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Gender: Unisex Longevity: Water and Dust Resistant Dimensions : 44 x 59.5 cm Material: Chart Paper Weight: 250gm Alternative Names: Nepalese Was, and sometimes still is called Has Kura or Has Bhasa (The Language of Has), Gorhali or Gurhali (Gurkha language), Parbatia, Parbate or Fahari (the language of the mountains). Classification: Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, modern Indo-Aryan. The exact classification of the Indo-Aryan branch has not yet been established. As for phonology, Nepalese is closer to the Central Group (Hindi, Urdu), but its grammar and syntax are sometimes closer to Gujarati, Bengali and others. Review. The origin of the Nepalese language and its connection with other modern Indo-Arian languages have not been fully resolved, and this problem is compounded by gaps in our knowledge of Nepal's history. One possibility is that the language was introduced in the central Himalayas and Kathmandu Valley by migrants from the west or northwest of the country, called Has, around the 10th century. The main proof of this theory is the finding of royal inscriptions in western Nepal, which seem to indicate an early form of Nepalese. Another theory postulates the much later appearance of Nepalis associated with the military conquest of the Kathmandu Valley by the Gurkhas. Distribution: Nepal, Bhutan and India (Sikkim, Darjeeling district of West Bengal and parts of Assam). Reporter: There are about 17 million, of which 13.4 million are in Nepal, 3.3 million in India and 300,000 in Bhutan. Status. Nepal is the official language of Nepal. It is one of India's 23 official languages and the official language of the northeastern state of Sikkim. In the Himalayan regions it is used as a lingua franca by many speakers of Tibetan-Burman languages. Varieties. Despite the lack of roads and the geographical isolation of many communities, there are few differences in dialect. Modern literary language is based on The Hutmand's speech. The oldest documents of 1255. Inscription engraved on a copper plate, King Has Asokacalla found in Western Nepal and written in a language that resembles, but not quite, Nepalese. 1648. Swastiyuratakatho is the oldest literary work in Nepal. 1670. Rani Pohari's inscription by King Pratap Mallah from the Kathmandu Valley is the first, written, of course, in Nepal. Glasles Phonology (11). All oral vowels have nasal analogues, although nasal o - it's only alsophone. There are short and long vowels, but the length of vowels is not phonemical, in addition, Nepalese has two diphthongs: si, y. Note: The tilt above the vowel indicates nasal. Consonants (29). Nepalese has 29 consonants in total including 20 stops, 2 fricatives, 3 nasal, 4 fluids and slips. formulated in five different locations classified as: sexual, dental, retroflex, palatial, and velar. Palace stops are, in fact, affricates. Each series of stops includes headless and voiced consonants, uninspired and aspirated, this four-currency contrast is unique to the Indo-Aryan among Indo-European languages (Proto-Indo-European was only a three-currency contrast). The non-Reflex consonants of Nepalese, formulated directly behind the alveolar crest, are not of Indo-European origin, although they are already present in Sanskrit. They are probably the result of the influence of the Dravidian language. Three sybilants of Sanskrit have been reduced to one (dentist). The script and atography of the Nepalese language is written in devan'gare, abugida (syllabic alphabet), also used for Hindi, Marathi and Sanskrit. The Nepalese alphabet Devanagari is ordered according to phonetics and consists of 46 letters. The last three are two-ison groups that are traditionally included in the alphabet. The vowel letter inherent in all consonants is not represented here (below each letter of the figure first the standard transliteration, followed by phonetic notation): the vowel in the original scenario is marked with a point or a handabindu (point inside the lower half of the circle) above the vowel, while the transliteration is indicated by the tilde above the vowel. aspirated stops and affricates are displayed as digraphs (ph q ph, dh dh, etc.). retroflex stops (ḷ, ḱ) are transliterated, c. affricates (ts) and dʒ are transliterated C and j, respectively. Nepalese writing has three signs for sybilants (yap, me, s), but they are usually pronounced as s. Voiced glastal frictional (h) transliterated h. nasal velar (ŋ) ṅ. There are signs for retroflex and palatial nasal (yap, l) in the script, but they are usually pronounced as n. The slip of W is transliterated against Morphology Nominee gender: Nepalese has no grammatical sex. The main contrast between the living and the inanimate (non-human). However, the natural sex (male, female) is marked. Number: Plural is formed by adding a suffix-hare to a single one. The listings use two digit classifiers, one for a person (suffix-jana), and the other for non-humans (-ta/-out). Case: there is no such thing, except for pro-1eusts, where direct and oblique cases differ. Syntax relationships are indicated by postpositions (similar to English prepositions, but placed after the nouns they change). For example: \*co (m)/ ke (f): 'of', for example, horako kitab (boy's book). \*: notes a direct or indirect object, such as the bebu choral lynch ('father takes a son'). \*: instrumental and ergative marker. The latter applies to the subject necessarily in transit perfection/ideal and optional in other transit

aspects. ►bey or dehi: ablative expression of time or from where. local marker (in, in, on, etc.) Pronouns: personal, demonstrative, demonstrative, relative, uncertain. Personal pronouns: There are several different pronouns of the 2nd and 3rd person to mark status (three for 2nd and three for the 3rd): Royals are considered by titles. Demonstrative pronouns distinguish proximal and distal: yo ('it', y' ('these'), tyo ('that'), t' ('those'), Interrogated pronouns and adverbs ko (who?), ke (what?), kahā ('where?'), kun ('who?'), kahin ('when?'), kasare ('how?'). Relative pronouns are derived from interrogations by replacing k by j, such as jo, je, jun, etc., although relative provisions are usually expressed through participles. Verbal. The verbal system is characterized by a support for affixes and has verbs. Another feature of Nepali is the presence of negative conjugations for each verb. Verbal connections are often used. face and number: 1s, 2s, 3s; 1p, 2p, 3p. Aspect: imperfect (including habitual and continuous actions), forward-looking (expected or predictable actions), committed (completed activities), committed (completed activities that are felt in the present). The imperfect aspect is marked -n- or nasal of the last vowel root of the verb; Promising marked -ne, perfect -ê-, and perfect-ek. Mood: indicative, presumed, subjunctive, imperative. The presumptive indicates probability and subjunctive expresses a hypothetical action. The latter indicates the face and number, and sometimes the gender. Conjugate the verb of zunu ('come'), a stem u/y, in the singular first person. Black: verb roots; brown: red markers: flooring and number marking; Blue: Personal endings. Voice: active, passive. The latter is marked with suffix -i. derivative conjugation: causal. It is marked with the suffix of zu. Not the ultimate form: infinitivees, gerunds, present participation, electronic participation. ► Nepali has three infinitives. The first is formed by adding -nu to the stem of the verb. It is a form of verb citation, and is involved in a number of designs, the most important of which is the one that expresses commitment. The second infinitive is formed by adding -na/n' to the verb stem; It is used in a variety of situations and functions, such as infinitive in English. The third infinitive is formed with-ne functioning as a verbal noun or adjective with present or future meaning. ► Gerund is formed by attaching -i to the stem. This indicates that the action precedes another, such as a done'. Currently used mainly in negative statements is replaced by the affirmative electronic part (see below). It is also the first member of the word connection. ► This participation ends with a dental voiceover or no voice stop, followed by a, a, o, ai: ta/da, t'/de, to/do, tai/dai. It expresses the current action (e.g. garde and and, moreover, in combination with postposition -le it means because of. ► A.S.E. Private ending has a wide range of functions: conditional (in itself), adjective (with suffix with postposition -co) and herund (suffix from -ra). It is also used to form complex stresses: perfectives (without any other suffix) and enhancements (suffix with -co) as shown in the conjugation table above. The order of the syntax Word in the subject-Object-Verb offer. Syntax relationships are transmitted mainly by postpositions. There are no articles. Infinitifs and participles, instead of connections, tend to join the offerings. Instead of the final verbs, the final verbal forms are often used. The Lexicon of Sanskrit, Hindi and English are the main sources of Nepalese credit words. Persian and Arabic are less so, but still significant, contributing to its vocabulary, especially in the terminology of government and governance, law and war. Relatively few Nepalese words come from Newari and other Tibetan-Boorman languages. Basic Vocabulary one: ek two: dui three: t'n four: c'n five: pāc six: cha seven: s't eight: y nine: nau ten: das hundred: say, Father: pit, babu, bz, buva mother: me, meta, janani older brother: dai, dau younger brother: big sister bhai: young sister: son baina: put, choir daughter: choro head: zir face: fly eyes: ākhi, ākhā hand: hat pad : , karan heart: h'daya, hiyo, language flour: jibro Key literary works (upcoming) © 2013 Alejandro Gutman and Beatrice Avanzati Further reading - 'Nepalese'. T. Riccardi. In Indo-Aryan, 590-636. G. Cardona and D. Jain (eds). Routledge (2007). -Course in Nepal. J. Matthews. Routledge (1988). -Modern literary Nepali: Introductory reader. M.J. Hutt. Oxford University Publishing House (1997). (1997).

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