

Mapping Variation in Manang, Nepal
Kristine A. Hildebrandt
Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
khildeb@siue.edu

Appendix

Mongsen Ao [Kuki-Chin-Naga, India, ca. 80,000 speakers] (Coupe 2007)

“Varieties of Mongsen vary according to the size of their consonant phoneme and vowel phoneme inventories.” (27)

“What appears to be free-variation occurring between phonemes /z/ and /j/ in the Waromung variety of Mongsen is attributed to a former intra-village bi-dialectalism...” (44)

[Regarding tone] “The findings can be considered to be broadly representative of all varieties of the Mongsen dialect, although tone sandhi manifested in word-formation processes can differ, sometimes being emblematic of particular village varieties in the absence of segmental differences in the phonology.” (57)

[Regarding tone] “Some Mongsen speakers alternatively provide a low tone on the final syllable of the general nominaliser in superlative adjectives without a resulting change in meaning...these inter- and intra-dialect variations further complicate the task of accounting exhaustively for all tone alternations by rule.” (63)

Limbu [Kiranti, Nepal, ca. 300,000 speakers] (van Driem 1987)

“Although Pãcthare dialect speakers in the vicinity of Yaśok on the far side of the Tamor have retained /ŋ/ in word-initial position, it has disappeared...in Phedāppe and been replaced by /n/.” (16)

“Whereas the dialect boundary between Phedāppe and Pãcthare is an abrupt transition as one crosses the Tamor...the differences between Phedāppe and Taplejuñe as one moves north appear to be gradual...” (xxiii)

“The verbal paradigms in the speech of Phedāppe dialect speakers of the Tumbahañphe: clan living in nearby Myanglung differ in the 2→1 forms of the verb from those...whose language is described in this grammar.” (78-79)

Rabha [Bodo-Garo-Rabha, India, ca. 50,000 speakers] (Joseph 2007)

[Regarding phonation] “...A considerable amount of free variation between the aspirated and unaspirated voiced series is a noticeable phenomenon within the Rabha speech community, and sometimes within a single dialect.” (19)

“A loanword...that has been nativized to avoid the initial approximant is [sa-ya] ‘shade, shadow.’ Its nativized form [say-na] /saj-na/ is still found in the speech of the elderly...however (it) appears not to be favoured by the younger generation, and may eventually not be used at all.” (64)

Kyirong Tibetan [Central Tibetan, Nepal 1,000 or so speakers] (Huber 2002)

“Low tone syllables also have a slight rising contour, but are produced with breathy or at least lax voice (depending on the speaker).” (23)

[Regarding syllable structure] “These forms are consistently given by elder KT speakers living in Kathmandu. As far as younger people from Lende are concerned, these clusters seem to be subjected to some change...” (26)

“Some speakers pronounce (GUARANTEE -o) as a nasalized -ō, which is a sub-dialectal variant.” (169)

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