

Abbreviations

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Tibeto-Burman Tonology: A Comparative Analysis

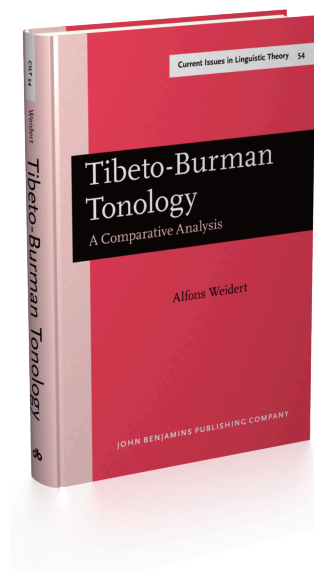
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ABBREVIATIONS

GSR	Karlgren's <i>Grammata Serica Recensa</i>
KNC	Kuki-Naga-Chin
LB	Lolo-Burmese
PLB	Proto-Lolo-Burmese
PST	Proto-Sino-Tibetan
PTB	Proto-Tibeto-Burman
TB	Tibeto-Burman
TC	Tonal category
ST	Sino-Tibetan
STC	Benedict's <i>Sino-Tibetan. A Conspectus</i>
WT	Written (Classical) Tibetan
T/G/Th	Tamang nucleus comprising Tamang proper, Gurung, Thakali, and Manangba

EXPLANATION OF PHONETIC SYMBOLS AND DIACRITICS

The phonetic transcription essentially follows the typographical conventions of the IPA (published as *The Principles of the International Phonetic Association*, reprinted 1982). In order to establish a uniform frame of reference for tone marks, accent symbols have been chosen for what can be classified as contour tone systems, and arabic numbers for register tone systems (following the criteria of K.L. Pike's *Tone Languages*). In the latter, /1/ always denotes the lower/lowest tone of the register arrangement. For lists of tone marks, cf. the list of charts. Also note the following peculiarities:

- ['] (in p', t', k') = the sign of aspiration in Miju Mishmi transcriptions (normally a "-h" following the respective obstruent is used; but in Miju, a digraph stands for a consonant cluster which is made pronounceable by a short schwa-like off-glide)
- [ɬ, ɬh, ɬ̥] Dental stops articulated at the tip of the (upper) tooth ridge (occur in Tangsa)
- (ʔ) Glottal occlusion is compulsorily realized for single words in utterance-final position, but elided in all other contexts (occurs in Nocte, Tangsa, Mikir, Lotha).
- (¹), (²) Tonal realization is redundantly marked for stopped syllables (occurs in Lotha, Sangtam, Yimchunger)
- [ʕ, ɦ, ɢ, qh] Pharyngeal consonants identical to 'Ain, Ḥā', Qāf in Arabic, [qh] = aspirated Qāf (occur in Northern Rengma).
- [sh] A strongly hissed variety of dental sibilant (is phonemic besides ordinary /s/, and occurs in Burmese, Jinghpaw, Rongmei, Karen).
- [ɽ, ɽh] Retroflex-trilled consonant combination (occurs in Chakrü and Khezha)
- [ɽ, ɽ̥] Retroflex stops
- [ʉ, ɵ] Centralized back vowels
- [ɪ, ʊ, ɛ̥, ɔ̥] Vowoid realizations in between the cardinal values defined by the IPA (occur in Khamngan)
- [tɸ, dɸ, nɸ] [t] and [p] pronounced simultaneously, etc. (occur in Sangtam)
- [ʔa, ʔb] Implosives (occur in Karen, Ombule Rai, Ashö Chin)
- [ü, ö, ɔ̥] Front rounded vowels (comparable to French and German)
- [˥] Tonal upstep (occurs in Chang, Konyak (cf. 9.4.3), and Miju Mishmi)
- [ā, ǎ] Low-short and high-short tones of Lushai (cf. Weidert 1975)
- [~ā~] Exceptionally in Liangmei, a tilde over a vowel symbol denotes the wavy contour tone, cf. 9.2.5.

$[-\underline{a}-]$ = low, $[-\bar{a}-]$ = high, $[-\bar{a}\tilde{\eta}-]$ = high-falling, $[-\underline{a}^{\hat{n}}-]$ = breathy-low (tones defined for-mostly plurisyllabic-'tone groups' in Central Tibetan dialects such as Sakka Trokpa, Lhasa, Sherpa, etc.)

$[e \leftrightarrow \epsilon, \sigma \leftrightarrow \circ]$ Contrast in mid vowels is only marked where phonologically distinctive (Barish languages: Konyak, Chang / Kuki-Naga-Chin: Thadou, Lakher, Chiru, Lamgang, Ashö, Kom, Anal / Kiranti: Limbu, Kulung, Lohorong); otherwise the graphs "e" and "o" have been selected to express the mid-open varieties that normally occur.

Chinese tone notation follows Karlgren's GSR, i.e., : = shang, - = chyu, ping = no tone mark.

The contrast in either sonorization or laxness of obstruents in individual languages is not graphically distinguished in the present analysis. Note that stop systems with a basic sonorization contrast can potentially be expanded to include additional manner contrasts such as aspiration: $[p, ph, b, (b\hat{a})]$; ...]. On the other hand, stop systems with arrays of tense vs. lax consonants cannot be further expanded within the stop series itself; in such languages, $[p, t, k]$ stand for tense = voiceless-aspirated, $[b, d, g]$ for lax = half-voiced consonants. The following languages of the present analysis follow this latter classification:

Barish division: Meche, Garo, Boro, Chang, Konyak, Khiamngan.

KNC division: Lotha, Sangtam, Yimchunger, Northern Rengma.

Yimchunger: Underlying tones of last=main syllables are entered in brackets following the surface tone representation of the word in question.