Myanmar

**LANGUAGES**

**Akeu**


**Akha**


**Anal**


**Anong**


**Blang**


**Burmese**


**Chak**


http://www.ethnologue.com/country/MM/languages
**Chakma**


More Information

**Chin, Anu-Hkongso**

[anl] China State: Paletwa township, between Kaladan and Michaung rivers. 4,000 (2008), decreasing. No monolinguals. *Status*: 6b (Threatened). *Alternate Names*: Kaungso, Kaungtso, Khaungtso, Khawngso, Khong, Khongso, No. *Dialects*: Anu, Hkongso. *Lexical similarity*: 96%–98% and high intelligibility between Anu and Hkongso dialects, 72%–76% with Mru ([mro]) but intelligibility is low, 23%–37% lexical similarity with all neighboring Chin languages, but bilingualism is high. *Classification*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Mru. *Comments*: Although the Anu and Hkongso varieties are not part of the Kuki-Chin-Naga branch, these groups consider themselves to be Chin. Christian, Buddhist, traditional religion.

More Information

**Chin, Asho**

[csh] Ayeyarwady, Bago, and Magway regions, and Rakhine State. 170,000 in Myanmar (2015 Language and Social Development Organization). Total users in all countries: 174,000. *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Alternate Names*: Asho, Ashu, Hyow, Khamaw, Khamoe, Khyang, Kyang, Qin, Saingbaung, Sho, Shoa. *Dialects*: None known. Hyow (Khyang) variety in Bangladesh is more similar to Laitu ([clt]) than Asho ([csh]) and is likely a separate language. *Classification*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Kuki-Chin-Naga, Kuki-Chin, Southern. *Comments*: Although some consider the Uppu ([cnb]), Laitu ([clt]), Sumtu ([csv]), Songlai ([csj]), and Mro-Khimi ([cmr]) to be part of Asho ([csh]), these groups speak different languages from Asho (and each other) and view themselves as separate from Asho. Buddhist, Christian.

More Information

**Chin, Bawm**


More Information

**Chin, Bualkhaw**


More Information

**Chin, Chinbon**


More Information

**Chin, Daai**

[dao] China State: Kanpetlet, Matupi, Mindat, and Paletwa townships, 142 villages. 37,000 (2010). *Status*: 5 (Developing). *Alternate Names*: Dai, Khyo, Kkhyou. *Dialects*: Ngxang, Nghngilo (Yang), Ma-Tu, Shhip, Vet (Yet), Daa Yindu, Duk-Msang, Kheng, Mkui. Intelligibility among Nghngilo (Yang), Daa Yindu, and Mkui groups is high, but is lower among other groups. Lexical similarity: more than 90% with Daa Yindu, Yang, Mkui, Duk, and Msang, 81%–88% with Ngxang (Paletwa township) and Kheng, 80% with Shhip (Matupi township), 91%–94% with Gah/Ng-Gha (part of Müün ([mwq])), and 81%–87% with Müün ([mwq]). *Classification*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Kuki-Chin-Naga, Kuki-Chin, Southern. *Comments*: The name Nghmoye is used by both Yang and Daa Yindu to refer to each other. The Daai varieties in Matupi township have low intelligibility with the other varieties and should perhaps be considered a separate language. The Daa Yindu consider themselves to be a separate group from the Daai and do not accept the Daai name. Christian.

More Information
Chin, Eastern Khumi

[cek] Chin State: Matupi township, 4 villages; Paletwa township, Sami subtownship, 85 villages. 12,000 (2009 SIL). Total for all the Eastern Khumi groups. Status: 5 (Developing). Alternate Names: Khami. Dialects: Nisay (Nise, Palying, Tao Cha), Nideun (Amlai, Ghu, Laungtha, Maru, Paru, Tahaensae, Taheunso, Uiphaw), Lemi (Akelong, Aki Along, Kaja, Kajauk), Khongtu, Likhy (Likhayeng), Rengcua (Namboi, Nanbwe), Khlenak, Asang (Kasang, Sangthang). High degree of intelligibility among the dialect groups, although strong attitudes against sharing the same literature. Lexical similarity: Nisay, Nideun, and Khongtu dialects share 92%–97%; Khlenak and Asang dialects also share 92%–97%; all dialects share at least 74% with each other; 75%–87% with Khumi Chin [cnk]: Likhy variety shares 86%–90% with Mro-Khimi Chin [cmr]. Classification: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Kuki-Chin-Naga, Kuki-Chin, Southern. Comments: These dialect groups do not have a unified identity or overarching name for themselves. However, because their speech varieties are highly intelligible with each other and because they are referred to as Nisay - eastern groups - by the Khumi, the term Eastern Khumi is used here as a cover term to refer to these groups. The Likhy people live among the other Eastern Khumi peoples, but their language is very similar to the Aoeng variety of Mro-Khimi [cmr]. Also, some people use the name Ta-aw to refer to the groups in this region. Christian. More Information

Chin, Falam

[cfm] Chin State: Falam township. 69,000 in Myanmar (1983). 9,000 Tashon, 16,000 Zanniat, 7,000 Khualshim, 4,000 Lente, 14,400 Zahao, 18,600 Laizo (1983). Total users in all countries: 107,300. Status: 5 (Developing). Alternate Names: Falam, Falam, Halam, Hallam Chin. Dialects: Zanniat (Zahnyiet, Zanniet), Taisun (Shunkla, Sunkha, Taishon, Tashom, Tashon), Laizo (Laiso, Laizao, Laizo-Shimhrin), Zahao (Lyen-Lym, Yahow, Zahau, Zahau-Shimhrin, Za-How), Khualsim (Khualshim, Kwelshin), Lente (Gunte, Lyente), Sim, Tapong, Hualngo. The Chorei dialect (in India) and Zanniat may be separate languages. Collectively called Baro Halam. Tapong reportedly has difficult intelligibility for other dialect speakers. 75% lexical similarity with Zanniat dialect. Ngawn and Zanniat may be separate languages. Collectively called Baro Halam. Tapong reportedly has difficult intelligibility for other dialect speakers. 75% lexical similarity with Zanniat dialect. Ngawn [cnw] is often included as a sub-group in Falam. Classification: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Kuki-Chin-Naga, Kuki-Chin, Central. Comments: Christian. More Information

Chin, Hakha


Chin, Kaang


Chin, Khumi


Chin, Laitu

Chin, Lautu  

Chin, Mara  

Chin, Matu  

Chin, Mizo  

Chin, Müün  

Chin, Ngawn  

Chin, Rawngtu  

Chin, Rungtu  
Chin, Senthang

Chin, Siyin

Chin, Songlai

Chin, Sumtu

Chin, Tawr

Chin, Tedim

Chin, Thado

Chin, Thaiphum

Chin, Zoi
Chin, Zyphe


Chinese, Mandarin


Danau


Danu


Drung


Hmong Njua


Hpon


Intha

Jingpho

[kac] Very large area, mainly Kayin State, except for north and southwest; Shan State, Muse and Lashio districts; Sagaing region: western border strip. 900,000 in Myanmar (Johnstone and Mandryk 2001). Total users in all countries: 940,000. Status: 3 (Wider communication). Lingua franca for Zaiwa [atb], Lashi [lisi], and Lhao Vo [mhv]. Alternate Names: Aphi, Chingpaw, Chingpo, Jingpho, Jinghpaw, Jingpho, Kayin, Phu. Dialects: Hkaku (Hka-Hku), Kayu (Gauri, Guari, Hkauri), Djili (Jili), Dulong (Dalaung, Duleng). Djili is likely a separate language that is most likely extinct. Hkaku and Kayu are only slightly different. Lexical similarity: 50% with Singpho [sgp] of India. Classification: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Jingpho-Luish, Jingpho. Comments: Kayin refers to a cultural, not linguistic, group. Christian.

More Information

Kadu

[kzd] Sagaing region: Katha district, Banmauk and Indaw townships; also in Homalin, Paungbyin, Pinlebu, and Wuntho townships. 30,000 (2007 SIL), decreasing. Over 30 villages in Maungdaik dialect (nearly extinct); over 30 villages inettaw dialect; 5 villages in Mawkhwin dialect. No monolinguals. Status: 6b (Threatened). Alternate Names: Asak, Gadu, Kadu-Ganaan, Kanta', Kato, Kudo, Maw, Mawteik, Puteik, Thet. Dialects: Mawkhwin, Settaw, Mawteik. Each Kadu dialect distinct with low comprehension between the Mawkhwin, Settaw, and Mawteik Kadu varieties. All Kadu (except possibly Mawkhwin Kadu) have low comprehension of Kanan [zkn]. Lexical similarity: 95%–98% with Settaw and Mawteik Kadu, 91%–93% with Mawkhwin Kadu and other Kadu varieties, 84%–89% with Kadu varieties and Kanan [zkn]. Classification: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Jingpho-Luish, Lisu. Comments: Different from Kaduo [kto], a Sino-Tibetan language of China and Laos. The Kadu say they are descended from the Thet, also known as Sak (see Chak [ckh]). Buddhist.

More Information

Kanan


More Information

Karen, Bwe


More Information

Karen, Geba

[kvq] North Kayin State, Thandaunggyi township, 140 villages; Bago Region; Mandalay Region, Pyinmana township; Shan State, Pekon and Pinlong townships; Kayah State. 40,000 (2010 Geba Literature and Culture Committee). Status: 5 (Developing). Alternate Names: Daneh, Geba, Kaba, Kanybenu, Kayinbyu, Kono, Koo-ong, Northern Bwe. Dialects: Sawkho, Gerkho-Geba, Thamitaik (Sawkeepho). May be same subgroup with Bwe Karen [bwe] and Kayaw [kvl]. Some comprehension of Bwe Karen [bwe]. Sawkho and Gerkho-Geba varieties slightly divergent. Lexical similarity: 82%–100% with Bwe Karen [bwe]. Classification: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Central. Comments: Geba Karen [ghk] and Geba Karen are grouped together in the local Baptist Association administration and are often considered to be the same language (Geko-Geba), although they are distinct. Christian.

More Information

Karen, Geko

[ghk] North Kayin State, Thandaunggyi township; south Shan State, Pekon township; Mandalay Region, Yamethin District; Bago Region, Taungoo district. 17,000 (Manson 2010). Status: 6a (Vigorous). Alternate Names: Gaikho, Geko, Gek’o, Ghekhol, Gheku, Gheko, Kakhu, Kayan, Kayan Kakhu, Kekung, Kekhu, Kekhong, Keku, Yathu Gekho. Dialects: Geker, Gekho, Thaidai (Hitideh). Classification: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Central. Comments: Geba Karen is often considered a sub-variety or clan of Kayan [pdu]. Geko Karen and Geba Karen [kvq] are grouped together in the local Baptist Association administration and are often considered to be the same language (Geko-Gebra) though they are distinct. Christian.

Karen, Paku [jkp] North Kayin State, hills southeast of Taungoo in east Bago Region bordering Kayin State; south Kayah State. 5,300 (1983 census). Status: 6a (Vigorous). Alternate Names: Mogpha, Mogqw, Monebwa, Monnepwa, Mopaga, Mopha, Pagu, Paku, Paku Karen, Thalwepwe. Dialects: Shwe Kyin, Mawchi, Kyauk Gyi, Bawgali. Dialects based on villages: Kyauk Gyi and Shwe Kyin are spoken in east Bago Region, Taungoo District near Kayin State border; Mawchi is spoken in Kayah State; Bawgali is spoken in north Kayin State. Some Paku dialects are reportedly quite similar to S'gaw Karen [ksw], while others are more similar to Bwe [bwe] and Geba [kvq]. Classification: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Southern. Comments: Christian. More Information


Kayah, Western


More Information

Kayan


More Information

Kayaw

[kvl] East Kayah State, 30 villages; northeast Kayin State, Yado area; south Shan State, Pekon township. 16,600 (1983 census). Status: S (Developing). Alternate Names: “Bre” (pej.), “Brec” (pej.), “Brek” (pej.), Deleh, Ka-yaw, “Kayaw Brek” (pej.), Laku, “Pare” (pej.), Pramano, “Pre” (pej.), “Pret” (pej.). Dialects: Bwe-Kayaw, Upper Kayaw, Lower Kayaw. Upper Kayaw dialect is the basis for Kayaw literature. Some intelligibility with Bwe Karen [bwe], though some Kayaw who speak with the Bwe Karen may use S’gaw Karen [ksw] to communicate. Classification: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Karenic, Central. Comments: Brek and Bwe are variant names of a dialect continuum extending from southwest Kayah State to northeast Kayin (Karen) State. Bwe-Kayaw is a mixed variety spoken in the middle of this continuum. See also Karen, Bwe [bwe], Christian.

More Information

Khamti


More Information

Khün


More Information

Kokak


More Information

Lacid

Lahta


More Information

Lahu


More Information

Lahu Shi


More Information

Lhao Vo


More Information

Lisu

[lis] Kachin State: Putao township toward Assam border, also Myitkyina; Mandalay region: Mogota township; Sagaing region: Katha and Tygyaing townships; Shan State, Kentung district. 300,000 in Myanmar (Bradley 2007a). Status: 3 (Wider communication). Many use Lisu as L2. Alternate Names: Central Lisu, Li-Hsaw, Lisaw, Li-Shaw, Lu-Tzu, Southern Lisu, Yao Yen, Yaw-Yen, Yaw-Yen, Yeh-Jeh. Dialects: Hwa Lisu (Flowery Lisu), Black Lisu, Lu Or Lisu. Classification: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Ngwi, Central. Comments: All 3 dialects are found in Myanmar. Black Lisu is most distinct. The Lisu in Myanmar and Thailand have difficulties in communicating due to dialect differences. Christian.

More Information

Lü


More Information

Moken


More Information

Mon

Mro-Khimi


More Information

Naga, Akyaung Ari


More Information

Naga, Jejara


More Information

Naga, Khamniungan


More Information

Naga, Konyak


More Information

Naga, Kyan-Karyaw


More Information

Naga, Lao


More Information

Naga, Leinong


More Information
Naga, Long Phuri


More Information

Naga, Makuri


More Information

Naga, Makyam


More Information

Naga, Ponyo-Gongwang

Alternate Names: Gongyan, Gongwang, Gongwang Naga, Manauk, Mannok, Ponyo, Ponyo Naga, Pounyu, Saplow, Solo, Tsawlaw. Dialects: Ponyo, Gongwang. Very little dialect variation within Gongwang and within Ponyo, but between these 2 dialects, there are differences. Comprehension seems to be high between Ponyo and Gongwang speakers. Lexical similarity: 89%–91% between Ponyo and Gongwang, 69%–75% with Leinong Naga [lzn], 67%–73% with Khamniungan Naga [kix]. Classification: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Sal, Bodo-Garo-Northern Naga, Northern Naga. Comments: They feel culturally and linguistically related to both Leinong Naga [lzn] and Khamniungan Naga [kix], Christian, Buddhist, traditional religion.

More Information

Naga, Tangkhul


More Information
Naga, Tase

[nst] Sagaing region: Khamtai district, Nanyun, Pangsa, Lahye, and Khamtai townships; Kachin State: Myitkyina district, Shinbiwian and Tanai townships. 60,000 in Myanmar (2010). Total users in all countries: 100,100. Status: 5 (Developing). Alternate Names: Haimi, Hawa, Heimi, Kuwa, Pangmi, Pangwa, Rangpan, Rangpang, Tangshang, Tangwa, Tase. Dialects: Bote (Bongtai, Butay, Heinsipa, Nokpa, Nukpa), Chamchamg (Kimsing), Champhang (Thampangh), Chuyo (Wangcu, Wango), Gaha (Halum), Gakat (Wakka, Wanga), Gaqchan (Gashan), Gawkhung (Kochong), Henchin (Sanping, Shingchein), Kaisan (Kyetsan), Khala (Khalka), Laki (Lakai), Lamo, Louchang (Langchein, Langshin), Lumnup, Lungri, Moshang (Mawshang), Miku (Maitiku), Mitay (Maitai), Mungre (Mawrang, Morang), Nahen (Nahim, Nahin), Ngaimong (Maimong, Ngaimau), Pingku (Pyeung), Rancho (Rangchein), Rasa, Rara, Ranu, Ringku (Rangku), Sansik (Sheiknyo, Siknyo, Sikpo), Shangi (Sangta, Shangthii, Shangwun), Shangwun (Chungwu, Shangwun, Shawwe), Shekyii (Sanche, Sanke, Shaekjeng, Shaekyee), Shokra (Sawkrang, Shaukra, Shograng), Toke (Tawkay), Yangno, Champok (Tamko, Thamkok), Cholim (Tawlm, Tulim, Tulum), Humai, Shan Rumai, Silver Palaung, Ta’ang, Ta’ang Rumai, Tai Rumai.

Free Views Left: 5

More Information

Ngochang


More Information

Nusu


More Information

Palaung, Ruching


More Information

Palaung, Rumai


More Information

Palaung, Shwe

**Pali**


More Information

**Pa’o**


More Information

**Pyen**


More Information

**Rakhine**

[rki] Bay of Bengal, widespread throughout Rakhine State; Bago, Shwegyin and Waw townships; some in Chin State, Paletwa township. 800,000 in Myanmar (2013 SIL). L2 users: 1,020,000 in Myanmar (2013 SIL). Total users in all countries: 2,020,000 (as L1: 1,000,000; as L2: 1,020,000). *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Throughout Rakhine State and in Paletwa Township, Chin State. Especially in market, business, oral language at school, and in some media. Rakhine is the largest ethnic group and dominant language in the area and Rakhine people control most business, transport, and trade. *Alternate Names*: Arakanese, Mogh, Moghi, Rakhin, Rakhaing, Rakhaine. *Dialects*: Sittwe (Akyab), Maung-U, Chaungtha, Yangbye (Rambree, Yanbe, Yangbye, Yangye), Kyaupkhyu, Man Aung (Chebuda Island). Intelligibility in Rakhine State of prestigious Sittwe dialect seems fairly high. Slight variations in north Rakhine speech in Sittwe, Kyauktaw, Maung-U, Minpya, Ponny, Buthidau, and Maungdaw townships. The variety spoken in south Rakhine State townships of Kyaup Phyu, Yangbye, Thandwe, and Toungup noticeably different from the northern variety. The southern variety, particularly in Thandwe Township, is more similar to standard Burmese [mya]. Lexical similarity: among Rakhine and Marma varieties in both Myanmar and Bangladesh is over 85%. Lexical similarity: 91% with standard Burmese [mya]. *Classification*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Ngwi-Burmese, Burmish, Southern. *Comments*: Buddhist.

More Information

**Rawang**

[raw] North Kachin State, Putao district, Putao, Machanbaw, Naungmaw, Kawnglangphu, and Pannandin townships. 62,000 in Myanmar (2000). Total users in all countries: 63,000. *Status*: 3 (Wider communication). Matwang dialect is L2 or church language used by other dialect speakers. *Alternate Names*: Chiutse, Ch’opa, Ganung-Rawang, Hkanung, Kiutze, Nung, Nung Rawang, Qo. *Dialects*: Kyaikhu (Dangraq-Mashang, Northern Lungmi), Matwang, Daru-Jerwang, Khlangkhu-Thininglong (Southern Lungmi), Tangsang West (Langdaqgong, Renyinchi), Thalq, Tangsang East (Changgong). Most reportedly understand Matwang, a central, written dialect. Part of a chain of related varieties with the Drung [duu] people of Nu nationality in China. Dialects near Tibet border more divergent. Lungmi varieties of Mashang and Dangraq are especially divergent. Rawang speakers from the Kunglang variety of Daru live in Arunachal Pradesh, India. Some Rawang dialects, especially Kyaikhu Lungmi and Changgang Tangsar, have less intelligibility with the standard written dialect of Matwang. Anong (Khingpang) [nun] and Drung (Thrung) [duu] are related to Rawang and are sometimes included as Rawang varieties (Morse 1989). Lexical similarity: 82%–98% among Matwang-related dialects. Lexical similarity between Matwan and the following varieties or languages: 74% with Drung [duu], 79%–80% with Anong [nun], 81%–87% with Renyinchi (Langdaqgong Tangsar), 77% with Changgong Tangsar, 74%–85% with Lungmi, 74%–80% with Daru-Jerwang. *Classification*: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Central Tibeto-Burman, Nungish. *Comments*: Traditionally, Rawang is made up of five major clan divisions (plus subclans): Lungmi, Matwang, Daru-Jerwang, Tangsang, and Anong [nun] (Morse 1989). Buddhist, traditional religion.

More Information

**Riang Lai**


More Information
Riang Lang

[ril] Shan State: Hopang district, near southern Shan town of Pang Long. 12,500 in Myanmar (2008). Total users in all countries: 15,500. Status: 6b (Threatened). Alternate Names: Black Karen, Black Riang, Black Yang, Drum, Riang, Yang, Yang Lang, Yang Wan Kun, Yanglam, Yin, Yin Net, Yinnet. Dialects: Black Riang, Red Riang, Yinja. Not related to Kok Borok [trk]-speaking Riang of India and Bangladesh or to Pao [blk], which is Sino-Tibetan. Red and Black Riang difference unknown but these have been treated as separate languages; traditionally, the two groups occupy different social and geographic space, and wear different traditional clothing styles. May be the same language as Shwe Palaung [ril]. Classification: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Western Palaungic, Riang. Comments: Different from Riang [ria] of India, a Tibeto-Burman language. Buddhist, traditional religion.

More Information

Rohingya

[rhg] North Rakhine State, Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships; Sittwe and Rathedaung townships. 800,000 in Myanmar (2012). Due to unrest, numbers are very uncertain. Total users in all countries: 1,700,000. Status: 6a (Vigorous). Alternate Names: Rohinja, Ruwainggya. Dialects: Not much contact between dialect groups living in different townships; intelligibility situation is not clear. Dialects differ by river valleys. Classification: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Outer Languages, Eastern, Bengali-Assamese. Comments: About 1,000,000 refugees went to Bangladesh in recent years, the majority of whom have dispersed to other countries. Most refugees in UNHCR-controlled camps in Bangladesh were repatriated back to Myanmar, but many of these have returned to Bangladesh unofficially.

More Information

Samtao

[stu] East Shan State. 9,550 in Myanmar (2000). Total users in all countries: 13,180. Status: 6a (Vigorous). Alternate Names: Samtau, Samtuan. Classification: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Eastern Palaungic, Angkui. Comments: Samtao is used among the Palaungic peoples to refer to unintelligible dialects of Plang [blr]. In China, Samtao refers to Plang in Plung and occasionally to Plang from other China-based varieties with low intelligibility. 'Samtao'; also refers to south Mong La area in East Shan State between the China border and Nam Lwe River. A third meaning refers to Plang who live in the Samtao area. Wan Phi Plang is a Samtao variety similar to and intelligible with Wan Sen and Wan Nyet, ancient Plang villages along Mong La-Kentung Road further west. A fourth meaning of 'Samtao' refers to Palaungic varieties more similar to Wa, such as the Wa, Panglo, who also refer to themselves as Samtao. 1 Samtao village in Veng Phu Kha insists they speak the ancient Samtao language, but lexically it is Lao [lao] with Mon-Khmer phonology. Traditional religion.

More Information

Shan

[shn] Mostly Shan State: broad swath from north (Nanhkan, Muse, and Konkyan townships), east of Taunggyi, to the south (Hsihseng, Mawkwa, Langko, and Mongpan townships), with 2 distinct areas southeastward, Matman, Mongkhet, Mongyang, Monghpak, and Mongyang townships; Sagaing region: Homalin and Tamu townships; Kachin State: Mohnyin, Moguang, south Myitkyina, western Momauk, Bhamo and Mansi township; Kayah State: Loikaw; north Mandalay, assorted border areas; Tai Mao is on Myanmar-Yunnan border, centered at Mù'ang Mao Long or Namkham. 3,200,000 in Myanmar (Johnstone and Mandryk 2001). 350,000 Tai Mao (1990 A. Diller). Total users in all countries: 3,295,000. Status: 7 (Wider communication). Alternate Names: Burmese Shan, Great Thai, "Ngnoo" (pej.), "Ngiao" (pej.), "Ngiaiw" (pej.), "Ngio" (pej.), "Ngjow" (pej.), Sam, Sha, Shan Bama, Shan Gyi, Tai Long, Tai Luang, Tai Shan, Tai Yai, Tai-Lon, Thai Tai. Dialects: Tai Mao (Mao Shan, Tai Khe), Northern Shan State, Southern Shan State. Regional dialect differences. Low intelligibility of Lü [khb]. Classification: Tai-Kadai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. Comments: Tai Mao (Mao Shan, Tai Khe) is linguistically closer to Tai Nüa [tdd] but political and cultural factors lead them to identify with Shan. Buddhist.

More Information

Tai Laing

[tjl] Kachin State: from Myitkyina to Bamaw township; Sagaing Region: Homalin township, along the Irrawaddy, Chindwin, and Ur rivers. 100,000 (2010 SIL). Status: 6b (Threatened). Alternate Names: Red Tai, Shan Bamar, Shan Kalee, Shan Ni, Tai Laeng, Tai Lai, Tai Lang, Tai Nai, Tai Naing. Dialects: Tai Lai, Tai Nai. Two subgroups: Those who live along the railway line between Myitkyina and Mandalay and call themselves Tai Nai; Those who live along the river south of Myitkyina who call themselves Tai Lai. However, apart from the sound shift I to a among the first group, there do not seem to be any major differences in language between these 2 subgroups. Reportedly similar to Khamti [kht]. Classification: Tai-Kadai, Kam-Tai, Tai, Southwestern. Comments: The name Tai Laing means Red Tai. Buddhist.

More Information
Tai Loi


More Information

Tai Nüä


More Information

Taman


More Information

Taungyo


More Information

Tavoyan


More Information

Tibetan, Khams


More Information

Wa, Parauk

Wa, Vo


More Information

Wewaw


More Information

Yinbaw


More Information

Yintale


More Information

Zaiwa


More Information

Zayein


More Information

Zo
