

RECONSTRUCTION AND ANALYSIS OF PHYLOGENETIC NETWORK ON TIBETO-BURMAN LANGUAGES IN CHINA

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ABSTRACT

In order to test and analyze the model of phylogenetic network of Tibeto-Burman languages, this study tried to reconstruct the phylogenetic network of Tibeto-Burman languages using the NeighborNet method. The materials in use were the 100 core cognates of 51 Tibeto-Burman languages. The network graphs showed that the evolutionary model of these languages is mainly tree-like, which shows that splitting is still the dominant mechanism of evolution and the horizontal transmission plays a significant role in the history as well. Language contact can spread deeply into the core vocabulary of other languages and may even impact the phylogenetic position of related languages.

KEYWORDS


Tibeto-Burman Languages Phylogenetic Network NeighborNet

I. INTRODUCTION

The Tibeto-Burman family is one of the most widely distributed

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中国藏缅语演化网络重建与分析

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摘要

为对藏缅语的演化模式进行检验和分析,本研究以 51 种藏缅语 100 核心关系词为材料,使用 NeighborNet 演化网生成方法重建了藏缅语演化网。对演化网络的分析表明:藏缅语的演化历史主要是树状的,分化仍是藏缅语历史上占主要地位的演化模式;同时,接触等横向传递模式在藏缅语中也占有不可忽视的地位。在某些语言中,接触可以深入到核心词层面,甚至对其系属地位产生影响。

关键词

藏缅语 演化网 NeighborNet

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