ າຣຶ ມເມດ [The Rmeet Ethnic Group, continued from previous issue]. ເມື່ອ [Vannasin]._ June. 7–8.


_In Chinese._


_While not an anthropological work, this does mention the Wa and Palaung in several places, and provides a history of the regional conflicts in Myanmar._


_Includes a section on the Wa ethnic group. It also explains reasons for the large group of Wa people located near the Thai border._

*Rmeet is an alternate name for Lamet.*


This work mentions Lamet or Rmeet.


This ebook can be purchased here: http://goinginternational.eu/magento/en/gratisdownload/curare-1/curare-guido-sprenger.html
http://booksandjournals.brillonline.com/content/journals/10.1163/156848409x12526657425343;jsessionid=nuq2t5dvh91f.x-brill-live-02

This article is about the Lamet or Rmeet.

http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=7773988

It includes information on the Lamet or Rmeet.


This work mentions the Lamet or Rmeet.

http://books.google.co.th/books?id=D-J_P2aZdkC&pg=PA157&lpg=PA157&dq=Invisible+Blood:+Ritual+as+Information+Processing+in+Laos&source=bl&ots=_qlHu5gNFw&sig=N-HLJnRVNpdk4C90kJyZP-Rs4U&hl=en&sa=X&ei=DnBkVPKeH8axogS6soL&ved=2ahUKEwiKvOOGgTlPAhVeJrQKHYTvDzUQ9QEwAAo&f=false

Mentions the Lamet or Rmeet.


Mentions the Lamet or Rmeet.


This work mentions the Lamet or Rmeet.


This work is forthcoming in 2015. This work mentions the Lamet or Rmeet.


Mentions the Lamet or Rmeet.


_This work very briefly mentions Lamet on page 72._


_Briefly mentions the Wa and Palaung on pages 13-14._


Thomas, David D. 1954. A survey of the needs for scripture translation among the hill tribes of northern Southeast Asia and some of the helps and hindrances toward the accomplishment of that goal. Columbia: Columbia Bible College M.A. thesis.

_This thesis comments on Wa, Palaung, and Riang._


_This article is written in Thai._


_This work is written in Vietnamese and English. Page 92-93 has a profile on the Khang._


_Page 228 mentions Rumai Palaung._


_Referenced by Thongkum (1984). This work was prepared for the Asian Languages Program at Mahidol University._


_Includes a chapter on Palaung._


https://www.academia.edu/6206063/Lawa_Lua_A_Study_from_Palm-Leaf_Manuscripts_and_Stone_Inscriptions.


Chapter four is a comparative study between three ethnic groups: The Lua of Nan province (Thailand), The Laveue of northern Thailand, and the Wa of China (Wa, Vo).


*Pages 53-60 cover the Lawa ethnic group. According to this book, Htin and Kha Haw are languages related to Wa. Htin has been classified under Mal, a Khmuic language.*


*This work is in Chinese.*

### 4.7 Vernacular Publications and Christian Resources

----. n.d. A Dictionary of the Wa Language with Burmese (Myanmar), Chinese, and English Glosses and Internet Database for Minority Languages of Burma (Myanmar). 
http://www.humancomp.org/wadict/.

*There is also an orthography section at the website above.*

----. n.d. Wa-English dictionary. s.l.: s.n.

*This work is 213 pages. It says it is from the Cang Yuan dialect, Cangyang Subdistrict located in China (near the Myanmar border, in the northern Wa State). Available at DTL.*


*A small Gospel track written in the Wa language. A copy is available in the Linguistics Institute library at Payap University, Chiang Mai, Thailand.*

----. n.d. Lai vax phuk lai gau glawk loe: s.l.

*Short stories in the Pangkahm variety of Wa. Copy available at the Payap University Northern Training Center library.*

----. n.d. Lai vax phuk lai gau glawk Tix. s.l.

*Short stories in a variety of Wa. Copy available at the Payap University Northern Training Center library.*

----. n.d. Loux si ndiex ba râog lox si diex pa râok. s.l.: s.n.
Short stories in a variety of Wa. Copy available at the Payap University Northern Training Center library.


*Available at DTL.*


*Available at DTL.*


This work is a trilingual dictionary in Wa/Vo; Thai; and English, with pictures. *Available at DTL.*


Orthography booklet written in a Wa variety and Burmese. Copy available at the Payap University Northern Training Center library.


Simple reader written in a variety of Wa. Copy available at the Payap University Northern Training Center library.


Monolingual short stories in Wa. Copy available at the Payap University Northern Training Center library.


Monolingual Short stories in Wa. Copy held at the Payap University Northern Training Center library.


Monolingual Wa orthography lessons. Written in Wa.


Monolingual Wa picture dictionary, and short stories. Copy available at the Payap University Northern Training Center library.


Monolingual Wa picture dictionary, and short stories. Copy available at the Payap University Northern Training Center library.


Ta’ang is an alternate name for both Rumai and Shwe Palaung.

In Palaung, Ruching. Available at DTL.


Plang Scripture portions.


The gospel of Mark in Riang-Lang.


Referenced by Watkins (2013a).


This work is written in Burmese; it is a collection of Palaung folktales.


In Chinese.


This work is referenced by Lintner, Bertil (1990) in the book “Land of Jade” (see page 235). A Wa Christian approaches the author carrying this book. For more information about the Young family visit this page.


In Wa.


In Wa.


In Wa.


4.8 Language Learning Materials and Literacy Materials (includes orthography)

----. n.d. กอนลีก กอนโซะ [Kontoi Plang - Dog and pigs]. s.l.: s.n. Monolingual Plang work (Kontoi variety). Available at DTL.

----. n.d. ซะมืญเอลตะจม [Kontoi Plang folktale - chicken constellation]. s.l.: s.n. Monolingual Plang (Kontoi variety) reader. Available at DTL.


----. 2006. บับ 孬น แปะ ตาอาง : ฉบับ 1-5 [Pale Palaung reader #1-5]. s.l.: Northern Development Center. This is a series of 5 Pale Palaung readers, in Pale Palaung and Thai. Available at DTL.


Monolingual alphabet booklet written in Pale Palaung. Available at DTL.


Three monolingual story booklets in Pale Palaung. Available at DTL.


Monolingual booklet in Wa. Available at DTL.

----. 2005b. Grawng tosat. s.l.: s.n.

Monolingual Wa booklet. Available at DTL.


Monolingual Wa animal dictionary. Available at DTL.


Monolingual Wa booklet. Available at DTL.

----. 2005b. Dee teei kraxgau. s.l.: s.n.

Monolingual Wa booklet. Available at DTL

----. 2005c. To sat paw caw tix tawng. s.l.: s.n.

Monolingual Wa picture dictionary. Available at DTL.


Monolingual Pale Palaung primer. Available at DTL.


Monolingual Pale Palaung reader. Available at DTL.


Monolingual Pale Palaung reader. Available at DTL.


Monolingual Wa folktale booklet. Available at DTL.


Monolingual Pale Palaung reader. Available at DTL.

Monolingual Pale Palaung reader. Available at DTL.


Monolingual Pale Palaung reader. Available at DTL.


Monolingual Pale Palaung reader. Available at DTL.


Monolingual Pale Palaung reader. Available at DTL.


Bilingual Lahu and Plang reader. Available at DTL.


Bilingual Plang and Lahu reader. Available at DTL.


Monolingual Wa picture dictionary. Available at DTL.


Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.

----. 2005c. Hoek simin 1,2,3... tau mai: aux ai rang:. s.l.: s.n.

Monolingual Wa dictionary with illustrations. Available at DTL.


Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.


Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.


Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.

----. 2005b. Krax chix krax tawng. s.l.: s.n.

Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.

----. 2005c. Krax lhak haing tix ceu. s.l.: s.n.

Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.

----. 2005d. Son ceu pa mhawm. s.l.: s.n.

Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.

----. 2005e. Son ex khawm uik. s.l.: s.n.

Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.

   *Monolingual Wa dictionary with illustrations. Available at DTL.*

   *Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.*

   *Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.*

   *Monolingual Wa dictionary with illustrations. Available at DTL.*

   *Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.*

   *Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.*

   *Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.*

   *Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.*

   *Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.*

   *Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.*

----. 2005d. *Son ex*. s.l.: s.n.
   *Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.*

   *Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.*

   *Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.*

----. 2005c. *Son kawn nyawm*. s.l.: s.n.
   *Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.*

----. 2005d. *Son maix pon tix tawng*. s.l.: s.n.
   *Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.*

   *Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.*

   *Monolingual Plang reader. Available at DTL.*

Monolingual Plang reader. Available at DTL.


Monolingual Plang reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.


Monolingual Wa reader. Available at DTL.

----. 2005b. Priex been ex vax. s.l.: s.n.

Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.

----. 2005c. Shiao ex kraung son pa tix lie?. s.l.: s.n.

Monolingual Wa dictionary with illustrations. Available at DTL.

----. 2005d. Son kawn nyawm. s.l.: s.n.

Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.

----. 2005e. To sat pa yaox aux pieang haktiex. s.l.: s.n.

Monolingual Wa dictionary with illustrations. Available at DTL.

Sam Lao. 2005a. Grawng pa kit kaing. s.l.: s.n.

Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations; about headhunting. Available at DTL.

----. 2005b. Krai aux tawng liak. s.l.: s.n.

Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.

Sam Pao Kat. 2005a. Been pa mhawm ka son maix. s.l.: s.n.

Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.


Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.

----. 2005c. Pa koe bwanson son maix. s.l.: s.n.

Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.

----. 2005d. Teei krax keud krax sawn. s.l.: s.n.

Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.


Available at DTL.


http://tbt.sagepub.com/content/13/4/201.full.pdf+html.


*Monolingual Wa reader with illustrations. Available at DTL.*


Watkins, Justin; and Richard Kunst. 2006. Writing of the Wa Language. *ahrb wa dictionary project.*

http://www.humancomp.org/wadict/wa_orthography.html.


*In Chinese.*


*In Chinese.*

Zhao, Fu-rong. 1989. *On the importance of promoting the Wa script.* Thai-Yunnan Project Newsletter 7, Canberra: Australian National University.


*In Chinese.*

5. **Palaungic languages Index**

Language names are hyperlinked to the Ethnologue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language Name</th>
<th>EGIDS</th>
<th>ISO Code</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angku</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avala</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Awa</strong></td>
<td>6b</td>
<td>vwa</td>
<td>Awa are the Wa in China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bit</strong></td>
<td>6b</td>
<td>bgk</td>
<td>Classification has been debated. Svantesson says Bit is Palaungic, Sidwell (2014a) agrees. Alternate name Khabit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blang</strong></td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>blr</td>
<td>Called Plang in Myanmar. Alternate name K’ala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bumang</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>bvp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Con</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>cno</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danau</td>
<td>6b</td>
<td>dnu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En, Son, and Wa of Kengtung (Scott)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Referenced in Parkin (1991). Also Scott (1900), and Diffloth (1980). En and Wa of Kengtung may be related.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hu</strong></td>
<td>6b</td>
<td>huo</td>
<td>Kon Keu and Hu should probably be merged into one iso code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Khàng</strong></td>
<td>8a</td>
<td>kjm</td>
<td>Khàng classification is debated. Paul Sidwell (2014a) reclassifies it as Palaungic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>ISO</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kemiehua</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>kfj</td>
<td>Classification within Palaungic has been debated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiorr (Chon or Kha Doy)</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>xko</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kon Keu</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>kkn</td>
<td>Kon Keu and Hu should probably be merged into one iso code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuanhua</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>xnh</td>
<td>Classification within Palaungic has been debated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamet</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>lbn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawa, Eastern</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>lw1</td>
<td>Lawa has been heavily researched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawa, Western</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>lcp</td>
<td>Lawa has been heavily researched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man Met</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>mml</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mok</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>mqt</td>
<td>EGIDS number is more like 9b according to Diffloth. Diffloth is the expert on this language and location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palaung, Ruching</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>pce</td>
<td>Multiple Palaung languages may exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palaung, Rumai</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>rbb</td>
<td>Multiple Palaung languages may exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palaung, Shwe</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>pll</td>
<td>Multiple Palaung languages may exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phong-Kniang</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>pnx</td>
<td>Classification has been debated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puoc</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>puo</td>
<td>Classification has been debated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quang Lam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nguyễn Văn Huy (1975).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riang</td>
<td>6b</td>
<td>ril</td>
<td>There is another language in India called Riang, which is unrelated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samtao</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>stu</td>
<td>Many unknowns regarding this language; see Ethnologue entry for more details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tai Loi</td>
<td>6a</td>
<td>tlq</td>
<td>May include more than one language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>uuu</td>
<td>Also known as P’uman or Puman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Va, Northern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hsiu (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Va, Southern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hsiu (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wa, (Drage)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>According to Diffloth (1980), this variety of Wa is “spoken in the north-western part of Wa territory”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wa, Parauk</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>prk</td>
<td>Wa, Parauk is a large cluster of dialects many of which are mutually unintelligible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wa, Vo</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>wbm</td>
<td>Wa, Vo speakers live in China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yinchia</td>
<td>6b</td>
<td>yin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>