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## **Languages and Peoples of the Eastern Himalayan Region (LPEHR)**

*Some preliminary notes on Challow, a Trans-Himalayan language from Manipur, India*

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### **ABSTRACT**

This contribution introduces Challow, a previously unreported and undescribed Trans-Himalayan language spoken in the Ukhrul district of Manipur, North-East India. It includes preliminary sociolinguistic, phonological, and lexical information, compared with data from other languages of the region. The study also offers a 100-word Swadesh list of Challow lexical entries. At first glance, Challow reveals interesting properties, such as the presence of an original *p(ə)*- prefix so far unattested in the languages of the area and typologically rare phonological processes.

### **KEYWORDS**

Tibeto-Burman, Manipur, phonology, lexicon

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# *Some preliminary notes on Challow, a Trans-Himalayan language from Manipur, India*<sup>1</sup>

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## **1 Introduction**

Challow is a Trans-Himalayan language spoken in the Ukhrul district of Manipur state, India. It is spoken in the villages of Challow and Poi in northern Ukhrul by approximately 2000<sup>2</sup> speakers who belong to the Tangkhul Naga Scheduled Tribe. Speakers report no mutual intelligibility with the languages spoken in the neighboring villages of Kongai (Kongai language, Ivani, this issue), Huishu (Huishu language, Mortensen 2004), and New Tusom (Suansu language, Ivani 2019a, 2019b, 2022, 2023a).

Challow is unreported and unattested in the linguistic literature. The data currently available on the languages of the Ukhrul district include basic comparative materials, such as wordlists and brief sketches, and more detailed diatopic descriptions of Tangkhul, the lingua franca of the district (Arokianathan 1987, Devi 2011, Leisan 2017, among others). Early attestations on the languages of the region comprise lexical data on Champhung (Brown 1837), Pettigrew's description (1918) of Tangkhul Naga, and the comparative work on 'Naga'<sup>3</sup> languages by Marrison (1967). More recently, besides what already mentioned above, we have linguistic outlines of the region (Haokip 2011) and, most notably, the substantial contribution of Mortensen and colleagues on Ukhrul, Kachai, East Tusom, and Sorbung (Mortensen 2003, 2004; Mortensen & Keogh 2011; Mortensen & Miller 2013; Mortensen & Picone 2021; Mortensen et al. 2021). Shared phonological and lexical features across these languages allowed Mortensen to propose the existence of a Tangkhulic language subgroup (Mortensen 2003, Post & Burling 2017), which 'fits' several languages of the district (but not all of them, notably Suansu, Ivani 2023a, Mortensen & Picone 2021; and Sorbung, Mortensen 2011).

Challow is an endangered language, due to lack of documentation and written tradition, the language dominance of Tangkhul Naga, and population dispersal caused by migration and endogamic marriage practices. The data used in this study was collected from a native Challow speaker in his early twenties, living in Maharashtra.

The goal of this contribution is to introduce Challow by providing initial insights on its

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<sup>2</sup>The population breakdown is as follows: Challow 351 inhabitants, Poi 1595. Source: 2011 Indian Census (<https://www.census2011.co.in>).

<sup>3</sup>I use here Naga as a broad ethnic term with no linguistic connotation.

syllable (Section 2.1) and related properties (such as initials and rhymes, Sections 2.2 - 2.3), ‘frozen’ prefixes (Section 2.4), and lexicon (Section 3) from a comparative perspective. The study concludes with a short summary (Section 4). The Challow 100-word Swadesh list is reported in the Appendix, and the related high-quality audio files are available online.<sup>4</sup> The languages of the Ukhrul district used for the lexical comparison include Champhung, Suansu, Huishu, East Tusom, Kachai and Tangkhul Naga. With the exception of Suansu, the linguistic data from these languages has been extracted from STEDT. The results of this study have been shared and discussed with members of the Tangkhul Naga community before finalizing the write-up of the paper, ensuring their involvement in the research process.

## 2 Phonological properties

### 2.1. Syllable structure

A preliminary representation of the Challow syllable is presented in Figure 1. This schema partially reflects and adopts the symbolic conventions of the Proto Trans-Himalayan (hence PTH) syllable canon presented in Matisoff (2003:10; there referred to as Proto Tibeto-Burman).

$$\begin{array}{c} [T] \\ (C_2) C_1 V (C_f) \end{array}$$

**Figure 1 – Preliminary representation of Challow syllable**

Challow, similarly to many other Trans-Himalayan languages of the area and beyond (Matisoff 2003) is characterized by the presence of sesquisyllabic syllables, or ‘one syllable and a half’ long forms (Matisoff 2003). These ‘half syllables’ refer to ‘frozen’ prefixes, often stacked one after the other and attached to the first syllable of the lexical root. The nucleus of these prefixes is often a centralized vowel that undergoes reduction, hence the ‘half’ status. These forms are briefly discussed in Section 2.4.

The Challow data available does not provide instances of glides or liquids following the consonant initial ( $C_1$ ) root, found in the PTH syllable canon (Matisoff 2003:10). The vocalic nucleus (V) is followed by a restricted set ( $C_f$ ) of consonants or semivowels (usually treated as consonants in this position, see Matisoff 2003). Consonant clusters are rare in the data collected so far. This study will not deal with tone; however, an impressionistic account of the data supported by comparative materials suggests that Challow has contrastive lexical tone (T) at the syllable level.<sup>5</sup>

Challow lexical roots include monosyllabic, disyllabic, and polysyllabic units. Challow syllables consist of the vowel nucleus, with either a consonant onset ( $C_1$ ) or a glide following the nucleus. The (so far) sparse instances of consonant clusters appear to be the result of vowel reduction processes in the stacked frozen prefixes. This is shown, for example, by forms such as *krai.pə* ‘big’, which can be analyzed as *kǎ.rai.pə*, where *kǎ* is the prefix found on all reported forms of verbs and property concepts in Challow (as well as Tangkhul and other neighboring languages). A similar pattern can be observed in *pro.puk* ‘woman’, where the frozen prefix undergoing vowel reduction is most likely *pǎ-*, found extensively on Challow

<sup>4</sup>The Zenodo repository is the following: Ivani, Jessica K. 2023b. Challow 100-word Swadesh list. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8338134>.

<sup>5</sup>To account for this uncertainty, I have enclosed the tone symbol in brackets ([T]) in Figure 1.

nouns (see 2.4 below). Other consonant clusters do not seem to be related to prefix stacking processes, for example the plosive plus fricative cluster in *pǎ.pfu.le* (cf. PTH \*pwu ‘belly’), which supports the presence of CCV clusters in Challow.

Overall, CV syllables appear to be the most frequent in the sample at hand (accounting for more than 70%, or 152 of the 212 individuated syllables), followed by CVC structures (52 syllables out of 212, including glides and semivowels), VC (such as *aj* ‘first person pronoun’) and the CCV cluster reported above. What follows covers initials, rhymes, and ‘frozen’ prefixes.

## 2.2. Initials

The initial consonants in the small sample of Challow lexical roots include obstruents, nasals, and liquids.<sup>6</sup> A preliminary comparison of Challow initials with synchronic data from neighboring languages and reconstructed Proto Tangkhulic (hence PTK) forms shows the relative stability of these forms. In what follows, obstruents are grouped into plosives (Table 1), fricatives (Table 2), and affricates (Table 3). Nasals are illustrated in Table 4, and liquids are shown in Table 5.<sup>7</sup> Exemplificatory lexemes occur after each Table.

	PTk	Challow	Huishu	Tusom	Suansu	Kachai	Tangkhul	Ukhrul	Champhung
(1)	*k	k		k	k	k	k	k	k
(2)	*p <sup>h</sup>	p <sup>h</sup>	p <sup>h</sup>	p <sup>h</sup>	p <sup>h</sup>	p <sup>h</sup>	p <sup>h</sup>	p <sup>h</sup>	p <sup>h</sup>
(3)	*t <sup>h</sup>	t <sup>h</sup>	t <sup>h</sup>	t <sup>h</sup>	θ	t <sup>h</sup>	t <sup>h</sup>	t <sup>h</sup>	

**Table 1 – obstruent plosives initials**

- (1) ‘head’, PTK \*kow; Challow *pǎ-kaō*, Tusom *ʔǎ-kfu*, Suansu *kə*, Kachai *ʔa-ke*, Tangkhul *ā-kui*, Ukhrul *ʔa-kui*, Champhung *kau*
- (2) ‘mountain’, PTK \*p<sup>h</sup>uŋ; Challow, Huishu, Tusom, Suansu, Kachai, Tangkhul, Ukhrul, Champhung *kə-p<sup>h</sup>uŋ*
- (3) ‘three’ PTK \*t<sup>h</sup>um; Challow, Huishu *kǎ-t<sup>h</sup>am*, Suansu *kə-θam*, Kachai and Ukhrul *kə-t<sup>h</sup>um*, Tusom *ka-t<sup>h</sup>ō*, Tangkhul *thum*

	PTk	Challow	Huishu	Tusom	Suansu	Kachai	Tangkhul	Ukhrul	Champhung
(4)	*w	v	w	w	x	w	v	v	
(5)	*s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
(6)	*ʃ	ʃ	s	s	s	s	ʃ	ʃ	z
(7)	*h	h	h		ɱ	h	f	f	v

**Table 2 – obstruent fricative initials**

- (4) ‘bird’ PTK \*wa; Challow *p<sup>h</sup>ǎ-va*, Huishu *ʔa-p<sup>h</sup>-we*, Kachai *wu-ðu*, Tangkhul and Ukhrul *va-naw*, Champhung *ŋu-t<sup>h</sup>e* (cf. PTK \*ta ‘bird’), Suansu *xe*

<sup>6</sup>This set is not exhaustive. I narrow the scope of this Section to those lexical roots (in the Challow 100-word Swadesh list) that show clear cognates across the languages of the Ukhrul district with reconstructed Proto Tangkhulic forms.

<sup>7</sup>The Tangkhulic protoforms as well as the data from the languages of the Ukhrul district are extracted from the STEDT database (<https://stedt.berkeley.edu>), except for Suansu data (collected from Ivani 2019b, Ivani 2023a). Empty fields indicate missing datapoints. The forms are reported verbatim.

- (5) ‘long’ PTK \*saŋ; Challow and Huishu *kǎ-si*, Suansu *a-sǎe*, Kachai *kǎ-so*, Tangkhul and Ukhrul *ka-sang*, Tusom *kǎ-suiǎ*
- (6) ‘blood’ PTK \*fi; Challow *pǎ-fi*, Huishu *ʔa-sik*, Suansu *a-su*, Kachai *ʔa-sv*, Tangkhul and Ukhrul *ʔa-fi*, Tusom *ǎn-su*, Champhung *a-zi*
- (7) ‘dog’ PTK \*hwi; Challow *t<sup>h</sup>o-huk*, Suansu *mi*, Huishu *ʔa-huk*, Kachai *ʔa-hwi*, Tangkhul *hu*, Tusom *y*, Ukhrul *fu*, Champhung *a-val*

	PTk	Challow	Huishu	Tusom	Suansu	Kachai	Tangkhul	Ukhrul
(8)	*ts	ts	ts	ts	t	ð	tʃ	ts
(9)	*tʃ	tʃ	ts	tɕ	dʒ		ʃ	ʃ

**Table 3 – obstruent affricates initials**

- (8) ‘black’ PTK \*tsik; Challow *kǎ-tsa-pǎ*, Huishu *kǎ-tsoʔ*, Suansu *a-tǎ-ke*, Kachai *k<sup>h</sup>ǎ-tsek*, Tusom *kǎ-zu*, Ukhrul *kǎ-tsik*, Tangkhul *ka-chik*
- (9) ‘hear’ PTK \*tʃa; Challow *kǎ-tʃa*, Huishu *tse-k<sup>h</sup>ǎ-low*, Kachai *k<sup>h</sup>ǎ-ŋǎ-nv* (cf. PTK \*na), Suansu *a-dʒue*, Tangkhul *sha*, Tusom *kǎ-tɕa*, Ukhrul *kǎ-fa*

	PTk	Challow	Huishu	Tusom	Suansu	Kachai	Tangkhul	Ukhrul	Champhung
(10)	*m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
(11)	*n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n

**Table 4 – nasal initials**

- (10) ‘eye’ PTK \*mit; Challow *pǎ-mak*, Huishu *ʔa-moʔ*, Kachai *ʔa-mv̄k*, Tangkhul *mik*, Ukhrul *ʔa-mik*, Champhung *a-mak*, Tusom *ʔu-mu*, Suansu *mok*
- (11) ‘ear’ PTK \*na; Challow *pǎ-kǎ-ni*, Huishu *ʔa-k<sup>h</sup>ǎ-ni*, Suansu *ni-kǎ*, Kachai *k<sup>h</sup>ǎ-nv*, Tangkhul and Ukhrul *khǎ-na*, Tusom *ʔi-k<sup>h</sup>ǎ-ni*, Champhung *k<sup>h</sup>u-nu*

	PTk	Challow	Huishu	Tusom	Suansu	Kachai	Tangkhul	Ukhrul	Champhung
(12)	*l	l	l		l	l	l		l
(13)	*r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r

**Table 5 – liquid initials**

- (12) ‘earth’ PTK \*lej; Challow *nǎ-laj*, Huishu *ʔa-nǎ-lu*, Suansu *la*, Kachai *ŋǎ-li*, Tangkhul *ŋǎ-rəy*, Champhung *ŋa-lai*
- (13) ‘bone’ PTK \*ru; Challow *pǎ-nuk*, Huishu *ʔa-ruk*, Kachai *ʔa-rv̄*, Tangkhul *ā-ra*, Tusom *ʔu-ru-kuǎ*, Ukhrul *ʔa-ru-kuj*, Champhung *so-ru*, Suansu *a-ru*

### 2.3. Rhymes

Challow rhymes include consonants and semivowels, which are usually treated as consonants in the PTH syllable canon (Matisoff 2003). For brevity, I illustrate and discuss only the consonant codas. Table 6 summarizes the consonant rhyme patterns found so far in the data.

V	C <sub>f</sub>
a	-m
a	-n
u	-ŋ
a	
u	-k
ɔ	
o	
a	-t

**Table 6 – consonant codas**

The Challow data exhibits nasals and plosives in the coda position. Nasals [m] and [n] occur after [a], e.g., *kǎt<sup>h</sup>am* ‘three’ and *pǎman* ‘name’, while [ŋ] occurs after [u], e.g., *t<sup>h</sup>anruŋ* ‘tree’. Regarding plosives, [t] appears to be the most restricted: it is found only after [a], *sekǎt<sup>h</sup>at* ‘kill’. Velar plosive [k] is found with [u] *pǎluk* ‘bone’, [a] *pǎmak* ‘eye’, [ɔ] *pamǎkɔk* ‘knee’, and [o] *pǎřoktao* ‘neck’.

Dorsal stop codas are also found in Huishu, where it has been claimed that these epenthetic consonants have emerged later, as the result of a typologically rare and aberrant sound change process (Mortensen 2004).<sup>8</sup> This process is apparently motivated by aerodynamic, acoustic, and perceptual factors, whereas formal and semantic facts do not play a role (Mortensen 2004: 292). In Huishu, the dorsal stops have been added after high vowels in open syllables with a striking regularity (Mortensen 2004: 294). The same process can be observed in Challow, where dorsal stops are additionally found after low vowels (cf. *kǎnak* ‘two’, *kǎt<sup>h</sup>ak* ‘die’) and the process seems less regular (cf. *pǎfi* ‘blood’, *pǎnunu* ‘breast’), suggesting a possibly ongoing phonological development. Examples are illustrated in Table 7.

<sup>8</sup>The same sound change has been attested in other languages of NE India, i.e., Chakpa (Huziwara 2020).

	PTH	PTk	Challow	Huishu	Tangkhol	Kachai	Suansu
‘blood’	*shywəy	*a.ʃi	pəʃi	ʔa-sik	āshi	ʔa-sə	asuu
‘die’	*səy	*kətʰi	kətʰak	kə-tik	kə <sup>1</sup> thi		atswe
‘one’		*kəsi	kəsǎka	kə-sik-a	khə	kə-sə	səkʰa
‘two’	*g-nis	*kəni	kǎnak	kʰə-nik	khə <sup>3</sup> ni	kʰə-nə	kəniga
‘salt’	*tsyi	*məci	matsak	ʔa-mə-tsik	mətsi	mə-tsə	matse
‘bone’	*g-rus	*ʔru	pəruk	a-ruk	a <sup>o</sup> ra	ʔa-rə	aɾə
‘breast’	*nəw	*ʔnu	pənunu	ʔa-nəruk	nu	nə-tə	nwi
‘dog’	*kwəy	*hwɿ	tʰohuk	ʔa-huk	hu	ʔa-hwi	ɿwi
‘water’	*rəy	*ri	ʃəruk	ʔa-ruk	ru	tuŋ-ði	ʃwi

**Table 7 – final dorsal stops in Challow (in bold face) and in the languages of the Ukhrul district**

## 2.4. Prefixes

As mentioned in Section 2.1, Challow lexical roots are characterized by the presence of several ‘frozen’ prefixes with a reduced vowel nucleus and no identifiable semantic content,<sup>9</sup> whose status (presence, loss, reprefixation processes, and distribution) is of fundamental importance in Trans-Himalayan comparative studies and reconstruction (Matisoff 2003: 87 and references therein). Challow’s linguistic neighbors, and most notably Tangkhul Naga, are known for extensive prefix stacking processes and the use of a “favorite prefix” (Matisoff 2003: 94 and Mortensen 2004), *k<sup>(h)</sup>(ə)-*, added to all the verb roots. Although these traits are not found in all the languages of the region (cf. notably Suansu, Ivani 2023a), these are attested and widespread enough to include *k(h)(ə)-* among the defining properties of the Tangkhulic language subgroup (Mortensen 2003).

Challow verbs (including adjectives, which do not form a separate class in Challow) consistently add the prefix *k<sup>(h)</sup>(ə)-*, to the respective roots. Table 8 illustrates some examples, along with the corresponding forms from other languages from the Ukhrul district and the reconstructed PTk forms.

	PTk	Challow	Huishu	Tangkhol	Kachai	Suansu
‘black’	*tsik	kəpʰuŋ	kə-tsoʔ	ka <sup>o</sup> chik	kʰə-ts ɛk	atəke
‘cold’	*kow	kəsak	kə-mə-kuŋ	ka <sup>o</sup> sik	kʰə-mə-ke	mokuŋe
‘drink’	*maŋ	kəmi		cay	kʰə-ma	amǎ
‘eat’	*tsa	kədzə	kə-tse	kə <sup>1</sup> tsa		aðe

**Table 8 – distribution of *k<sup>(h)</sup>(ə)-* prefix in Challow (in bold face) and in the languages of the Ukhrul district**

Besides *k<sup>(h)</sup>(ə)-*, Challow prefixes include, pending further data, the formatives *m(ǎ)-* and *p(ǎ)-*, although it is worth noting that each of these forms might not trace back to a single form, and might correspond to distinct formatives that got merged in their diachronic paths. Further

<sup>9</sup>Given these properties, in the Trans-Himalayan (Tibeto-Burman) linguistic tradition these forms are often discussed within the phonology, as part of the syllable canon (cf. Matisoff 2003).



studies will hopefully disentangle the histories of these formatives. Given the limited scope of this introduction, only the basic formal and semantic properties of these prefixes are discussed.

The prefix *m(ə)*- is found on verbs: *k<sup>h</sup>ə.mə.kaj*, ‘to bite’, *kǎ.mǎ.ŋə.wa* ‘to be white’, as well as some body parts, such as *pǎ.mə.luŋ* ‘heart’, *pa.mǎ.kək* ‘knee’, *pǎ.mǎ.t<sup>h</sup>an* ‘liver’, and *pǎ.mǎ.laj* ‘tongue’. This formative is most likely older, given its position closer to the root, and the correspondence with the respective PTH roots: \**m-lun* ‘heart’, \**m-kay* ‘to bite’. This prefix is found in several languages of the Ukhrul district, as illustrated in Table 9.

	PTk	Challow	Huishu	Tangkhol	Kachai	Suansu
‘bite’	*kej	<b>k<sup>h</sup>ə.mə.kaj</b>	kə-mə-ri	khə <sup>1</sup> mə <sup>3</sup> kəi	k <sup>h</sup> ə-mə-ki	mkaj
‘heart’	*luŋ	<b>pǎ.mə.luŋ</b>		məluŋ	mə-luŋ	məluŋ
‘liver’	*t <sup>h</sup> in	<b>pǎ.mǎ.t<sup>h</sup>an</b>	ʔa-mə-t <sup>h</sup> en	a <sup>o</sup> ma <sup>o</sup> thin	ʔa-mə-t <sup>h</sup> en	at <sup>h</sup> ē
‘white’	*car	<b>kǎ.mǎ.ŋə.wa</b>		ka <sup>o</sup> char	kə-tear	aŋoi

**Table 9 – distribution of *m(ə)*- prefix in Challow (in bold face) and in the languages of the Ukhrul district**

The most striking Challow feature so far is perhaps the pervasive presence of the formative *p(ə)*-, added to most Challow nouns available in the data. This prefix occurs on all lexemes pertaining body parts, including non-human body parts such as *pǎ.kǎ.maj* ‘tail’, *pǎ.nǎ.t<sup>h</sup>fu* ‘horn’, and *pə.ve* ‘feather’, as well as on lexemes such as *pǎ.man*, ‘name’. This prefix is not found in the other surveyed languages of the Ukhrul district. First evidence suggests that *p(ə)*- is most likely a later development given its position to the lexical root when stacked with older prefixes such as *m(ə)*-, as seen above (Table 9) with body parts lexemes. Table 10 illustrates some examples.

	PTk	Challow	Huishu	Tangkhol	Kachai	Suansu
‘feather’		<b>pə.ve</b>	ʔa-p <sup>h</sup> wi-vej	vanoha		aɾe
‘horn’	*ci	<b>pǎ.nǎ.t<sup>h</sup>fu</b>	ʔa-nə-tsik	anga <sup>o</sup> chi		atsə
‘name’	*miŋ	<b>pǎ.man</b>	ʔa-məŋ	<sup>1</sup> ə <sup>1</sup> miŋ	ʔa-məŋ	amuŋ
‘tail’	*mej	<b>pǎ.kǎ.maj</b>	ʔa-k <sup>h</sup> ə-mu	<sup>1</sup> ə <sup>1</sup> khə <sup>2</sup> məi		ama

**Table 10 – distribution of *p(ə)*- prefix in Challow (in bold face) and in the languages of the Ukhrul district**

### 3 Lexicon

The Challow 100-word Swadesh list is reported in the Appendix.<sup>10</sup> The Tangkhulic language subgroup, to which several languages of the Ukhrul district belong (with some notable exceptions, such as Suansu and Sorbung), is based on phonological and lexical innovations found in the region. Lexical innovations deemed as Tangkhulic include a handful of lexical items. These appear to be adopted by Challow as well, as illustrated in Table 11.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>10</sup>Empty fields indicate unavailable data points. The related audio files are available on Zenodo (<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8338134>).

<sup>11</sup>The lexical innovations deemed as Tangkhulic also include the word for mushroom, PTK \*waar. This datapoint is not currently available for Challow.

	PTk	Challow	Huishu	Tangkhul	Kachai	Suansu
‘mountain’	*phuŋ	kəp <sup>h</sup> uŋ	ʔa.kə.phuŋ	ka.phuŋ	kə.phuŋ	kə.phuŋ
‘fish’	*khaj	keisə	ʔa.khejfe	khai	khaj	kiθe
‘give’	*kə.mi	k <sup>h</sup> əmi	khə.me	kə.mi	khə.mə	ʔa.mie
‘hand’	*pan	pəpi	ʔa.vej	pang	ʔa.pon	ke
‘foot’	*pej	pəpae	ʔa.phu	phai	ʔa.phi	pedzə

**Table 11 – Tangkhulic lexical innovations (Mortensen 2004) and corresponding entries in Challow and the languages of the Ukhrul district**

This short study introduced Challow, an unreported language from North-East India until now. Challow shares several Tangkhulic features, such as the prefix  $k^{(h)}$ (ə)- added to the verb roots and several lexical innovations. At the same time, Challow shows interesting features, notably the presence of the prefix  $p$ (ə)- added to many nouns, especially body parts, and typologically rare sound changes, such as the addition of epenthetic consonants to open syllables.

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### Appendix: Challow 100-word Swadesh list

ALL	k <sup>h</sup> ampan
ASHES	
BARK	
BELLY	papfule
BIG	kraipə
BIRD	pəva
BITE	k <sup>h</sup> əməkaj
BLACK	kətsapə
BLOOD	pəʃi
BONE	pəɹuk
BREAST	pənunu
BURNING	kətʃao
CLOUD	maoʃe
COLD	kəsak
COME	ɹe.ɹo
DIE	kət <sup>h</sup> ak
DOG	t <sup>h</sup> ohuk
DRINK	kəmi
DRY	kətsu
EAR	pəkəni
EARTH (SOIL)	nəɹaj
EAT	kədzə

EGG	pəpruk
EYE	pəmak
FEATHER	pəve
FIRE	ʃamaj
FISH	keisə
FLY (V)	kəpe
FOOT	pəpae
FULL	kəpao
GIVE	kʰəmi
GOOD	kəje
GREASE	
GREEN	kəmkepa
HAIR	pəkaove
HAND	pəpi
HEAD	pəkao
HEAR	kətʃa
HEART	pəməluŋ
HORN (ANATOMY)	pənətʃu
HOT	kətʃao
I	ai
KILL	səkətʰat
KNEE	paməkək
KNOW (SOMETHING)	kətʰaj
LEAF	tʰani
LIEDOWN	pikasə
LIVER	pəmətʰan
LONG	kəsi
LOUSE	ʃərak
MALE PERSON	mpəlak
MANY	ajaka
MEAT	pəsa
MOON	təle
MOUNTAIN	kəpʰuŋ
MOUTH	pəmansu
CLAW OR NAIL	pəpimatan
NAME	pəman
NECK	pəroktao
NEW	kətʰa
NIGHT	
NOSE	pənesə
ONE	kəsəkə
PERSON	
RAIN (PRECIPITATION)	kənaru
RED	kəmapə
ROAD	keraj
ROOT	pənətʰə
ROUND	
SAND	nəlajsakti
SAY	
SEE	kətʰae

SEED	t <sup>h</sup> ə <sup>t</sup> h <sup>a</sup> jpə <sup>m</sup> ət <sup>ʃ</sup> i
SIT	
SKIN	pə <sup>f</sup> ə
SLEEP	kə <sup>p</sup> i
SMALL	kət <sup>i</sup> va
SMOKE (EXHAUST)	maikə <sup>f</sup> ə
STAND	kənəd <sup>z</sup> an
STAR	mə <sup>p</sup> et <sup>ʃ</sup> e
STONE	ʃəl <sup>u</sup> ŋ
SUN	tsə <sup>m</sup> ak
SWIM	
TAIL	pəkə <sup>m</sup> aj
THAT	t <sup>ʃ</sup> e <sup>t</sup> e
THIS	hai
THOU	no
THREE	kət <sup>h</sup> am
TONGUE	pəməl <sup>a</sup> j
TOOTH	pə <sup>ʃ</sup> ə <sup>v</sup> e
TREE	t <sup>h</sup> an <sup>r</sup> uŋ
TWO	kən <sup>a</sup> k
WATER	ʃər <sup>u</sup> k
WE (INCLUSIVE)	apai
WHAT	napə
WHITE	kəmən <sup>ə</sup> wa
WHO	t <sup>h</sup> unde
WOMAN	prop <sup>u</sup> k
YELLOW	