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Figure 1:
Affiliation of Kirānti-Kōits in the Sino-Tibetan family (cf. Map 4)
Sino-Tibetan

Tibeto-Burman

Sinitic

Chinese Tai-Kadai Hmong-Mein (M-Y)
Kareninic (Burma, Thailand)

Kamarupan
(N-E-India, W-Burma)

Tibeto-Burman

Sinitic

Kareninic (Burma, Thailand)

D/Baic (Yunnan)

Lolo-Burmese (North-Burma, Yunnan)

Kachinic (S, Yu, Th, L, V, Burma)

Kuki-Chin-Naga Abor-M-D B-G

Kham-AYAISH

(D/Tibet, NÉPAL, Sikkim, Bhutan)

Kirānti-Kōits [Sun(u)war/Mukhia] + in Darjeeling etc.

Western

H(V)ayu

Kōits [Sun(u)war/Mukhia]

Bahing [Bāyung]

Jero(u)ng

RwaDhu [Wambule]

Thulung

Khaling

Dumi etc.

Central

Bato(n)awa [Kirawa]

Camling [Rodo(u)ng]

Mewahang

Kulung etc.

Northeast-West

DHANKUTIC

Athapare

Lohorung

Limbu [Yakhunba]

Yamphe [cf. Rutgers]

(Yakhunpa:n/Tsonj)

(geo-lects)

EAST

NORTH-WEST

Panthare Phedappe Tamarkhole Chathare

Map 1: The three Kirat areas known as Wallo ‘near’, Majh ‘Mid/Central’ and Pallo ‘far’ Kirat in east Nepal

Source: Traced and scanned from Charles McDougal’s (1979: 5) The Kulung Rai: A Study in Kinship and Marriage Exchange through the courtesy of Kirat Rai Yayokhha Library, Bansbari, Ring Road, Kathmandu
Plate 1: Kiranti-Koits people's cultural performance known as Šyādar Šyil(i) cognate with Sākelā Sili

The Kiranti-Koits people/tribe are the followers of Bonism-Shamanism

Plate 2: A Kiranti-Koits pōiba ‘shaman’ center on red-scarf around his head (male) whereas a female shaman is known as gyārn(i) in the native tongue

Photo courtesy: Mokusu Kormocha, General Secretary of the Kirat Sunuwar Welfare Society (Susesa) in Kathmandu, N E P A L
Map 2: The major Kirânti tribal locations east Nepal during the late 1970s in Charles McDougal’s study period (also cf. Figure 1, 2 and Map 3)

Source: Traced and scanned from Charles McDougal’s (1979: 13) *The Kulung Rai: A Study in Kinship and Marriage Exchange* through the courtesy of Kirat Rai Yayokkha Library, Bansbari, Ring Road, the Nepal valley

Note: The content of the map has slightly been changed from its original version.
Map 3: A group of Kiranti languages related to each other
Source: Scanned from Gaenszle (1999: 39)

Its accurate orthography is Köits and Mukhia also
Map 4: A rough sketch of Sino-Tibetan with its six divisions

Based mainly on Map XII in Langues du Monde. Prepared through the courtesy of Prof Carl O. Sauer and the Department of Geography, University of California

Miao is not Sino-Tibetan, but may be Sino-Tibetoidic i.e. distantly related.

Source: Traced and scanned from Robert Shafer's Introduction to Sino-Tibetan through the courtesy of Visiting-Prof Sueyoshi-Ingrid Toba (23 September 2004).
Map 5: Sikkim (in bold), where Kiranti-Köots [Sunuwar/Mukhia] as one of the Official/Regional Languages, was recognised in 1996 (See Appendix D for Sikkim Government's Gazettes)

Source: Traced and scanned from the map of Survey of India ©Government of India, 2001
Map 6: Kiranti-Köts (Sun(u)war/Mukhia) language area, Okhaldhunga and Ramechhap districts East Nepal
(Source: Driem 2001: 729 [I have added extra information to the original version])