

**A Foundation In
Nepali Grammar**
नेपाली व्याकरणमा आधार
nepālī vyākaraṇmā ādhār



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Abbreviations

संकेत सूची *saṅket sūcī*

adv.	adverb
adj.	adjective
cf.	refer to, compare
e.g.	for example
emph.	emphatic
fem.	feminine
H.	Hindi
HH	High Honorific (Nepali magnitudes of respect ¹)
ibid.	in the same place previously noted
i.e.	that is
inf.	infinitive
intrans.	intransitive
LH	Low Honorific ²
lw.	low
masc.	masculine
MH	Medium Honorific ³
n.	noun
OIA	Old Indo-Aryan (Indo-European)
part.	participle
pl.	plural
pr.	present
Sk.	Sanskrit
trans.	transitive
sing.	singular
VHH	Very High Honorific ⁴
viz.	see
v.s.	verbal stem

¹ Viz. Personal Pronouns (p. 64)

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

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विषयक्रम *viṣayakram*

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उलेख गर्नु पर्ने *ulekh garnu parne*

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Introduction

परिचय *paricaya*

The goal of this Nepali grammar is to provide a reference to the fundamental Nepali parts of speech, its word types, and its rules of word formation. The book begins with a brief description of the Devanagari script and of common pronunciation rules. Then a brief history of the Nepali language is presented. The subsequent chapter on word types and origins is followed by a chapter on the parts of speech. The remainder of the text concerns Nepali word formation and its paradigms. Taken all together, the foundation in Nepali grammar is intended to be useful in conjunction with other learning materials and literary works.

Regardless of one's level of proficiency, anyone wishing to learn the Nepali language will find something of interest herein. The use of transliteration is pervasive (excepting references) and the descriptions, in most cases, make the content available to anyone wishing to use it. The paradigms and terminology, described from a traditional Nepali grammatical perspective where-ever possible, are referenced in order to highlight both similarities and differences between the English and Nepali perspectives. However, some of the more advanced material will assume previous knowledge of Nepali.

The presentation system used in this reference material is my own. The presentation is informed by many Nepali grammars, especially those by कृष्णप्रसाद पराजुली *kṛṣṇaprasāda pārajulī* and भूपति ढकाल *bhūpati dhakāl*, as well as many of

the other cited references listed in the bibliography. Each reference made is meant to provide a further resource for examples and descriptions of grammatical paradigms. I hope the reference material as presented is as useful to others as it has been for myself.

Methodology

तरिका *tarikā*

The information in this text was collected using several methods. I started using simple vocabulary lists compiled from Nepali pedagogical materials presented in English. Secondly, I looked through various sources (such as magazines, popular novels and newspapers in Nepali) for words that I considered interesting or useful, or had a high frequency of occurrence. These lists were then initially made into flash cards for memorization and later compiled into lists. The process of looking for new Nepali vocabulary ultimately came from trying to read such periodicals as the daily newspaper गोर्खापत्र *gorkhāpatra*. There were also other books, mainly dictionaries, used in compiling the vocabulary lists. I selected vocabulary found in multiple sources, where its frequency of occurrence caused inclusion in my growing lists.

The word lists began with my Nepali studies with the World College West - Study in Nepal Program in 1987. The number of flash cards for Nepali vocabulary was starting to fill up a large bag. The vocabulary lists themselves were also starting to be just as unwieldy. So, as the word lists steadily became difficult to manage, I endeavored to put the words into a computerized format.

During my second stay in Nepal from 1990-1991 I discovered many Nepali grammars and dictionaries meant for high-school and University Nepali students, mostly written in Nepali, such as राम्रो रचना मीठो नेपाली *rāmro racanā mīṭho nepālī* by कृष्णप्रसाद पराजुली *kr̥ṣṇaprasād prājulī*. Such grammars demonstrate clear rules for how vocabulary could be changed, and how the parts of speech are assembled. This informed me of the framework that Nepali uses for describing itself to its own students. In an attempt to capture the uniqueness of these Nepali grammatical categorizations along with collected vocabulary, the current presentation was born.

Devanagari Script देवनागरी लिपि *devanāgarī lipi* And Transliteration वर्णान्तर *varṇāntar*

देवनागरी *devanāgarī* is a set of symbols अक्षर *akchar* having distinct phonetic values that are joined together to form words. Words are written from the left to right on a page, and the script normally has a line across the top of words to denote syntactic inflection. The characters are meant to be phonetic in their representation, such that words are spelled as they are pronounced. Devanagari, being a script for writing, and not a language in and of itself, is also used for writing several other modern languages, such as Hindi and Marathi. A complete phonology of the Devanagari *devanāgarī* script can be found in many sources (पराजुली २०३५: ९-२१), so the following simple overview is not meant to be complete in any way. For a complete description of Devanagari *devanāgarī* for learning purposes, please refer to the bibliography, where there are several excellent and thorough books that cover the description fully (शङ्कर १९९३: १) (Shrivastava 1962: 3-16).

Transliterated Nepali text (i.e. देवनागरी *devanāgarī*) will be denoted by the use of a *times-latin* font, such as the word नेपाली being transliterated as *nepālī*. The brief introduction to the Devanagari *devanāgarī* script is provided for an overview to the pronunciations that are meant to be represented. Conjunct characters, where multiple characters are joined together in unique patterns, are not covered in the description at this time. The transliteration can be used to determine the constituent characters formed in those Devanagari *devanāgarī* conjuncts.

Vowels स्वर वर्ण *svaṛ varṇa*:

With the vowels below, you can see that the stand-alone symbol for each vowel sound is given with its conjuncted form in parenthesis. When used to modify the श्र *ś va* sound of a given consonant⁵ the parenthetical form described below is used. The full form of the vowel (not in parenthesis) is used at either the beginning of a word, as the initial sound, or in a conjunction of several vowels in a vowel cluster.

Short Vowel	Long Vowel	Short Vowel	Long Vowel
अ <i>a</i>	आ (ऀ) <i>ā</i>	इ (ऀ) <i>i</i>	ई (ऀ) <i>ī</i>
उ (ँ) <i>u</i>	ऊ (ँ) <i>ū</i>	ए (ँ) <i>e</i>	ऐ (ँ) <i>ai</i>
ओ (ँ) <i>o</i>	औ (ँ) <i>au</i>	अँ <i>ā</i>	अः <i>ah</i>

Transliterations वर्णान्तर *varṇāntar*:

a - अ - is the *a* sound in the English words adult and mutt.

ā - आ (ऀ) - is the *a* sound in the English word father.

i - इ (ऀ) - is the *i* sound in the English words keel, meal, peal, and real, but a little shorter than the English.

ī - ई (ऀ) - is the *i* sound in the English words steal, meal, peal, and real.

u - उ (ँ) - is the *u* sound in the English words moo, two, through, and zoo.

ū - ऊ (ँ) - is the *u* sound in the English words blue and do. A little longer than the English sound.

e - ए (ँ) - is the *e* sound in the English words pet, vet, let, and set.

ai - ऐ (ँ) - is the *ai* sound in the English words light and tight.

o - ओ (ँ) - is the *o* sound in the English word buffalo.

au - औ (ँ) - is the *au* sound in the English words thou, cow, plow, and now.

⁵ Viz. Consonants व्यञ्जन वर्ण *vyañjan varṇa* (p. 17).

Consonants व्यञ्जन वर्ण *vyañjan varṇa* :

The following consonant sounds below are the full character for each sound, which includes a built-in, terminating श्च *śva* (sound of *a*). The terminating श्च *śva* sound can be modified by using either the letter's half-symbol, the addition of a हलन्त *halant*, also known as विराम *virām* (used to indicate that the inherent vowel sound is not to be pronounced), or using a conjunct character (as is extensively described in other materials) (शङ्कर १९९३: १), or by adding on any of the vowel स्वर वर्ण *svaṛ varṇa* sounds (except for an *a* sound, which is built into each letter) (पराजुली २०२३: १-२०).

	Unaspirated	Aspirated	Unaspirated	Aspirated	Unaspirated
Glottal कण्ठच kaṅṭhya	क <i>ka</i>	ख <i>kha</i>	ग <i>ga</i>	घ <i>gha</i>	ङ <i>ṅa</i>
Affricative तालव्य tālavya	च <i>ca</i>	छ <i>cha</i>	ज <i>ja</i>	झ <i>jha</i>	ञ <i>ña</i>
Retroflex मूर्धन्य mūrdhanya	ट <i>ṭa</i>	ठ <i>ṭha</i>	ड <i>ḍa</i>	ढ <i>ḍha</i>	ण <i>ṇa</i>
Dental दन्त्य dantya	त <i>ta</i>	थ <i>tha</i>	द <i>da</i>	ध <i>dha</i>	न <i>na</i>
Labial ओष्ठच oṣṭhya	प <i>pa</i>	फ <i>pha</i>	ब <i>ba</i>	भ <i>bha</i>	म <i>ma</i>
	य <i>ya</i>	र <i>ra</i>	ल <i>la</i>	व <i>va</i>	
	श <i>ś</i>	ष <i>ṣa</i>	स <i>sa</i>	ह <i>ha</i>	

Note: all consonant letter combinations in transliteration containing a terminating *h* will be aspirated.

Glottal कण्ठ्य *kaṇṭhya* Transliterations वर्णान्तर *varṇāntar*:

- k* - क - is the *k* sound in the English words kill and kpeak.
kh - ख - is the *kh* sound in the English words care, cryptic,
current, and copayment, but a bit more aspirated.
g - ग - is the *g* sound in the English words group, greet,
groom, and growl.
gh - घ - is the *gh* sound in the English words ghost, gout,
gosh, and goose, but a bit more aspirated.
ṅ - ङ - is the *ng* sound in the English words rung, stung,
sung, and rang.
h - ह - is the *h* sound in the English words.

Affricative तालव्य *tālavya* Transliterations वर्णान्तर *varṇāntar* :

- c* - च - is the *ch* sound in the English words chore and
choice.
ch - छ - is the aspirated *ch* sound in the English words
choosy, cheesy, cheer, and chum
j - ज - is the *j* sound in the English words juice, jury, judge,
and jamb.
jh - झ - is the *jh* sound in the English words Joe, Jesus
Juno and Jupiter, but a bit more aspirated.
ñ - ञ - is the *ng* sound in the English words jingle, and
Pringles.
ś - श - is the *ś* sound in the English words shop, show, and
shave. In speech this is typically pronounced as a *s*
sound.
y - य - is the *y* sound in the English words yield, yank, and
young. This is normally pronounced as a type of *e*
vowel sound.

Retroflex मूर्धन्य *mūrdhanya* Transliterations वर्णान्तर *varṇāntar* :

The following retroflex sounds are made by rolling the tongue into the back of the mouth.

ṭ - ट - this is a retroflex *ṭ* sound.

ṭh - ठ - this is an aspirated *ṭh* sound.

ḍ - ढ - this is a retroflex *ḍ* sound.

ḍh - ढ्ह - this is an aspirated retroflexed *ḍh* sound.

ṇ - ण - this is a retroflex *ṇ* sound.

ṣ - ष - is a retroflex *ṣ* sound.

r - र - is the *r* sound in the English words ripe, real, and rude.

Dental दन्त्य *dantya* Transliterations वर्णान्तर *varṇāntar* :

d - द - is the *d* sound in the English words do, democratic, door, and doom.

dh - ध - is the *dh* sound in the English words dhe, dhood, dhrudhe, and dhudhe. This is the aspirate letter of द *d*.

t - त - is the *t* sound in the English words tool, toes, tea, and tune.

th - थ - is the *th* sound in the English words thought, think, and thesis. This is the aspirate letter of त *t*.

n - न - is the *n* sound in the English words normal, nice and nink.

s - स - is the *s* sound in the English words suss, suss, sip, and stop.

l - ल - is the *l* sound in the English words learn, lewd, and leap.

Labial ओष्ठ्य *oṣṭhya* Transliterations वर्णान्तर *varṇāntar* :

p - प - is the *p* sound in the English words Peter, Paul, and Pam.

ph - फ - is the aspirated *ph* sound in the English words phoney, phigure, and phorce.

b - ब - is the *b* sound in the English words beach, boys, and business.

bh - भ - is the aspirated *bh* sound in the English words boat, beautiful, and bat.

m - म - is the *m* sound in the English words meat, Moses, and Matt.

v - व - is the *v* sound in the English words wiggle, was, and wink. However, this may be heard many times pronounced as a *b* sound.

Pronunciation

उच्चारण *uccāraṇ*

Nepali is a diglossic language (Mathews 1987: iii), where the speakers of Nepali typically "do not pronounce all words exactly as written" (Adhikari 1988: i). The pronunciation for spoken Nepali is not very different from the written in many cases and follow most the patterns and rules listed below. However, some places and people, especially those that do not speak Nepali as their first language, may have a variety of accents, colloquialisms or other inflections that can make the spoken Nepali very dissimilar to the written and literary Nepali language (आचार्य २०३१: अ-अः, १००-१०५).

The following rules are thus also not meant to apply to everyone or all situations, where various other cultural, religious, political or socio-linguistic pronunciation rules may apply. Nor is the following pronunciation rule-set below meant to be exhaustive, since many influences and accents exist in the pronunciation of Nepali. Careful observation and learning amongst native Nepali speakers can obviously help in determining the proper pronunciation rules to use with those speakers.

Main pronunciation rules:

- The characters व *va* and ब *ba* are both pronounced ब *ba* for Sanskrit based vocabulary, where a non-Sanskrit word with a व *va* in it will more likely have the व *va* sound remain intact. An example of where the sound remains intact is: वकील *vakīl* (lawyer).
- The characters श *śa*, ष *ṣa* and स *sa* are all typically simply pronounced स *sa*.
- Two consonant characters together in the beginning of a word can have an इ (ि) *i* sound added in front. For example, स्कूल *skul* (school) may become इस्कूल *iskul* and स्पष्ट (clear, visible) may become इस्पष्ट *ispaṣṭa*.
- Two consonant characters together can have the vowel after the consonant cluster inserted in between the two consonant sounds. For example, कृ *kri* may become किर *kir*.
- A final य *ya* in a word may be pronounced as a short ए (े) *e* sound.
- A final यो *yo* in a word may be pronounced as an ओ (ो) *o* sound.
- इ (ि) *i* / ई (ी) *ī* and उ (ु) *u* / ऊ (ू) *ū* are not usually differentiated between in pronunciation.

A Brief History of the Nepali Language

नेपालको इतिहास छोटो रूपमा *nepālko itihās choṭo rūpmā*

Overview

Nepali नेपाली *nepālī* is the official language of Nepal, though it is also widely spoken along the Himalayan mountain areas as a common medium of communication, or *lingua franca* (Bandhu 1989: 121). Nepali is also considered one of the national languages of India⁶ and is found in many places, including Darjeeling, the Indian state of Assam, as well as internationally in Hong Kong, England, America and elsewhere (Shrivastava 1962: xiii). Nepali, in its use as a *lingua franca* in these and other locations, can cross ethnic, linguistic and political boundaries, where-ever Nepali sub-cultures exist (Regmi 1969: 26-27).

Nepali has been known by many names throughout its history and development, including *Gorkhali* (the language of the people of *Gorkha*), *Khas*, *Khas Kura*, *Parvati* or *Parbatiya* (पराजुली २०२३: ३१४). Only within the last two hundred years of political control of Nepal has the language come to be known as Nepali नेपाली *nepālī* (meaning literally ‘of Nepal’⁷). Also for approximately two centuries (at least since the unification of Nepal under *Prithvi Narayan Shah* in 1768) the name *Gorkhali* गोर्खाली *gorkhālī* (meaning literally ‘of *Gorkha*’) has

⁶ Viz. <http://indiaimage.nic.in/languages.htm> or http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_national_languages_of_India

⁷ Viz. multiple derivation तद्धितान्त *taddhitānt* word formation (p. 192).

been used to refer to the Nepali Language (Shrivastava 1962: xiii), since it is the language from the गोर्खा *gorkhā* area that *Prithvi Narayan Shah* used for his policies of unification for Nepal (Hutt 1997: 4). The first noted printed, literary use of the name Nepali as the name for the language was made by Ayton in a book entitled A Grammar of the Nepali Language, published in 1820.

The two names for Nepali in common use until the rise of a print culture in Nepal, starting with the *Gorkha Bhasha Prakashini Samiti* (The *Gorkha* Language Publishing Committee) changing its name in 1930 to the *Nepali Prakashini Samiti*, were the names *Gorkhali* (of *Gorkha*) and *Gorkha Bhasha* (*Gorkha* Language). Since that date the name 'Nepali' has come to be internationally known. In the print culture in Nepal, however, a continued prevalence for the older name *Gorkhali* can be seen in such titles as *Gorkhali* (1816), *Gorkha Mitra* (1924), *Gorkha Samsar* (1926), *Gorkha Sevak* (1935) and *Gorkha* (1945) (Hutt 1991: 33). Those residing in the Gangetic plains of India and the Teri of Nepal, however, still commonly refer to Nepali as *Pahadi* पहाडी *pahādī* (the language of the hills) (Shrivastava 1962: xiii). Clark (1957) also used the term *Pahadi*, but as a further catch-all category for many of the other languages found in the hill regions of the Himalayas, including Nepali.

The Languages of Nepal

Of the estimated eighteen million inhabitants of Nepal more than fifty languages are spoken, with thirty-six languages having more than five thousand speakers, though some are quickly approaching extinction (Bandhu 1989: 122). These Nepalese languages represent the Indo-European, Tibeto-Burmese, Dravidian and Austro-Asiatic language family branches (Regmi 1969: 15-17). While according to the National Census of 1981¹⁰ 58.4% of the total population of Nepal speak Nepali as their first language it is possible that up to 80% of the total population of Nepal speak Nepali as bilinguals, with other languages as their mother tongues. Nepali, apart from everything else it is, has also been used as a tool of Nepalese nationalism (Hutt 1986: 1) (Hutt 1991: 2) (Vaidya, Manandhar & Joshi 1973: 13). Thus, the modern national identity of Nepal is in many ways intrinsically tied to the Nepali language, where it is has been the main medium for education, politics, literary expression and commerce in Nepal.

The seven largest ethnic languages of Nepal with their relative numbers of speakers follow below⁸.

Nepali	8,767,361
Maithili	1,668,300
Bhojpuri	1,142,802
Tharu	545,685
Tamang	522,416
Newari	448,746
Gurung	545,685

⁸ Data was taken from the 1981 National Census of Nepal.

History

Nepali is an Indo-Aryan language related to Sanskrit (पराजूली २०२३: ३१४-३१६) (Shrivastava 1962: xiii) (Lehmann 1962: 21) (ढकाल २०४४:१), though with many other influences, including those of Dravid, Kirata and Austric origin (Chatterji: 4) (Regmi 1969: 15-16). The Nepali language is related to Sanskrit through a group of languages known by many early scholars as *Prakrit* (a kind of mass language), or as Old and Middle Indo-Asian (Shrivastava 1962: xv-xvi). Nepali has potentially also "been developing [independently] for at least 700 years, perhaps longer..." (Gaige 1975: 108). Possibly even as early as 356 A.D., where an early version of Nepali was used in a royal deed gifting the northwestern region of Jumla that borders Tibet (Acharya: 268).

Nepali, according to legend (dahal 2044: 7), is derived from the interactions of the Khas and the Kirant peoples where the Khas people were caucasoid and spoke an Indo-European language, while the Kirant people were mongoloid and spoke a Tibeto-Burmese language (such as Newari) (Shrivastava 1962: xiv) (dahal 2044: 8). They originated from opposite ends of the Himalayan Mountain range and both had drastically different cultures and lifestyles. The *Khas* tribes dominated the regions bordering the Himalayas, where they were politically active and had consolidated by the twelfth century, as is referred to in the religious texts of the *Shrimadbhaagavatam* and *Manusmriti* (Acharya 1990: 268). The language of the *Khas* people then slowly spread as a

language of commerce throughout a fairly large area, from Assam in the east to Kashmir in the west (Bista: 7).

The Nepali language is thought to have been derived from the speech of the *Khas (Malla)* kings in the western region of Nepal during the 12th century (Acharya 1990: 268) (पराजुली २०२३: ३१४) (Hutt 1997: 3). Inscriptions of *Laxmi Nrisimha Malla* (1641 AD) and *Jaya Pratap Malla* (1670 AD) indicate that a form of the *Khas* (Nepali) language was also thriving in its use within the Kathmandu Valley by the mid-sixteenth century, even though 70-90% of those in the valley spoke Newari as a first language (Shrivastava 1962: xv). The *Malla* kingdom, in its eastward expansion, by the end of the fourteenth century had begun to spread its influence further outward (दाहाल २०४४: ८).

It was during the gradual spreading of the *Khas* kingdom that Nepali speech probably encountered and absorbed much in the way of its vocabulary (Shrivastava 1962: xiv), though this process continues as an active language (Shrivastava 1962: xvi-xviii). Nepali vocabulary was enlarged and enriched, its grammar more standardized, and some of its phonology softened (Bandhu 1989: 124), perhaps due to an "integration of peoples, religious cultures, languages and lifestyles" (Bista 1979: 7). The *Malla* kings also promoted and encouraged cultural activities, such as the writing of dramas in which they even sometimes enjoyed taking active roles (Vaidya: 261, 298). Even early scholarly

attitudes and cultural toleration in the area are described by travelers to the region, such as that observed by the Chinese traveler Yuan Chawng during his stay in Nepal from 620-645 A.D. (Shrivastava 1962: xvi).

In this ongoing manner, the *Khas* language (eventually to be labeled as Nepali) became more standardized, and was adopted as the *lingua franca*, especially for trade, for a diverse non-Nepali speaking population (Sharma 1993: 130). Further, it was a deciding point in history when *Prithvi Narayan Shah*, the king of *Gorkha* (the small but expanding *Khas* kingdom to the west of Kathmandu) invaded the Kathmandu valley, unified Nepal, and made Kathmandu the capital of his newly united kingdom in 1768 (दाहाल २०४४: १४०). From that point on, the *Khas* language, also known as *Gorkhali*, became the *de facto* national language. At that time the *Khas* language came to be the court language for all government administration, in lieu of the *Newari* language which had been the main language spoken in the Kathmandu valley until that time (Bista 1979: 11). Then, in the middle of the eighteenth century, Nepali became the national language for a unified state of Nepal (Hutt 1997: 4-5).

Nepali Vocabulary Types

नेपाली शब्दका किसिम *nepālī śabdakā kisim*

“...यी भाषाहरू हाम्रो लागि आकाशका तारा झैं सुन्दर छन् । जसरी आकाशका ताराहरूको बीचमा एउटा चन्द्रमा हुन्छ, जसको ज्योतिमा समस्त जगत उज्वल भएको हुन्छ, ठीक त्यसै गरी यी भाषारूपी ताराहरूको बीचमा पनि एउटा चन्द्रमा छ, त्यो हो नेपाली भाषा । ” (सम: ७९)(पराजुली २०४४: १६)

“...yī bhāṣāharū hāmrolāgi ākāśkā tārā jhāi sundar chan. jasarī ākāśkā tārāharū ko bīcmā euṭā candramā huncha, jasko jyotimā samasta jagat ujval bhayeko huncha, thīk tyasai garī yī bhāṣārūpī tārāharūko bīcmā pani euṭā candramā cha, tyo ho nepālī bhāṣā.” (sama: 79) (parājulī 2044: 16)

“...these languages [of Nepal] for us are as beautiful as stars of the sky. Just as amidst the stars of the sky there is one moon which has the entire world in its light, in this precise manner these language-forms are also amongst the stars. That is the Nepali language.”
- Balakrishna Sama

The origin of most of the नेपाली *nepālī* language's core vocabulary is said to come from the Sanskrit संस्कृत *sāskṛt*⁹, but with some importation of vocabulary on an 'as needed' basis from other local or foreign languages (ढकाल २०४४:१). Incorporation of words of either foreign or domestically different origin into नेपाली *nepālī*, as well as reciprocally from नेपाली *nepālī* into those various other languages, has had tremendous impact over time specifically on the vocabularies of the many languages scattered throughout the Himalayan region of which नेपाल *nepāl* is a part. These outer influences have evolved the नेपाली *nepālī* language in a direction clearly away from its origins in Sanskrit संस्कृत *sāskṛt* (Bandhu 1989: 124).

⁹ The Indo-Aryan language family that gave forth such other languages as Hindi, Maithili and Gujarati (Schmidt, ix).

Many of the words that are incorporated into नेपाली *nepālī* are considered to undergo radical change by being exposed to the Nepalese way of expression (and pronunciation).

नेपाली *nepālī* grammars differentiate between two basic types of words in Nepali, known as मौलिक *moulik* and आगन्तुक *āgantuk* (ढकाल २०४४:२) (पराजुली २०२३: १७).

1) मौलिक *moulik* vocabulary comprises those words which it considers to be borrowed directly from Sanskrit संस्कृत *sāskṛt*. This is by far the most extensive category of Nepalese vocabulary (पराजुली २०२३: २१).

मौलिक *moulik* vocabulary are further divided into:

A. तत्सम *tatsam* - those words that have been borrowed directly with little, if any, change phonemically, generally from Sanskrit संस्कृत *sāskṛt* (ढकाल २०४४:२) (पराजुली २०२३: २१).

B. तद्भव *tadbhav* - those words that have been derived or have undergone some type of change phonemically in coming into नेपाली *nepālī* (ढकाल २०४४:२) (पराजुली २०२३: २१).

2) आगन्तुक *āgantuk* vocabulary are words that have come into Nepali from languages other than Sanskrit संस्कृत *sāskṛt*, many times through Hindi or another of the 'Prakrit' languages (पराजुली २०२३: २१).

आगन्तुक *āgantuk* vocabulary are also further divided into:

A. तत्सम *tatsam* words which are called अपरिवर्तित *aparivartit* vocabulary.

B. तद्भव *tadbhav* words which are called परिवर्तित *parivartit*, and which are derived or modified before being incorporated into Nepali.

Listed below are examples of these categories of words that have been incorporated into नेपाली *nepālī* either as मौलिक *moulik* vocabulary in तत्सम *tatsam* as तद्भव *tadbhav*, or as आगन्तुक *agantuk* vocabulary in अपरिवर्तित *aparivartit* or परिवर्तित *parivartit* categories (पराजुली २०२३: १७-२३).

1) मौलिक *moulik* words of Sanskrit संस्कृत *sāskṛt* origin that have come into Nepali नेपाली *nepālī* comprise about 80% of Nepali's entire vocabulary (Acharya 1990: 271) (पराजुली २०२३: २१).

A) Examples of some Sanskrit संस्कृत तत्सम *sāskṛt tatsam* vocabulary in Nepali (पराजुली २०२३: २०):

अन्न <i>anna</i>	grain
अंश <i>āś</i>	part
अक्षर <i>akchar</i>	letter of the alphabet
आकाश <i>ākāś</i>	sky
आत्मा <i>ātmā</i>	soul, heart
आवकाश <i>āvakāś</i>	recess niche
ईश्वर <i>īśvar</i>	God
उद्योग <i>udyog</i>	industry
कलश <i>kalaś</i>	a metallic vessel with a narrow neck
कवि <i>kavi</i>	a poet
क्षेत्र <i>kchetra</i>	field
गुण <i>guṇ</i>	quality
चन्द्र <i>chandra</i>	moon
जगत <i>jagat</i>	earth
जल <i>jal</i>	water
ज्ञान <i>gyān</i>	wisdom
तपस्या <i>tapasyā</i>	religious penance

दया <i>dayā</i>	kindness, mercy
दाता <i>dātā</i>	giver
देव <i>deva</i>	deity
पत्र <i>patra</i>	a letter
पाप <i>pāp</i>	sin
फल <i>phal</i>	fruit, result
बालक <i>bālak</i>	boy
बुद्धि <i>buddhi</i>	intelligence
मति <i>mati</i>	opinion, understanding
मुनि <i>muni</i>	below
वर्षा <i>barṣā</i>	precipitation
विद्या <i>vidyā</i>	learning
विद्वान् <i>vidvān</i>	a scholar
शिक्षा <i>śikchā</i>	education

B) Some examples of Sanskrit संस्कृत तद्भव *sāskṛt tadbhav* vocabulary in नेपाली *nepālī* follow below. For comparison each word is listed first in its original Sanskrit संस्कृत *sāskṛt* form followed by its तद्भव *tadbhav* word in नेपाली *nepālī* (पराजुली २०२३: २०-२१).

अश्रु <i>aśru</i> - आसु <i>āsu</i>	tears
आकाश <i>ākāśa</i> - आकास <i>akās</i>	sky
आषाढ <i>āṣāḍha</i> - असार <i>asār</i>	the month of <i>asar</i>
कर्ण <i>karṇa</i> - कान <i>kān</i>	ear
काष्ठ <i>kāṣṭha</i> - काठ <i>kāth</i>	wood
कीट <i>kīṭa</i> - कीरा <i>kīrā</i>	insect
क्षण <i>kchana</i> - छिन <i>chin</i>	moment
गुण <i>guṇa</i> - गुन <i>gun</i>	quality
ग्राम <i>grama</i> - गाउँ <i>gāũ</i>	village
चैत्र <i>caitra</i> - चैत <i>cait</i>	the month of <i>cait</i>

छत्र <i>chatra</i> - छाता <i>chātā</i>	chest, breast
ज्येष्ठ <i>jyeṣṭha</i> - जेठो <i>jeṭho</i>	eldest
तिक्त <i>tikta</i> - तीतो <i>tīto</i>	bitter
तीक्ष्ण <i>tīkṣṇa</i> - तीखो <i>tīkho</i>	sharp
दन्त <i>danta</i> - दाँत <i>dāṅ</i>	teeth
दिवस <i>divasa</i> - दिउँसो	evening
दूर्वा <i>dūrvā</i> - दूबो <i>dūblo</i>	a sacred grass
धूलि <i>dhuli</i> - धुलो <i>dhulo</i>	dust
नायक <i>nāyaka</i> - नाइके <i>nāike</i>	leader
नासिका <i>nāsikā</i> - नाक <i>nāk</i>	nose
पञ्च <i>pañca</i> - पाँच <i>pāc</i>	five
पत्र <i>patra</i> - पात <i>pat</i>	leaf
भूमि <i>bhumi</i> - भुइँ <i>bhuĩ</i>	floor, ground
मत्स्य <i>matsya</i> - माछो <i>macho</i>	fish
यज्ञ <i>yagya</i> - जग्गो <i>jaggo</i>	offering in the fire
युद्ध <i>yuddha</i> - जुद्ध <i>juddha</i>	fight
रक्त <i>rakta</i> - रगत <i>ragat</i>	blood
रक्त <i>rakta</i> - रातो <i>rāto</i>	red
रात्रि <i>rātri</i> - राति <i>rāti</i>	night
रिक्त <i>rikta</i> - रिक्तो <i>ritto</i>	empty
रूक्ष <i>rukcha</i> - रूखो <i>rukho</i>	rough, coarse
लक्षण <i>lakchana</i> - लच्छिन <i>lacchin</i>	symptoms, features, characteristics
वन <i>vana</i> - बन <i>ban</i>	forest
श्रावण <i>śrāvāṇa</i> - साउन <i>sāun</i>	the month of <i>sāun</i>
श्वास <i>śvāsa</i> - सास <i>sās</i>	breath
साधारण <i>sadharāṇa</i> - साधारन <i>sadharan</i>	ordinary, usual
सूर्य <i>surya</i> - सुर्जे <i>surje</i>	sun

स्थान *sthāna* - थान *thān*
स्थूल *sthūl* - ठूलो *thūlo*
स्पष्ट *spaṣṭa* - प्रकट *prakat*
हस *hasa* - हाँस *hās*
हिम *hima* - हिउँ *hiū*

place
big
clear, obvious
laugh
snow



Much of the तद्भव *tadbhav* vocabulary arrived into नेपाली *nepālī* via a group of languages called Prakrit, which in turn originally borrowed the words from Sanskrit संस्कृत *sāskṛt* (पराजुली २०२३: २१). This added to the changes in spelling and pronunciation more than for तत्सम *tatsam* vocabulary (पराजुली २०२३: १७-१८).

Some examples of how these loanwords were changed while coming into नेपाली *nepālī* are given below (पराजुली २०२३: २१-२३).

Sanskrit संस्कृत <i>sāskṛt</i>	Prakrit प्राकृत <i>prākṛt</i>	Nepali नेपाली <i>nepālī</i>	Translation अनुवाद <i>anuvād</i>
अग्नि <i>agni</i>	अग्गि <i>aggi</i>	आगो <i>āgo</i>	fire
अद्य <i>adya</i>	अज्ज <i>ajja</i>	आज <i>āja</i>	today
कार्य <i>kārya</i>	कज्ज <i>kajja</i>	काज <i>kāj</i>	work
गम्भीर <i>gambhīra</i>	गहरो <i>gaharo</i>	गहिरो <i>gahiro</i>	deep
घृतम <i>ghṛtama</i>	घिअ <i>ghia</i>	घिउ <i>ghiu</i>	clarified butter
चतुर्दश <i>caturdaśa</i>	चउद्दह <i>cauddaha</i>	चौध <i>caudha</i>	fourteen
तैलम <i>tailama</i>	तेल्ल <i>tella</i>	तेल <i>tel</i>	oil
दुग्ध <i>dugdha</i>	दुद्ध <i>duddha</i>	दुध <i>dudh</i>	milk
बहिनी <i>bhaginī</i>	बहिणी <i>bahiṇī</i>	बहिनी <i>bahinī</i>	little sister
वृद्ध <i>vaddha</i>	बुड्ढो <i>buḍḍho</i>	बूढो <i>būḍho</i>	old man
विद्युत <i>vidyut</i>	विज्जु <i>vijju</i>	बिजुली <i>bijulī</i>	electricity
सप्त <i>sapta</i>	सत्त <i>satta</i>	सात <i>sāt</i>	seven
स्तम्भ <i>stambha</i>	थम्भ <i>thambha</i>	थाम <i>thām</i>	support post
हस्त <i>hasta</i>	हत्थ <i>hattha</i>	हात <i>hāt</i>	hand

मौलिक *maulik* तत्सम *tatsam* and तद्भव *tadbhav* verb क्रिया *kriyā* forms that have come into नेपाली *nepālī* from Sanskrit as तत्सम *tatsam* and तद्भव *tadbhav* include examples such as the following:

A) तत्सम *tatsam* verbs, as one can see in the examples below, are made directly from the Sanskrit verbal stem by simply adding standard नेपाली *nepālī* verbal suffixes to it (पराजूली २०२३: २३).

Sanskrit संस्कृत <i>sāskṛt</i>	Nepali नेपाली <i>nepālī</i>	Translation अनुवाद <i>anuvād</i>
खेल <i>khela</i> - खेलति <i>khelati</i>	खेल <i>khel</i> - खेलछ <i>khelcha</i>	he, she, it plays
चर <i>cara</i> - चरति <i>carati</i>	चर <i>car</i> - चर्छ <i>carcha</i>	he, she, it grazes
फल <i>phala</i> - फलति <i>phalati</i>	फल <i>phal</i> - फलछ <i>phalcha</i>	he, she, it throws
रच <i>raca</i> - रचयति <i>racayati</i>	रच <i>rac</i> - रचछ <i>raccha</i>	he, she, it composes, invents, creates

B) तद्भव *tadbhav* verbs are derived from either the Prakrit dialects or from Sanskrit by decidedly taking some part of the original verbal stem, modifying some portion of it, and then adding the नेपाली *nepālī* verbal suffixes (पराजली २०२३: २०-२१).

Prakrit प्राकृत <i>prākṛt</i>	Nepali नेपाली <i>nepālī</i>	Translation अनुवाद <i>anuvād</i>
खा <i>khā</i> - खाइ <i>khāi</i>	खा <i>khā</i> - खान्छ <i>khāncha</i>	he, she, it eats
छोड <i>choḍa</i> - छोडइ <i>choḍi</i>	छोड <i>choḍ</i> - छोडछ <i>choḍcha</i>	he, she, it leaves
झर <i>jhara</i> - झरइ <i>jharaī</i>	झर <i>jhar</i> - झर्छ <i>jharcha</i>	he, she, it falls
फुट <i>phuṭa</i> - फुइ <i>phui</i>	फुट <i>phuṭ</i> - फुटछ <i>phuṭcha</i>	he, she, it is in pieces, has holes
जाण <i>jāṇa</i> - जाणइ <i>jāṇai</i>	जान <i>jān</i> - जान्छ <i>jāncha</i>	he, she, it goes
पड <i>padha</i> - पडइ <i>padhai</i>	पर <i>par</i> - पर्छ <i>parcha</i>	he, she, it falls
हो <i>ho</i> - होइ <i>hoi</i>	हु <i>hu</i> - हुन्छ <i>huncha</i>	he, she, it is

Sanskrit संस्कृत <i>sāskṛt</i>	Nepali नेपाली <i>nepālī</i>	Translation अनुवाद <i>anuvād</i>
कम्प <i>kampa</i> - कम्पति <i>kampati</i>	काँप <i>kāp</i> - कापछ <i>kāpcha</i>	he shakes, trembles
दा <i>dā</i> - ददाति <i>dadati</i>	दि <i>dī</i> - दिन्छ <i>dincha</i>	he gives
भण <i>bhana</i> - भणति <i>bhanati</i>	भन <i>bhan</i> - भन्छ <i>bhancha</i>	he says
वह <i>vaha</i> - वहति <i>vahati</i>	बह <i>bah</i> - बहन्छ <i>bahancha</i>	it flows down, is windy
हस <i>hasa</i> - हसति <i>hasati</i>	हाँस <i>hās</i> - हाँस्छ <i>hāscha</i>	he laughs

2) आगन्तुक *āgantuk* Vocabulary

There are two types of आगन्तुक *āgantuk* words: अपरिवर्तित *aparivartit* (those that are incorporated more-or-less unchanged) and परिवर्तित *parivartit* (those that are incorporated after having been changed somehow)(पराजूली २०२३: २२). अपरिवर्तित *aparivartit* and परिवर्तित *parivartit* vocabularies both have certain inherent variations from their original languages due to the use of नेपाली *nepālī* phonetic patterns over those of foreign origin. Thus the following word examples reflect नेपाली *nepālī* spellings and usages and do not necessarily coincide with each language's own phonemic and phonetic system (पराजूली २०२३: २२-२३).

A) अपरिवर्तित *aparivartit* vocabulary

1) From Hindi (पराजूली २०२३: २२):

अगुवा <i>aguvā</i>	guide, leader
अठन्नी <i>athannī</i>	an old eight anna weight
कच्च <i>kacca</i>	raw, unripe
कन्जुस <i>kanjus</i>	miser, stingy
खद्दर <i>khaddar</i>	handwoven coarse cotton cloth
गद्दी <i>gaddī</i>	cushion
जोडा <i>jodā</i>	pair, couple
चोक <i>cok</i>	square, courtyard
तीज <i>tīj</i>	festival
तिहार <i>tihār</i>	Festival of lights

2) From Urdu, Arabic and Farsi (पराजूली २०२३: २२).

अकबर <i>akabar</i>	Emperor Akbar
अदालत <i>adālat</i>	court of justice
अन्दाज़ <i>andāz</i>	approximately
अमीर <i>amīr</i>	rich, wealthy
इनाम <i>inām</i>	prize, reward
इज़्ज़त <i>izzat</i>	dignity, honor
कारबार <i>kārbār</i>	business, occupation
किफ़ायत <i>kifāyat</i>	savings, economy, frugality
खूब <i>khūb</i>	very, much
गर्दन <i>gardan</i>	back of the neck
गरीब <i>garīb</i>	poor
ज़मीन <i>zamīn</i>	land
जिरह <i>jiraha</i>	cross-examination
जुलूस <i>julūs</i>	a procession, march
तजबीज़ <i>tajabīz</i>	arrangements,

तलब <i>talab</i>	consideration
तारीफ़ <i>tārīf</i>	wages
दरखास्त <i>darkhāst</i>	praise, applause
दरबार <i>darbār</i>	a formal prayer
दुरूस्त <i>durūst</i>	palace
दौलत <i>daulat</i>	exactly the same
निशाना <i>niśānā</i>	wealth, property
पेशा <i>peśā</i>	mark, sign, badge
फ़जुल <i>fajul</i>	profession
फ़ौज <i>fauj</i>	unnecessary, useless
बन्दबिस्त <i>bandabista</i>	an army regiment
माफ़ <i>māf</i>	arrangements
मुश्किल <i>muśkil</i>	excuse
रोज़गार <i>rozagār</i>	difficult
लायक <i>lāyak</i>	occupation, trade
शहर <i>śahar</i>	worthy
सनद <i>sanad</i>	city
सरकार <i>sarakār</i>	diploma, certificate
सरदार <i>saradār</i>	government
सलाम <i>salām</i>	headman, leader
सवार <i>savār</i>	salute
सवाल <i>savāl</i>	a rider, driver
साबित <i>sābit</i>	question
हाज़िर <i>hāzir</i>	proved, established
	present, ready, in
	attendance
हैज़ा <i>haizā</i>	cholera

3) From English (पराजूली २०२३: २२):

इन्च <i>inc</i>	inch
कोट <i>koṭ</i>	coat
क्लिप <i>klip</i>	clip
चेक <i>cek</i>	check
ड्राइभर <i>ḍrāibhar</i>	driver
डिग्री <i>ḍigrī</i>	degree
नर्स <i>nars</i>	nurse
पास <i>pās</i>	pass
फल <i>phal</i>	full
फुट <i>phuṭ</i>	foot
फोटो <i>photo</i>	photo
मब <i>mab</i>	mob
बैंक <i>baiṅk</i>	bank
मास्तर <i>mastar</i>	master
मीष्टर <i>mīṣṭar</i>	mister
रबर <i>rabal</i>	rubber
रेडियो <i>redhiyo</i>	radio
सोडा <i>soḍā</i>	soda
स्टेशन <i>ṣṭeśan</i>	station
होल्डर <i>holdar</i>	holder

4) From other various languages (पराजूली २०२३: २२-२३):

Portuguese:

पल्टन *palṭan*

soldier mercenary

लिलाम *lilām*

auction

Latin:

पिपा *pipā*

laborer, barrel, cask

Turkish:

गलैचा *galāicā*

carpet

तोप *top*

cannon

लाश *lās*

dead body, carcass



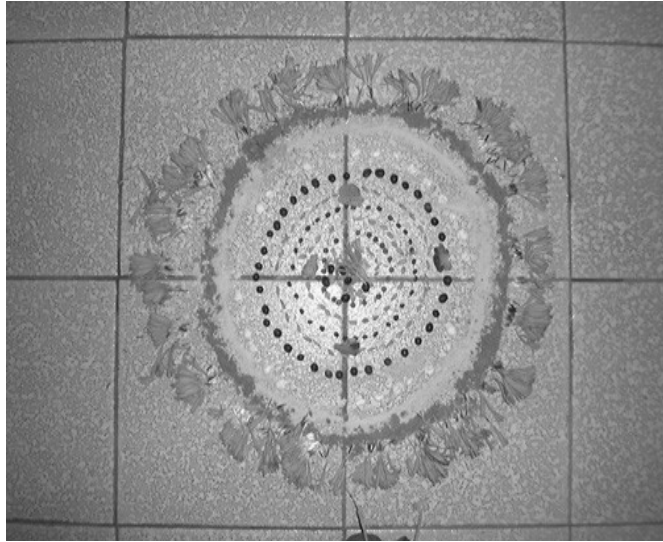
5) From languages found within Nepal (पराजूली २०२३: २३):

Newari:

खापा <i>khāpā</i>	pile, layer
चाकु <i>cāku</i>	knife
झ्याल <i>jhāl</i>	window
ढोका <i>dhokā</i>	door
पसल <i>pasal</i>	shop
पाचुके <i>pācuke</i>	wrap, belt
सिन्की <i>sinkī</i>	fermented raddish

Tibetan:

खम्बा <i>khambā</i>	post, pillar
जिम्बु <i>jimbu</i>	spice
दोचा <i>docā</i>	Tibetan rope shoes
पाखी <i>pākhī</i>	rug
बक्खु <i>bakhu</i>	woolen vest
राडी <i>rādī</i>	rug
लामा <i>lāmā</i>	Lama, Monk



Magar:

आले *āle*

गुरुङ्ग *gurūṅg*

जाँड *jāḍ*

तामाङ *tāmāṅ*

मगर *magar*

रक्सी *raksī*

लाप्चे *lāpce*

Magar subgroup

Gurung

Nepalese beer

Tamang

Magar

Whiskey

Magar subgroup

Gurung:

खुर्पा *khurpā*

घले *ghale*

घुम *ghum*

थुन्से *thunse*

small shovel

Gurung subgroup

travel around

Gurung subgroup

Tamang:

घिसिङ *ghisiṅ*

डम्फु *ḍamphu*

च्याङ्ब्रा *cyāṅbā*

Tamang subgroup

tribal drum

little brother

B) परिवर्तित *parivarti t* Vocabulary

From Indian Languages (पराजूली २०२३: २२):

अचम्मा <i>acammā</i> - अचम्म <i>acamma</i>	surprise
गाम्छा <i>gamchā</i> - गम्छा <i>gamchā</i>	handkerchief, towel
घुडकी <i>ghuḍakī</i> - घुर्की <i>ghurkī</i>	threat, menace
झापड <i>jhāpḍa</i> - झापट <i>jhāpaṭ</i>	slap
जलेबी <i>jalebī</i> - जिल्फी <i>jilphī</i>	sweetmeat
ठोकर <i>thokar</i> - ठक्कर <i>thakkar</i>	competition, collison

From Urdu, Arabic and Farsi (पराजूली २०२३: २२-२३):

आईन <i>āina</i> - ऐना <i>aina</i>	mirror
आमदनी <i>āmadanī</i> - आमदानी <i>āmdānī</i>	income, profit
इल्म <i>ilma</i> - इलम <i>ilam</i>	knowledge
कवायद <i>kavāyad</i> - कवाज <i>kavāj</i>	military training
किला <i>kilā</i> - किल्ला <i>killā</i>	fort
गरम <i>garam</i> - गर्मी <i>garmī</i>	warm
गुलाब <i>gulāb</i> - गुलाफ <i>gulāph</i>	rose
गैर <i>gair</i> - गयल <i>gayal</i>	absent
चालाक <i>cālāk</i> - चलाख <i>calākh</i>	clever
जवाब <i>javāb</i> - जवाफ <i>javāph</i>	answer
ज़ब्त <i>zabta</i> - जफत <i>japhat</i>	confiscation
जगह <i>jagaha</i> - जग्गा <i>jaggā</i>	land
तैनात <i>taināt</i> - थैनाथ <i>thaināth</i>	appointment, authority
नौकर <i>naukar</i> - नोकर <i>nokar</i>	servant
फ़र्क <i>pharka</i> - फरक <i>pharak</i>	different
फ़िक्र <i>phikra</i> - फिक्री <i>phikrī</i>	worry, anxiety
बाजार <i>bājār</i> - बजार <i>bajār</i>	brass oil lamp, market

शामिल <i>śāmil</i> - सामेल <i>sāmel</i>	gathered together, united, assembled
सितार <i>sitār</i> - सितारा <i>sitārā</i>	Sitar
हफ्ता <i>haphā</i> - हप्ता <i>haptā</i>	week
हवा <i>havā</i> - हावा <i>hāvā</i>	wind

3) From English (पराजूली २०२३: २३):

इयरिङ <i>iyariñ</i> - यार्लिङ <i>yalriñ</i>	earring
क्याप्टेन <i>kyāpṭen</i> - कप्तान <i>kaptān</i>	captain
जनरल <i>janaral</i> - जर्नेल <i>gernel</i>	general
टिकेट <i>ṭikeṭ</i> - टिकट <i>ṭikaṭ</i>	ticket
डक्टर <i>ḍakṭar</i> - डाक्टर <i>ḍāktar</i>	doctor
परेड <i>pareḍ</i> - परेठ <i>pareṭh</i>	parade
बिलेट <i>bileṭ</i> - बिल्टी <i>biltī</i>	billet
ब्रश <i>braś</i> - ब्रूस <i>burūs</i>	brush
मिनिट <i>miniṭ</i> - मिनेट <i>mineṭ</i>	minute

From other various languages (पराजूली २०२३: २३):

आलमारियो <i>ālamāriyo</i> - आलमारी <i>ālamārī</i>	chest, almirah
कार्टुस <i>kārtus</i> - कार्तिस <i>kātors</i>	cartridge
कैची <i>kaicī</i> - कैंची <i>kāñciī</i>	scissors
चक्माक <i>cakmāk</i> - चकमक <i>cakmak</i>	flint stone
टोबेको <i>ṭobeko</i> - तमाखु <i>tamākhū</i>	tobacco

The Nepali Parts of Speech

नेपाली शब्दका भेद *nepālī śabdakā bhed*

There are many types of words that exist in most languages, and नेपाली *nepālī* is no exception (ढकाल २०४४: १२). And, since words are the basic building blocks in any expression of thought, feeling or action, verbalized or written, the types of words that exist in नेपाली *nepālī* is a good place to begin a good description of the same. Grammar, after all, is the application of the rules regulating usage and expression of each type of word in a form that creates the expression or thought, feeling or action (पराजली २०२३: २५).

In नेपाली *nepālī* there are two main types of words (विकारी *vikārī* and अविकारी *avikārī*), and each type of word has several sub-components that comprise that type (पराजली २०२३: २५).

Examples of the Two Types of नेपाली *nepālī* Words:

1) विकारी *vikārī* are words that are normally inflected for case, number, gender, person, tense, voice and/or mood.

Nouns	नामिकपद <i>nāmikpad</i>
Pronouns	सर्वनाम <i>sarvanām</i>
Adjectives	विशेषण <i>viśeṣan</i>
Verbs	क्रियापद <i>kriyāpad</i>

Examples:

विशेषण *viśeṣan* Adjective:

रातो <i>rāto</i>	red
रातोपन <i>rātopan</i>	redness
राता (pl) <i>rātā</i>	red (or 'after sunset')

सर्वनाम *sarvanām* Pronoun:

म <i>ma</i>	I
मैले <i>māile</i>	by me
मलाई <i>malāī</i>	to/for me
ममा <i>mamā</i>	on/on me
मेरो <i>mero</i>	my/mine (m)

2) अविकारी *avikārī* are words that are unchanging and normally remain uninflected. This category in grammar is termed अव्यय *avyaya* (immutable).

Adverbials	क्रियायोगी	<i>kriyāyogī</i>
Nominal Helpers	नामयोगी	<i>nāmyogī</i>
Conjunctives	संयोजक	<i>sañyojak</i>
Particles	निपात	<i>nipāt</i>
Exclamatory Words	विस्मयादि	<i>vismayādi</i>

Some examples of अविकारी *avikārī* vocabulary include:

अनि	<i>ani</i>	and then
आज	<i>āja</i>	today
ओहो	<i>oho</i>	an exclamation of surprise
तिर	<i>tira</i>	toward
विस्तारै	<i>vistārai</i>	slow/slowly