### 5th Medieval Tibeto-Burman Languages Symposium

**Wednesday 1 September 2010**

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<td>9:00-9:45am</td>
<td>Registration &amp; Coffee [Room G3]</td>
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<td>9:45-10:00am</td>
<td>Nathan HILL, Welcome [Room G2]</td>
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<td>10:00-12:00pm</td>
<td>TANGUT [Room G2]</td>
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<td>Imre GALAMBOS, Reconstructing a lost Song edition of Zhuge Liang’s Jiangyuan on the basis of its Tangut translation</td>
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<td>NIE Hongyin, Phonological Information in the Collation of the Tangut sūtras</td>
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<td>SUN Bojun, A Brief Description on the Grammatical Function of Tangut <em>djij2</em></td>
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<td>12:00-12:30pm</td>
<td>LEPCHA [Room G2]</td>
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<td>Heleen PLAISIER, The Lepcha Book of the Dead</td>
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<td>12:30-1:00pm</td>
<td>YI [Room G2]</td>
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<td>Halina WASILEWSKA, Orthography of the stone inscriptions in Yi from Guizhou and Yunnan provinces</td>
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<td>1:00-2:30pm</td>
<td>Lunch [Room G3]</td>
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<td>2:30-3:30pm</td>
<td>OLD TIBETAN I [Room G2]</td>
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<td>Iwao ISHIKAWA, The etymology of “Tibet” and “Tufan (吐蕃)”</td>
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<td>Kha sgang bkra shis tshe ring, Research on the Dunhuang document PT 89</td>
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<td>3:30-4:00pm</td>
<td>Tea/Coffee [Room G3]</td>
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<td>4:00-5:30pm</td>
<td>OLD TIBETAN II [Room G2]</td>
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<td>Rdo rje don grub, Dunhuang Tibetan Amdo dialect literature and comparative study of verbs</td>
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<td>Sam van SCHAIK, The Sutra of the Ten Virtues: One of the Earliest Tibetan Buddhist Texts</td>
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<td>Nicolas TOURNADRE, Optional case marking in Literary Tibetan</td>
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<td>6:00pm</td>
<td>Reception for the Himalayan Languages Symposium and the Endangered Languages Documentation Project [Brunei Suite, Brunei Gallery, SOAS]</td>
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THURSDAY 2 SEPTEMBER 2010

9:00-10:15am  Registration & Coffee  [Room G3]
10:15-10:30am  Nathan HILL, Welcome  [Room G2]
10:30-11:00am  LANGUAGE DOCUMENTATION (joint session)  [Room G2]
   Peter AUSTIN, The Hans Rausing Endangered Languages Project and Documentation of Himalayan Languages
11:00-12:30pm  LANGUAGE DOCUMENTATION  [Room G2]
   Alexander R. COUPE, chair
   Lalnunthangi CHHANGTE, Ralte, an Endangered Language of Mizoram
   NISHIDA Fuminobu, The Mande language in Bhutan
   David A. PETERSON, Rengmitca: the most endangered Kuki-Chin language of Bangladesh
12:30-2:00pm  Lunch  [Room G3]
2:00-3:00pm  TONE (Nancy CAPLOW, chair)  [Room 116]
   Joan BAART, More on Tone in North-West Indo-Aryan: Ushojo and Khalkot
   Mari-Sisko KHADGI, Can there be six tones in Nepal? – The case of Ghale
   Alexis MICHAUD, Tone patterns in numeral-plus-classifier determiners: on structural similarities between Naxi, Na and Laze
3:00-3:30pm  Tea/Coffee  [Room G3]
3:30-5:30pm  TIBETAN (joint session)  [Room G2]
   Edward GARRETT, chair
   Cathy BARTRAM, Tone Perception in Walungge
   Nancy CAPLOW, Tone patterns in Tokpe Gola Tibetan
   Hiroyuki SUZUKI, Creaky and pharyngealised vowels in Sangdam Tibetan (Kachin State)
   Nicolas TOURNADRE, Nominalizer : a core category of Tibetan grammar
6:00pm  Reception for the Himalayan Languages Symposium and the Endangered Languages Documentation Project  
   [Brunei Suite, Brunei Gallery, SOAS]

FRIDAY 3 SEPTEMBER 2010

9:00-9:15am  Shobhana CHELLIAH, Introductory remarks: The relevance of expectedness to case  [Room G2]
9:15-9:40am  Inna LAZAREVA, A study of the Burmese subject/topic marker ka  [Room G2]
9:40-10:05am  Hiroyuki SUZUKI, Restricted ergative marking in Nyagrong-Minyag (Xinlong, Sichuan)  [Room G2]
10:05-10:30am  Hideo SAWADA, Case-marking of P and A in Lhaovo  [Room G2]
10:30-11:00am  Tea/Coffee  [Room G3]
11:00-11:45am  David A. PETERSON, Core participant case marking in Khumi  [Room G2]
1:45-12:30pm  Alexander R. COUPE, The pragmatics of case marking in Tibeto-Burman languages of Nagaland  [Room G2]
Himalayan Languages Symposium

SATURDAY 4 SEPTEMBER 2010

9:00-10:00am  **HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS** (Roger BLENCHE, chair)  [Room G2]
Ilija ČASULE, The Indo-European Origin of the Burushaski Kinship Terminology
Rachel LEHR, Pashai language then and now: a comparison between Morgenstierne’s grammar and new data from Darrai Nur

10:00-10:30am Tea/Coffee  [Room G3]

10:30-12:30pm  **HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS** (Ilija ČASULE, chair)  [Room G2]
Roger BLENCHE & Mark POST, NE Indian languages and the origin of Sino-Tibetan
Dörte BORCHERS, Koić (Sunwar) and Surc (Surel) in contrast
Isao HONDA, Internal diversity in the Tamangic lexicon
Suhnu Ram SHARMA, Manchad Verbal Stems - An old Tibetan Substrate?

12:30-2:00pm Lunch  [Room G3]

2:00-3:30pm  **HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS** (joint session) (Nathan HILL, chair)  [Room G2]
Scott DELANCEY, The Creoloid SOV Prototype and Tibeto-Burman
George van DRIEM, Gongduk verbal conjugations and Proto-Tibeto-Burman morphology
Gwendolyn HYSLOP, On the placement of East Bodish in Tibeto-Burman

3:30-4:00pm Tea/Coffee  [Room G3]

4:00-5:00pm  **CORPUS LINGUISTICS** (joint session) (Bettina ZEISLER, chair)  [Room G2]
Edward GARRETT, Working with THL’s Spoken Tibetan Corpus
Andrew HARDIE, Extending a corpus analysis tool to support the analysis of feld data: Bodo and Dimasa data in the CQPweb system

7:00pm Conference Dinner, Chez Gérard, 8 Charlotte Street, London W1T 2LS
THE MEDIEVAL TIBETO-BURMAN LANGUAGES

Now when the majority of the world’s languages are under imminent threat of extinction, thorough description of the hundreds of living Tibeto-Burman languages is of great importance. Despite this imperative, research into the earlier stages of Tibeto-Burman languages with a long written history is also vital. The older written Tibeto-Burman languages, such as Bailang (1c.), Tibetan (8c.), Newar (9c.), Burmese (12c.), Tangut (13c.) and Manipuri provide a diachronic depth to comparative, historical and typological studies of contemporary languages, and are indeed essential for solving many of the puzzles which the myriad of today’s tongues present.

This has been well understood in Indo-European linguistics for a long time, and Indo-Europeanists are aware of usefulness of comparison with the classical languages such as Hittite, Tocharian, Sanskrit and Greek in deciphering contemporary phenomena. Up till the present time, Tibeto-Burman scholarship has not tended to share the same insight, and the older languages of the Tibeto-Burman family have been unjustly neglected. In 2000 Professor Christopher Beckwith of Indiana University initiated the Medieval Tibeto-Burman Languages Symposium with the aim of raising the methodological rigour of Tibeto-Burman historical linguistics to that of other language families such as Indo-European or Uralic.

THE HIMALAYAN LANGUAGES SYMPOSIUM

The world’s mightiest mountain range is also one of its richest regions in terms of linguistic, cultural, as well as biological diversity. It is estimated that roughly 600 languages, representing at least six language families, are spoken across the Greater Himalayan Region, an area which encompasses the mountains, hills and plateaux stretching from the Hindu Kush and Pamirs in the West to the highlands of Burma, Yunnan and Sichuan in the East. Few of these languages have been researched in depth and many remain virtually undocumented.

The Himalayan Languages Symposium was first held at Leiden University in 1995 and is now well-established as an annual open forum for scholars of all aspects of Himalayan languages. The focus of the conference is geographical rather than language-based, reflecting the huge linguistic diversity of the Himalaya, and the depth of contact and syncretism between Himalayan languages and cultures.