

Table Genealogical Classification of the Languages in China

I. The Sino-Tibetan Family:

1. The Han Branch: Han Language

2. The Tibeto-Burmese Branch:

- a) Tibetan Sub-branch: Tibetan, Jia, Menba
- b) Jingpo Sub-branch: Jingpo, Dulong,
- c) Yi Sub-branch: Yi, Bai, Hani, Naxi, Lisu, Lahu, Jinuo, Tujia,
- d) Burmese Sub-branch: Zaiwa, Achang
- e) Qiang Sub-branch: Qiang, Pumi, Lhoba, Nu

3. Miao-Yao Branch:

- a) Miao Sub-branch: Miao, Bunu, She
- b) Yao Sub-branch: Yao, Mian

4. Zhuang-Dong

- a) Zhuang-Thai Sub-branch: Zhuang, Buyi, Dai
- b) Dong-Shui Sub-branch: Dong, Shui, Maonan, Gelo, Lajia
- c) Li Sub-branch: Li
- d) Not classified: Gelao

II. The Altaic Family:

- 1. Mongolian Branch: Mongolian, Daur, Yugu (east), Tu, Dongxiang, Bao'an
- 2. Turkic Branch: Uygur, Kazak, Salar, Uzbek, Tatar Kirghiz, Yugu (west), Tuwa
- 3. Manchu-Tungus Branch: Manchu, Xibo, Hezhe, Ewenki, Elunchuan

III. The Austronesian Family

Indonesian Branch: Ameisi, Bulen, Gaoshan

IV. The Austro-Asiatic Family

The Mon-Kmer Branch: Wa, Bulang, De'ang, Kemu

V. The Indo-European Family

Tajik, Russian

VI. Not Classified:

Jing, Korean

Source: Dongyan Blachford (1999). Language Planning and Bilingual Education for Linguistic Minorities in China: A Case Study of the Policy Formulation and Implementation Process. PhD. Thesis. University of Toronto. Page 8