CHIN BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Chin Bibliography

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Introduction

Chin languages are a distinctive subgroup within Tibeto-Burman. Chin languages have been grouped into Kuki-Chin-Naga. For the purposes of this bibliography, Chin and Kuki languages will be considered to the exclusion of Naga languages which appear to form a divergent cultural and linguistic subgroup. Chin languages have various names such as Kyan, Kuki, Kukish, and Zo, to mention a few. Most scholars have posited three branches within Chin, these being: Northern, Central, and Southern Chin. On the basis of comparative reconstruction, however, Khoi Lam Thang (2001) suggests just two main branches of Northern and Southern Chin with Central being a component of Northern Chin.

Since the purpose of this bibliography is to consider potential connections for language development among Chin languages, the references listed use a more expansive grouping than those generally recognized by Chin or Tibeto-Burman scholars. Thus, languages such as Meithei/Manipuri, Mru, and Mikir which may be classified under Tibeto-Burman are included. If subsequent analysis should disprove the merits of including such languages, this listing may change.

In addition to basic internet searches and cross-checking reference lists in linguistic articles, some of the more significant works consulted in producing this bibliography include Huffman 1986, Chelliah 1990a, LaPolla’s online bibliography (n.d.), John Peterson 2008, UC Berkeley 2008, and a WorldCat firstsearch.

The principal names for Chin languages used to construct this bibliography are based on those from Grierson 1904, So-Hartmann 1988, Bradley 1997, Gordon 2005, Khoi Lam Thang 2001, Matisoff 2003, and additional language names gleaned from sources along the way.

The references are formatted closely to LSA standards. Where author names or other information is ambiguous, the format was copied from the source where the reference was listed.

1 Tibeto-Burman and Sinitic form the two branches of Sino-Tibetan. The overwhelming majority of Sino-Tibetan languages are Tibeto-Burman with nearly 400 languages while the Sinitic branch has around 10 languages.

2 Thanks to Paula Chapman, Rebecca Smith and Jennifer Heck for their help, and to Ken Manson for his valuable advice and feedback.
This bibliography is intended to aid in research and development among Chin languages. The next step will be to annotate the listings, and add sorting capability by language. This bibliography is part of a broader effort to define the linguistic and sociolinguistic situation in Mainland Southeast Asia by exploring language clusters or sub-groups of linguistically related groups. The following are the Tibeto-Burman clusters in Mainland Southeast Asia that this series plans to explore:

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Tibeto-Burman
   Nungish  Naga  Chin  Burmic  Karenic  Loloish  Jingphoish
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A critical analysis of the current state of Chin scholarship points toward a definite need for further research to document the rich diversity of Chin people groups and speech varieties. This listing is by no means exhaustive, and we would appreciate any additional references or questions you may have about this list. Please send references or queries to Noel Mann at noel_mann@sil.org.

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Note: references found in Burmese or Chin languages may be added as title translations are completed.
## Abbreviations

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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>Anthropological Linguistics. Bloomington, Indiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AmAn</td>
<td>American Anthropologist. Menasha, Wisconsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR</td>
<td>Asiatic Researches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO</td>
<td>Acta Orientalia. Copenhagen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLS</td>
<td>Berkeley Linguistic Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSLP</td>
<td>Bulletin de la Société Linguistique de Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTLV</td>
<td>Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch- Indie, Leiden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIEFL</td>
<td>Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages. [Now the English and Foreign Languages University, EFL]. Hyderabad, India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSLI</td>
<td>Center for the Study of Language and Information. University of California, Berkeley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EZ</td>
<td>Ethnologische Zeitschrift. Zurich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GK</td>
<td>Gengo Kenkyu [Journal of the Linguistic Society of Japan]. Tokyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPSG</td>
<td>International Conference on Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HJAS</td>
<td>Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IA</td>
<td>Indian Antiquary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICSTLL</td>
<td>International Conference on Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL</td>
<td>Indian Linguistics. Journal of the Linguistic Society of India. Deccan College, Poona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAAS</td>
<td>Journal of Asian and African Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JASB</td>
<td>Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Calcutta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JASC</td>
<td>Journal of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JBRS</td>
<td>Journal of the Burma Research Society. Rangoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPRS</td>
<td>Joint Publications Research Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JRAS</td>
<td>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSA</td>
<td>Linguistic Society of America. Baltimore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSB</td>
<td>Linguistic Survey Bulletin. Poona, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTBA</td>
<td>Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area. University of California, Berkely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBP</td>
<td>Nagaland Bhasha Parishad [Linguistic Circle of Nagaland]. Kohima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPWSTBL</td>
<td>Occasional papers of the Wolfenden society on Tibeto-Burman Linguistics. Bloomington Indiana, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAOS</td>
<td>Proceedings of the American Oriental Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASB</td>
<td>Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBLS</td>
<td>Proceedings of the Berkeley Linguistic Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PICAES</td>
<td>Proceedings of the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEALS</td>
<td>Southeast Asian Linguistics Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELAF</td>
<td>Société des Études Linguistiques et Anthropologiques de France.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJA</td>
<td>Southwestern Journal of Anthropology. Albuquerque, NM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAK</td>
<td>Tonan Ajia Kenkyu [Southeast Asian Studies]. Kyoto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPLU</td>
<td>Working Papers on Language Universals. Stanford University Department of Linguistics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ZDMG  Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, für Volkenkunde, Braunschweig
ZE  Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, Organ der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Volkenkunde, Braunschweig
ZPSK  Zeitschrift für Phonetik, Sprachwissenschaft, und Kommunikationsforschung, Berlin
General Comparative Linguistic References

These include references to general Tibeto-Burman, Sino-Tibetan or even more broad works that reference a Chin language, use a Chin language for examples, or have a section specifically about a Chin language.


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ph.pdf+namfau+linguistics.


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