

CHAPTER III

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NEPALI IN SIKKIM, WEST BENGAL AND HIMACHAL PRADESH

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Nepali has been studied in Sikkim, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh following Sir George Abraham Grierson's survey result where Nepali has been shown as located in the sub-Himalayan hills extending from Bhadrawahi to Eastern part of Nepal. Accordingly, it is an opportunity to have a glimpse over the three varieties of Nepali in single Volume.

Thus, the single language, that is Nepali has been studied in three different states as well as in three diverse environments. When in Sikkim it is spoken amidst a good number of Tibeto-Burman languages in West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh it is spoken being surrounded by Indo-Aryan languages primarily and partly by Tibeto-Burman languages.

Accordingly, the present chapter humbly attempts to depict the comparison of three varieties of Nepali in respect of broad phonological, morphological and syntactical features. Only the grammatical item with supporting grammatical feature has been presented. The example of particular item can be compared with the main description of Nepali of Sikkim state and with the description of Nepali of West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh, appended in the Volume, presented in the Volume for the purpose.

III.1. PHONOLOGY

III.1.1 PHONEMIC INVENTORY

III.1.1.1. SEGMENTAL PHONEMES

VOWELS

	NEPALI IN SIKKIM	NEPALI IN WEST BENGAL	NEPALI IN HIMACHAL PRADESH
High Front	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>
Mid Front	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>
Lower Mid Front	-	-	<i>E</i>
Central	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>
Low Central	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Low Mid Back	<i>O</i>	-	-
Mid Back	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>
High Back	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>
Total Vowels	7 <i>(cf. 2.1.1)</i>	6 <i>(cf. 2.1.1)</i>	7 <i>(cf.2.1)</i>

CONSONANTS

		NEPALI IN SIKKIM		NEPALI IN WEST BENGAL		NEPALI IN HIMACHAL PRADESH	
		VI.	Vd.	VI.	Vd.	VI.	Vd.
Bilabial Stops	Unasp.	<i>p</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>b</i>
	Asp.	<i>ph</i>	<i>bh</i>	<i>ph</i>	<i>bh</i>	<i>ph</i>	<i>bh</i>
Dental Stops	Unasp.	<i>t</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>d</i>
	Asp.	<i>th</i>	<i>dh</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>dh</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>dh</i>
Retroflex Stops	Unasp.	<i>T</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>D</i>
	Asp.	<i>Th</i>	<i>Dh</i>	<i>Th</i>	<i>Dh</i>	<i>Th</i>	<i>Dh</i>
Palatal Stops	Unasp.	<i>c</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>j</i>
	Asp.	<i>ch</i>	<i>jh</i>	<i>ch</i>	<i>jh</i>	<i>ch</i>	<i>jh</i>
Velar Stops	Unasp.	<i>k</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>g</i>
	Asp.	<i>kh</i>	<i>gh</i>	<i>kh</i>	<i>gh</i>	<i>kh</i>	<i>gh</i>
Bilabial Nasal	Unasp.		<i>m</i>		<i>m</i>		<i>m</i>
	Asp.				<i>mh</i>		
Dental Nasal	Unasp.		<i>n</i>		<i>n</i>		<i>n</i>
	Asp.				<i>nh</i>		
Retroflex Nasal	Unasp.						<i>N</i>
	Asp.						
Velar Nasal	Unasp.		<i>M</i>		<i>M</i>		<i>M</i>
	Asp.						
Dental Fricative		<i>s</i>		<i>s</i>		<i>s</i>	
Palatal Fricative		<i>S'</i>					
Glottal Fricative			<i>fi</i>		<i>fi</i>	<i>h</i>	
Dental Lateral			<i>l</i>		<i>l</i>		<i>l</i>
Retroflex Lateral							<i>L</i>
Dental Trill			<i>r</i>		<i>r</i>		<i>r</i>
Retroflex Tap/Flap							<i>R</i>

Semivowel / Bilabial Approximants		w	w	w
Semivowel/Palatal Approximants		y	y	y
Total Consonants		30 <i>(cf. 2.1.1)</i>	31 <i>(cf. 2.1.1)</i>	32 <i>(cf.2.1)</i>

III.1.1.2. SUPRASEGMENTAL PHONEMES

	NEPALI IN SIKKIM	NEPALI IN WEST BENGAL	NEPALI IN HIMACHAL PRADESH
NASALIZATION	Initial-Medial-Final <i>/āTa/</i> ‘grass’ <i>/kōThi/</i> ‘bud’ <i>/kañi/</i> ‘somewhere’ etc. <i>(cf. 2.1.2)</i>	Initial-Medial-Final <i>/ūTh/</i> ‘camel’ <i>/bās/</i> ‘bamboo’ <i>/hē/</i> ‘exclamation of’ surprise’ etc. <i>(cf. 2.1.2)</i>	Initial-Medial-Final <i>/iT/</i> ‘bricks’ <i>/kōThi/</i> ‘bud’ <i>/bayē/</i> ‘left’ etc. <i>(cf.2.2)</i>

III.1.1.3. CLUSTERS

	NEPALI IN SIKKIM	NEPALI IN WEST BENGAL	NEPALI IN HIMACHAL PRADESH
VOWELS	Initial (scanty occurrence) <i>/ai/- /aimai/</i> ‘old woman’ <i>/au/- /aurat/</i> ‘woman’ etc.	Initial (scanty occurrence) <i>/Ae/- /Aena/</i> ‘looking glass’ etc.	Initial (scanty occurrence) <i>/ae/- /aerAni/</i> ‘ear ring’ etc.
	Medial (narrow occurrence) <i>/-ui/- /buigal/</i> ‘attic’ <i>/-ou/- /louro/</i> ‘cratch’ etc.	Medial (medium occurrence) <i>/-Ai/- /bAni/:/bAhini/</i> ‘younger sister’ <i>/-ue/- /kueko/: /kuheko/</i> ‘rotten’ etc.	Medial (major occurrence) <i>/-ei/- /keih/</i> ‘someone’ <i>/-ia/- /biana/</i> ‘morning’ etc.
	Final (narrow occurrence) <i>/-eu/- /leu/</i> ‘moss’ <i>/-io/- /gulio/</i> ‘sweet’ etc.	Final (major occurrence) <i>/Au/- /bAu/</i> ‘bride’ <i>/ua/- /bua/</i> ‘grandfather’ etc.	Final (medium occurrence) <i>/-au/- /sau/</i> ‘merchant’ <i>/-ei/- /kei/</i> ‘something’ etc.
	Initial (medium occurrence) <i>/sl/- /sleT/</i> ‘slate’ <i>/ty/- /tyarnu/</i> ‘bridal’ etc.	Initial (medium occurrence) <i>/sth/- /sthan/</i> ‘place’ <i>/str/- /stri/</i> ‘woman’ etc.	Initial (medium occurrence) <i>/sp/- /spasta/</i> ‘lucid’ <i>/st/- /stan/</i> ‘place’ etc.
CONSONANTS	Medial (major occurrence) <i>/-ss/- /assino/</i> ‘hailstone’ <i>/-Mg/- /DhuMga/</i> ‘stone’ etc.	Medial (major occurrence) <i>/-mr/- /timro/</i> ‘your’ <i>/-rp/- /sArpo/</i> ‘snake’ etc.	Medial (major occurrence) <i>/-sk/- /usko/</i> ‘his’ <i>/-mr/- /jumro/</i> ‘louse’ etc.
	-- <i>(cf. 2.5)</i>	Final (medium occurrence) <i>/-nt/- /Ant/</i> ‘end’ <i>/-sn/- /krisn/</i> ‘Krishna’ etc. <i>(cf. 2.4)</i>	Final (scanty occurrence) <i>/-nj/- /karanj/</i> ‘ornament’ <i>/-nd/- /mand/</i> ‘dull’ etc. <i>(cf.2.5)</i>

[Both homogenous and heterogeneous clusters are available in three varieties of Nepali]

Note: scanty = Single occurrence in data ;
narrow = less than five times occurrence ;
medium = more than five times but less than fifteen times occurrence ;
major = more than fifteen times occurrence.

III.1.1.4. SYLLABLES

	NEPALI IN SIKKIM	NEPALI IN WEST BENGAL	NEPALI IN HIMACHAL PRADESH
MONOSYLLABIC	v, vc, cv, cvc, ccv, cvv /u/ 'he/she' /uth/ 'rise' /ke/ 'what' /cal/ 'wave' /tyo/ 'that' /leu/ 'moss' etc.	v, vc, cv, cvc, ccv, vcc, cvcc, ccvc /u/ 'that' /ubh/ 'rise' /nu/ 'not' /ghAr/ 'house' /kyũ/ 'why' /usm/ 'worm' /kArm/ 'rituals' /pran/ 'life' etc.	v, vc, cv, cvc, ccv, vcc, cvcc /u/ 'that' /ubh/ 'rise' /nu/ 'not' /ghar/ 'house' /kyu/ 'why' /usm/ 'worm' /karm/ 'rituals' etc.
DISYLLABIC (major)	cv-cv, vc-cv, v-cvc, v-cv, vc-ccv, cv-cvc, cvc-cv /pa-ni/ 'water' /ān-Thi/ 'ring' /a-rak/ 'liquor' /a-jo/ 'today' /an-tra/ 'intestine' etc.	cv-cv, vc-cv, v-cvc, cv-v, cvc-cvc /hA-wa/ 'air' /Ab-ro/ 'weak' /a-kas/ 'why' /jo-i/ 'wife' /pit-tAl/ 'brass' etc.	cv-cv, vc-cv, v-cvc, cv-v, cvc-cvc /ha-wa/ 'air' /an-dho/ 'blind' /a-kas/ 'sky' /hi-u/ 'ice' /cab-bar/ 'biting prone' etc.
TRI-SYLLABIC	v-cv-cv, cv-cv-cv, v-cv-cvc, cvv-cv-cv, cv-cv-cvc, cvc-cv-cv, cv-cvc-cv, cvc-cv-cvc, cv-cvc-cvc /e-ga-ro/ 'eleven' /bi-ju-li/ 'lightening' /A-ghi-nAi/ 'already' /bhuĩ-ca-lo/ 'earthquake' etc.	v-cv-cv, cv-cv-cv /A-ga-Ri/ 'head' /ku-hi-ro/ 'fog' etc.	v-cv-cv, cv-cv-cv /a-ga-Ri/ 'ahead' /ku-hi-ro/ 'fog' etc.

<p>TETRASYLLABIC</p>	<p>CV-CV-CV-CV, V-CV-CV-CVC, CVC-CV-CV-CVC, CVC-CVC-CV-CV, CV-CVC-CVC-CV, CVC-CV-CV-CV</p> <p><i>/ma-ru-bhu-mi/</i> ‘desert’ <i>/o-bhi-bha-bok/</i> ‘parents’ <i>/gAr-bha-dha-rAn/</i> ‘pregnancy’ <i>/ban-dar-ga-fia/</i> ‘port’ etc. (cf. 2.6)</p>	<p>CV-CV-CV-CV</p> <p><i>/phe-ra-ki-lo/</i> ‘wide’ etc. (cf. 2.5)</p>	<p>CV-CV-CV-CV</p> <p><i>/dha-la-ka-nu/</i> ‘leaning’ etc. (cf.2.6)</p>
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III.1.1.5. ALLOPHONIC VARIATION

	NEPALI IN SIKKIM	NEPALI IN WEST BENGAL	NEPALI IN HIMACHAL PRADESH
<p>VOWELS</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>1) All vowels are long in</p> <p>i) interconsonantal position. <i>[ima:n]</i> ‘honesty’ etc.</p> <p>ii) word final position in open syllables. <i>[guDe:]</i> ‘nests’ etc.</p> <p>iii) word initial position in mono-syllabic words. <i>[A:b]</i> ‘now’ etc.</p> <p>2) Elsewhere normal. <i>/AMar/</i> ‘glowing ember’ etc.</p>	<p>1) Front vowels get</p> <p>i) lowered in interconsonantal position. <i>[Ti ka]</i> ‘fix’ <i>[The pi]</i> ‘shuttle’ etc.</p> <p>ii) Elsewhere normal <i>/manche/</i> ‘man’ etc.</p> <p>2) Mid back vowel /o/ gets</p> <p>i) lowered in the initial position. <i>[OTh]</i> ‘lip’ etc.</p> <p>ii) Elsewhere normal <i>/sagaro/</i> ‘all’ etc.</p> <p>3) High back vowel /u/ becomes</p> <p>i) unrounded in interconsonantal position. <i>[dUdh]</i> ‘milk’ etc.</p> <p>ii) Elsewhere normal <i>/usko/</i> ‘his’ etc.</p>

<p>III.2.1.4. CASE</p>	<p>Nominative Ø , -le <i>/nanile uslai dekhyo/</i> ‘The child sees him’ etc.</p> <p>Accusative -lai <i>/timile malai dekhyo/</i> ‘You see me’ etc.</p> <p>Dative -lai <i>/usle tyo manchelai ek paisa dio/</i> ‘He gave the man a rupee’ etc.</p> <p>Instrumental -le <i>/maile/</i> ‘by me’ etc.</p> <p>Ablative -dekhi , -baTa <i>/skul dekhi au/</i> ‘Come from the school’ etc.</p> <p>Genitive -ra , -ro , -ko <i>/mero chora/</i> ‘my son’ <i>/usko ghAra/</i> ‘his house’ etc.</p> <p>Locative -ma <i>/car ma bOsa/</i> ‘Sit on the ground’ etc.</p> <p>Sociative --</p> <p>Benefactive --</p> <p>(cf. 4.2.1.5)</p>	<p>Nominative Ø , -le <i>/time le lekhyo/</i> ‘You write’ etc.</p> <p>Accusative -lai <i>/timi khalalai ayo/</i> ‘You came for eating’ etc.</p> <p>Dative -lai <i>/hami gai lai manchAũ/</i> ‘We worship the cow’ etc.</p> <p>Instrumental -le <i>/kan le sun/</i> ‘Hear with ur ear’ etc.</p> <p>Ablative -dekhi , -baT <i>/murkh dekhi nA Darau/</i> ‘Don’t fear from fools’ etc.</p> <p>Genitive -ko , -ki , -ka <i>/jAnAk ki chori sita hAn/</i> ‘Janak’s daughter is Sita’ etc.</p> <p>Locative -mā <i>/tyo ghAr mā bAschA/</i> ‘He sits in your house’ etc.</p> <p>Sociative -sAMa <i>/hAmi sAMa au/</i> ‘Come with me’ etc.</p> <p>Benefactive --</p> <p>(cf. 3.6)</p>	<p>Nominative Ø , -le <i>/usle khayo/</i> ‘He ate’ etc.</p> <p>Accusative -lAi <i>/maile gai lAi dekhe/</i> ‘I see the cow’ etc.</p> <p>Dative -lai <i>/gurujile vidyarti hArulai pa:T paRaũ chA/</i> ‘Teacher taught lessons to the students’ etc.</p> <p>Instrumental -le <i>/maile arile ruh kaTe/</i> ‘I cut the tree with saw’ etc.</p> <p>Ablative -baRa / -baRo <i>/pa:t hAru rukh baRo jhareyo/</i> ‘The leaves fall from the tree’ etc.</p> <p>Genitive -ro , -ko <i>/o mero kitab ho/</i> ‘This is my book’ etc.</p> <p>Locative -ma <i>/kukur chouru ma kud dei cha/</i> ‘The dog runs on the ground’ etc.</p> <p>Sociative -saMga <i>/u mo saMga baja:A ma gaye/</i> ‘She goes with me to the market’ etc.</p> <p>Benefactive lagi <i>/gaile bachi ko lagi dad din cha/</i> ‘Cow gives milk for the calf’ etc.</p> <p>(cf.3.5)</p>
<p>III.2.1.5. POST-POSITIONS</p>	<p><i>agi , pachi</i> etc. <i>/kukur mero pachi ayo/</i> ‘The dog came behind me’</p> <p>(cf. 4.2.1.6)</p>	<p><i>AgARi, aghi, nAjik, pAcchi, pari</i> etc. <i>/rukh ko AgARi/</i> ‘a head of the tree’</p> <p>(cf. 3.7)</p>	<p><i>pi:che , ba:d</i> etc.</p>

<p>III.2.1.6 PRONOUNS</p> <p>PERSONAL PRONOUNS</p>	<p>i) Distinct forms for first, second and third personal pronouns.</p> <p>ii) For first and second persons the plurality is expressed by individual morpheme.</p> <p>iii) For third person plural forms are expressed by adding <i>-hAru</i> with the pronominal base.</p> <p><i>/ma/ 'I' ~ /hami/ 'we'</i> <i>/tā/ 'you' ~ /timi/ 'you' (pl)</i> <i>/u/ or /tyo/ 'he' ~ /uni hAru or tini hAru/ 'they' etc.</i></p> <p>(cf. 4.2.2)</p>	<p>i) Distinct forms for first, second and third personal pronouns.</p> <p>ii) The plural forms of first person are formed freely by individual morphemes and by adding plural marker <i>-hAru</i> with the pronominal base.</p> <p>iii) For second and third persons plural is formed exclusively by adding <i>-hAru</i>.</p> <p><i>/mĀ/, /hami/ 'I' ~ /hami hAru / 'we'</i> <i>/tĀ/, /timi/ 'you' ~ /timi hAru / 'you' (pl)</i> <i>/u/ 'he' ~ /yini hAru / 'they' etc.</i></p> <p>(cf. 3.8)</p>	<p>i) Distinct forms for first, second and third personal pronouns.</p> <p>ii) The plural forms of the pronominals are expressed by adding <i>-hAru</i>.</p> <p><i>/mĀ/ 'I' ~ /hami hAru/ 'we'</i> <i>/timi/ 'you' ~ /timihAru/ 'you' (pl)</i> <i>/u/ 'he/she' ~ /timihAru/ 'they' etc.</i></p> <p>(cf.3.6)</p>
<p>DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS</p>	<p>Proximate : -yo (both for human and non human) Remote : -tyo Plurality is expressed by adding <i>-hAru</i> in case of non-human and <i>-hAru</i> with the oblique base of yo > ini and tyo > uni</p> <p>(cf. 4.2.2)</p>	<p>Proximate : -yo (both for human and non human) Remote : -tyo Plurality is expressed by adding <i>-hAru</i> in case of non-human and <i>-hAru</i> with the oblique base of yo > ini and tyo > uni</p> <p>(cf. 3.8)</p>	<p>Proximate : -yo (both for human and non human) Remote : -tyo Plurality is expressed by adding <i>-hAru</i> in case of non-human and <i>-hAru</i> with the oblique base of yo > ini and tyo > uni</p> <p>(cf.3.6)</p>
<p>REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS</p>	<p><i>aphnu</i> which occurs with all the three personal pronominal forms.</p> <p><i>/ma aphnu/ 'myself'</i> <i>/timi aphnu/ 'yourself'</i> <i>/u aphnu/ 'himself' etc.</i></p> <p>(cf. 4.2.2)</p>	<p>i) <i>aphnu</i> which is inflected by different case markers as occurs with nominal forms.</p> <p>ii) Sometimes in case of genitive case the form is <i>aphnu~aphni~aphne</i>.</p> <p>iii) <i>aphnu</i> occurs with all the three personal pronominal forms. etc.</p> <p>(cf. 3.8)</p>	<p>The reflexive pronominal forms differ from person to person. For</p> <p>1st person: (<i>maile</i>) <i>aphelenai</i></p> <p>2nd person: (<i>timile</i>) <i>gAdanai</i></p> <p>3rd person: (<i>usle</i>) <i>nai</i></p> <p><i>/maile aphelenai aphnu Amla kaTe/ 'I myself cut the finger'</i> <i>/usle nai rukh khaTe/ 'He himself cut the tree' etc.</i></p> <p>(cf.3.6)</p>

<p>RELATIVE PRONOUNS</p>	<p><i>jo, jun</i> in singular which take -<i>hiAru</i> for plural formation. /jo/ ‘who’ , /jun/ ‘whom’ , /jaslai/ ‘to whom’ etc. (cf. 4.2.2)</p>	<p><i>jo, jun</i> in singular which take -<i>hiAru</i> for plural formation. /jo/ ‘who’ , /jun/ ‘whom’ , /jAsslai/ ‘to whom’ etc. (cf. 3.8)</p>	<p><i>jo</i> in singular which takes -<i>hAru</i> for plural formation. /jo/ ‘who’ etc. (cf.3.6)</p>
<p>INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS</p>	<p><i>ko, ke, kun</i> in singular which take -<i>hiAru</i> for plural formation. /ke/ ‘what’ , /kOslai/ ‘whom’ etc. (cf. 4.2.2)</p>	<p><i>ko, ke, kun</i> in singular which take -<i>hiAru</i> for plural formation. /ko/ ‘who’ , /kAslai/ ‘for whom’ etc. (cf. 3.8)</p>	<p><i>ko, ke, kun</i> in singular which take -<i>hAru</i> for plural formation. /ke/ ‘What’ etc. (cf.3.6)</p>
<p>INDEFINITE PRONOUNS</p>	<p><i>kati, kasai</i> in singular which take -<i>hiAru</i> for plural formation. /kati macha Thulo cha kati sanu/ ‘Some fish are big, some small’ etc. (cf. 4.2.2)</p>	<p><i>koi / kei</i> get the plural forms by reduplication. /koi/ or /kei/ ‘someone’ , ‘anyone’ etc. (cf. 3.8)</p>	<p>-- (cf.3.6)</p>
<p>III.2.1.7 ADJECTIVES</p>	<p>i) Simple and Derived ii) Adjective is not grammatical. But marked by gender. iii) Adjectives precede the nouns /ramro keTo/ ‘the good boy’ /malai ajha besi cahincha/ ‘I want some more’ etc. (cf. 4.2.3)</p>	<p>i) Simple and Derived ii) Adjective is not grammatical. But marked by gender. iii) Adjectives precede the nouns. /gArib manis/ ‘poor man’ /kehi bat/ ‘some talks’ etc. (cf. 3.9)</p>	<p>i) Simple and Derived ii) Adjective is not grammatical. But marked by gender. iii) Adjectives precede the nouns. /sudho manis/ ‘simple man’ /thorAi pani/ ‘little water’ etc. (cf.3.7)</p>
<p>III.2.1.8 NUMERALS</p>	<p>i) Numerical system is decimal ii) Both cardinal and ordinal numerals are realised. /car/ ‘four’ , /dosro/ ‘second’ , /paw/ ‘quarter’ etc. (cf. 4.2.4)</p>	<p>i) Numerical system is decimal ii) Both cardinal and ordinal numerals are realised. /car/ ‘four’ , /dusAro~dosro/ ‘second’ , /paw/ ‘quarter’ etc. (cf. 3.10)</p>	<p>i) Numerical system is decimal ii) Both cardinal and ordinal numerals are realised. /car/ ‘four’ , /dusAro/ ‘second’ , /paw/ ‘quarter’ etc. (cf.3.8)</p>

III.2.2. VERB MORPHOLOGY

	NEPALI IN SIKKIM	NEPALI IN WEST BENGAL	NEPALI IN HIMACHAL PRADESH
III.2.2.1. VERB BASES	<p>Intransitive <i>ja-</i> ‘to go’ etc.</p> <p>Transitive <i>kha-</i> ‘to eat’ etc.</p>	<p>Intransitive <i>bAs-</i> ‘sit’ ; <i>uTh-</i> ‘rise’ etc.</p> <p>Transitive <i>dekh-</i> ‘see’ ; <i>kha-</i> ‘eat’ etc.</p>	<p>Intransitive <i>nu-</i> ‘go’ ; <i>lom-</i> / <i>hi-</i> ‘walk’ etc.</p> <p>Transitive <i>dekh-</i> ‘see’ ; <i>jo-/kha-</i> ‘eat’ etc.</p>
III.2.2.2. FINITE VERB			
III.2.2.2.1. TENSE			
PRESENT TENSE	<p>1st person(sg) <i>vb- + chu</i> <i>/khan+chu/</i> ‘(I) eat’</p> <p>1st person(pl) <i>vb- + chau</i> <i>/jan+chau/</i> ‘(We) go’</p> <p>2nd person(sg/pl) <i>vb- + chau</i> <i>/chau/</i> ‘(you) are’</p> <p>3rd person(sg) <i>vb- + cha / che</i> <i>/ubbin+che/</i> ‘(he/she) stands’</p> <p>3rd person(pl) <i>vb- + chan</i> <i>/chan/</i> ‘(they) are’ Etc.</p>	<p>1st person(sg) <i>vb- + -hũ / chũ</i> <i>/mA hũ/</i> or <i>/mA chũ/</i> ‘I am’</p> <p>1st person(pl) <i>vb- + -hAõ~chAõ</i> <i>/hami hAõ~chAõ/</i> ‘We are’</p> <p>2nd person(sg/pl) <i>vb- + -hAo~chAo</i> <i>/timi hAo~chAo/</i> ‘You are’</p> <p>3rd person(sg/pl) <i>vb- + chA / che</i> <i>/u chA/</i> ‘He is’ <i>/u che/</i> ‘She is’ etc.</p>	<p><i>vb- + -e / -chu</i> (same for all persons and numbers)</p> <p><i>/her+ chu/</i> ‘(I) see’ Etc.</p>
PAST TENSE	<p>1st person(sg) <i>vb- + -e/-ye</i> <i>/ga+ye/</i> ‘(I) went’</p> <p>1st person(pl) <i>vb- + -e/-ye</i> <i>/ae/</i> ‘(we) went’</p> <p>2nd person(sg/pl) <i>vb- + -you</i> <i>/ga+you/</i> ‘(you) went’</p> <p>3rd person(sg/pl) <i>vb- + -yo</i> <i>/ga+yo/</i> ‘(he/she) went’ etc.</p>	<p>1st person(sg) <i>vb- + -yẽ / -ẽ</i> <i>/thiyẽ/</i> ‘(I) was’</p> <p>1st person(pl) <i>vb- + -yAõ</i> <i>/thiyAõ/</i> ‘(We) were’</p> <p>2nd person(sg/pl) <i>vb- + -yAo</i> <i>/thiyAo/</i> ‘You(pl) were’</p> <p>3rd person(sg/pl) <i>vb- + -yo / -thiyi</i> <i>/thiyi/</i> ‘(He) was’</p> <p>3rd person(hon) <i>vb- + -iye</i> etc.</p>	<p><i>vb- + -e</i> (same for all persons and numbers)</p> <p><i>/khaye/</i> ‘(I) ate’ etc.</p>

<p>FUTURE TENSE</p>	<p>1st person(sg) <i>vb- + -na + (sak) chu</i> <i>/au+na sakchu/</i> ‘(I) shall come’</p> <p>1st person(pl) <i>vb- + -n + (sak) chau</i> <i>vb- + -n</i> <i>/ja+n sakchau/</i> ‘(We) shall go’</p> <p>2nd person(sg/pl) <i>vb- + -na + (sak) chau</i> <i>/ja+na sakchau/</i> ‘(You) will go’</p> <p>3rd person(sg) <i>vb- + -na + (sak) cha</i> <i>/ja+na sakcha/</i> ‘(He) will go’</p> <p>3rd person(pl) <i>vb- + -ne + (sak) chan</i> <i>/sodh+ne sakchan/</i> ‘(They) will ask’ etc.</p> <p>(cf. 4.3.1.1)</p>	<p>1st person(sg) <i>vb- + -ne chu</i> <i>/hunechu/</i> ‘(I) shall be there’</p> <p>1st person(pl) <i>vb- + -ne chAō</i> <i>/hune chAō/</i> ‘(We) shall be’</p> <p>2nd person(sg/pl) <i>vb- + -ne chAo</i> <i>/hune chAo/</i> ‘(You) will be’</p> <p>3rd person(sg) <i>vb- + -ne chA</i> <i>/hune chA/</i> ‘(He) will be’</p> <p>3rd person(pl) <i>vb- + -ne chAu</i> <i>/hune chAu/</i> ‘(They) will be’ etc.</p> <p>(cf. 3.12.7)</p>	<p><i>vb- + -chu</i> (same for all persons and numbers)</p> <p><i>/khan chu/</i> ‘(I) will eat’ etc.</p> <p>(cf.3.9.1.1)</p>
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III.2.2.2.2. ASPECT			
PRESENT HABITUAL	<p>1st person <i>vb + chu</i> <i>/uTh chu/</i> ‘(I) get up’</p> <p>2nd person <i>vb + chau</i> <i>/bas chau/</i> ‘(You) live’</p> <p>3rd person <i>vb + cha</i> <i>/mar cha/</i> ‘(He) kills’ etc.</p>	--	--
PAST HABITUAL	<p>1st person <i>vb- + -nu + vb- + -the /</i> <i>vb- + -nuko(lagi) + vb-</i> <i>+ -the</i> <i>/bet+nu gar+the/</i> ‘(I) used to meet’ etc.</p>	--	--
PRESENT DURATIVE	<p>1st person(sg) <i>vb- + -dai + chu</i> <i>/par+dai+chu/</i> ‘(I) am reading’</p> <p>1st Person(pl) <i>vb- + dai + chau</i> <i>/kha+dai+chau/</i> ‘(We) are eating’</p> <p>2nd person <i>vb- + -dai + chau</i> <i>/kha+dai+chau/</i> ‘(You) are eating’</p> <p>3rd person <i>vb- + -dai + cha</i> <i>/lekh+dai+cha/</i> ‘(He) is writing’ etc.</p>	<p>1st person(sg) <i>vb- + -dAi + chũ</i> <i>/ja+dAi chũ/</i> ‘(I) am going’</p> <p>1st Person(pl) <i>vb- + -dAi + chAõ</i> <i>/ja+dAi chAõ/</i> ‘(We) are going’</p> <p>2nd person <i>vb- + -dAi + chAo</i> <i>/ja+dAi chAo/</i> ‘(You) are going’</p> <p>3rd person <i>vb- + -dAi + chA / che</i> <i>/ja+dAi chA/</i> ‘(He) is going’ <i>/ja+dAi che/</i> ‘(She) is going’ etc.</p>	<p><i>vb- + -dai + chu</i> (same for all persons and numbers)</p> <p><i>/pyu+dai chu/</i> ‘(I) am drinking’ etc.</p>
PAST DURATIVE	<p>1st person(sg) <i>vb- + -dai + thiye</i> <i>/par+dai+thiye/</i> ‘(I) was reading’</p> <p>1st Person(pl) <i>vb- + -dai + thiyau</i> <i>/par+dai+thiyau/</i> ‘(We)</p>	<p>1st person <i>vb- + -dAi + thiyo</i> <i>/ja+dAi thiyo/</i> ‘(I) was going’</p> <p>2nd person <i>vb- + -dAi + thiAu</i> <i>/ja+dAi thiAu/</i> ‘(You) were</p>	<p>1st person <i>vb- + -ko + thiye</i> <i>/sute+ko thiye/</i> ‘(I) was sleeping’</p> <p>3rd person <i>vb- + -dai + thiyo</i> <i>/kha+dai thiyo/</i> ‘(She) was</p>

	<p>were reading' 2nd person <i>vb- + -dai + thiyau</i> <i>/par+dai+thiyau/</i> '(You) were reading' 3rd person <i>vb- + -dai + thiyau</i> <i>/par+dai+thiyau/</i> '(He) was reading' etc.</p>	going' etc.	eating' etc.
FUTURE DURATIVE	--	<i>vb- + -do + hunechũ</i> <i>/ja+do hunechũ/</i> '(I) will be going' etc.	<i>vb- + -ne + chan</i> <i>/paRau+ne chAn/</i> '(She) will be teaching' etc.
PRESENT PERFECT	1st Person <i>vb- + -yeko/-eko + chu</i> <i>/kha+yeko+chu/</i> '(I) have eaten' 2nd person <i>vb- + -yeko/-eko + chau</i> <i>/kha+yeko+chau/</i> '(You) have eaten' 3rd person <i>vb- + -yeko/-eko + cha</i> <i>/lekh+yeko+cha/</i> '(He) has written' etc.	<i>vb- + -liyo + chũ</i> <i>vb- + -e/-eko + chũ</i> <i>/kha+liyo chũ/</i> '(I) have eaten' etc.	<i>vb- + -e</i> <i>/dhekh+e/</i> '(I) have seen' etc.
PAST PERFECT	1st person <i>vb- + -yeko/-eko/-ko +</i> <i>thiye</i> <i>/ga+ko thiye/</i> '(I) had done' 3rd person <i>vb- + -yeko/-eko + thiyō</i> <i>/gar+eko thiyō/</i> '(He) had done' etc.	<i>vb- + -yeko/-eko + thiyě</i> <i>/gA+yeko thiyě/</i> '(I) had gone' etc.	--
FUTURE PERFECT	<i>vb- + -yeko/-eko/-ko +</i> <i>suna + (sak) cha</i> <i>/ga+yeko suna sakcha/</i> '(He) might have gone' etc. <i>(cf. 4.3.1.1)</i>	<i>vb- + -yeko/-eko +</i> <i>hunechu</i> <i>/gA+yeko hunechu/</i> '(I) would have gone' etc. <i>(cf. 3.12.7)</i>	-- <i>(cf.3.9.1.2)</i>

III.2.2.2.3. MOOD			
INDICATIVE	√	-	-
IMPERATIVE	√	√	√
SUBJUNCTIVE	-	√	√
PROBABILITY	√	-	√
INTERROGATIVE	√	-	-
OPTATIVE	√	-	-
OBLIGATORY	√	-	-
INFINITIVE	√	-	-
CONDITIONAL	√ (cf. 4.3.1.1)	- (cf. 3.12.8)	- (cf.3.9.1.3)
III.2.2.3. NON-FINITE VERB			
INFINITIVE	<i>vb- + -na</i> /khana/ 'to eat' etc	<i>vb- + -nu / -na</i> /bAsnu/ 'to sit' etc	<i>vb- + -nu</i> /sAmAtnu/ 'to catch' etc
VERBAL NOUN	<i>vb- + -nu</i> /kudnu/ 'to run' etc.	--	--
PARTICIPLE / GERUND	<i>vb- + -sakeko / -yeko</i> /jhari sakeko phAlfAru/ 'fallen fruits' etc. (cf. 4.3.1.2)	Conjunctive Participle indicating English construction with 'having (heard)' <i>vb- + -era , vb- + -i</i> /bAsera khayo/ 'ate while sitting' etc. (cf. 3.13)	<i>vb- + -nu / -nuko lAgi</i> /byana pARnu sAda rAmro ho/ 'Reading in the morning is always good' etc. (cf.3.9.2)
III.2.2.4. CAUSATIVE VERB	<i>vb- + -(ai) ne + auxiliary</i> /kudaine cha/ 'making to run' etc. (cf. 4.3.1.3 [2.iii])	<i>vb- + au + auxiliary</i> /khelau/ 'make play' etc. (cf. 3.12.6)	<i>vb + -nu/-unu + (-ko lagi)</i> + auxiliary /dinuko lagi bhAne/ 'making to give' etc. (cf.3.10)
III.2.2.5. AUXILIARY VERB	<i>cha</i> /gai cardai cha/ 'The cow is grazing' etc. (cf. 4.3.1.4)	<i>chA</i> /u hune chA/ 'You will be there' etc.	<i>chu</i> /mo gau ma chu/ 'I am in the village' etc. (cf.3.10)

III.2.2.6. COMPOUND VERB	Noun + finite verbal formation of <i>mar-</i> ; <i>gOr-</i> ; <i>thap-</i> etc. <i>/thappari marnu/</i> ‘clap’ <i>/khalo gOrnu/</i> ‘empty’ <i>/paso thapnu/</i> ‘tighten’ etc. <i>(cf. 4.3.1.6)</i>	Noun / adjective / verb + finite verbal formation of <i>gAr-</i> ; <i>de-</i> ; <i>le-</i> etc. <i>/gArn khojnu/</i> ‘to accomplish something’ etc. <i>(cf. 3.12.9)</i>	Noun + finite verbal formation of <i>gAr-</i> ; <i>le-</i> etc. <i>/bhul gArnu/</i> ‘to make mistake’ <i>/khoj linu/</i> ‘find out’ etc. <i>(cf.3.13)</i>
III.2.2.7. NEGATIVE VERB	<i>vb- + -na</i> (everywhere) <i>na- + -vb</i> (Imperative sentences) <i>/jane cui na/</i> ‘(I) am not going’ <i>/na bola/</i> ‘do not tell’ etc. <i>(cf. 4.3.1.5)</i>	<i>vb- + -nA</i> <i>/jamma gArennA/</i> ‘didnot gather’ etc. <i>(cf. 3.12.10)</i>	<i>vb- + -na</i> <i>/khadina/</i> ‘do not eat’ etc. <i>(cf.3.12)</i>
III.2.2.8. ADVERBS ADVERB OF TIME ADVERB OF PLACE ADVERB OF MANNER	<i>ajo</i> ‘today’ <i>badma</i> ‘afterwards’ <i>saddhai</i> ‘always’ <i>bholi</i> ‘tomorrow’ etc. <i>yahā</i> ‘here’ <i>tyahā</i> ‘there’ <i>tala / muni</i> ‘down’ <i>mathi</i> ‘up’ etc. <i>kasa ri</i> ‘how’ <i>bistarai</i> ‘slowly’ etc. <i>(cf. 4.3.3)</i>	<i>aju</i> ‘today’ <i>hijo</i> ‘yesterday’ <i>bholi</i> ‘tomorrow’ etc. <i>ihā</i> ‘here’ <i>uhā</i> ‘there’ <i>tAl</i> ‘down’ etc. <i>kA sAri</i> ‘how’ <i>ramri</i> ‘rightly’ etc. <i>(cf. 3.11)</i>	<i>hiju</i> ‘yesterday’ <i>bholi</i> ‘tomorrow’ etc. <i>mAthi</i> ‘on’ <i>muni</i> ‘down / under’ etc. <i>bistare</i> ‘slowly’ etc. <i>(cf.3.17)</i>

III.2.2.9. INDECLINIBLES

PARTICLES NEGATIVE	<i>a-</i> (<i>asambhab</i>) ‘impossible’ (to form negative adjective) <i>na</i> after main verb <i>/paina/</i> ‘not found’ etc.	<i>nA</i> after main verb <i>/bAnaenna/</i> are not making’ etc.	<i>na</i> after main verb <i>/hAina/</i> ‘is not’ etc.
CONDITIONAL	<i>bhaye</i> ‘if’ <i>/u pareko bhaye u saphal funthyo/</i> ‘If he studied he would pass’ etc.	--	--
CONJUNCTIVE	<i>ani</i> ‘and’ ; <i>tara</i> ‘but’ <i>/ghAr jau ani pharker au/</i> ‘Go home and come back’ etc. (<i>cf. 4.3.4</i>)	-- (<i>cf. 3.12.10</i>)	<i>ani</i> ‘and’ ; <i>taro</i> ‘but’ <i>/u aye ani chaRai gaye/</i> ‘She came and went’ etc. (<i>cf.3.14</i>)

	NEPALI IN SIKKIM	NEPALI IN WEST BENGAL	NEPALI IN HIMACHAL PRADESH
III.2.2.10. ECHO WORDS	<i>cij-bij</i> ‘things’ <i>raMgi-caMgi</i> ‘colourful’ <i>khana-sana</i> ‘meals’ etc. (<i>cf. 4.3.5</i>)	<i>ArAk-mArAk</i> ‘beverage’ <i>khArAc-bArAc</i> ‘spending’ <i>kuRo-kAbra</i> ‘garbage’ etc. (<i>cf. 3.14</i>)	-- (<i>cf.3.18</i>)

	NEPALI IN SIKKIM	NEPALI IN WEST BENGAL	NEPALI IN HIMACHAL PRADESH
III.2.2.11. REDUPLICATED WORDS	<i>chiTTo-chiTTo</i> ‘quickly’ <i>kehi-kehi</i> ‘something’ <i>kohi-kohi</i> ‘someone’ etc. (<i>cf. 4.3.6</i>)	<i>cori-cori</i> ‘silently’ <i>khusi-khusi</i> ‘happily’ <i>din-din</i> ‘everyday’ <i>lamo-lamo</i> ‘tall ones’ etc. (<i>cf. 3.14</i>)	--

III.3. SYNTAX

	NEPALI IN SIKKIM	NEPALI IN WEST BENGAL	NEPALI IN HIMACHAL PRADESH
WORD ORDER	SOV <i>(cf. 5)</i>	SOV <i>(cf. 4)</i>	SOV <i>(cf.4.1)</i>
PATTERNS OF SENTENCES	Declarative Interrogative Imperative Negative Causative Co-ordination <i>(cf. 5.1)</i>	Indicative Interrogative Imperative Negative <i>(cf. 4)</i>	-- Interrogative Imperative Negative <i>(cf.4.2)</i>
TYPES OF SENTENCES	Simple Complex Compound <i>(cf. 5.2)</i>	Simple Complex Compound <i>(cf. 4)</i>	Simple Complex Compound <i>(cf.4.3)</i>

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