

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
(CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS)

COURSES OF STUDY

FOR

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY AND DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (MPHIL-PhD)

IN

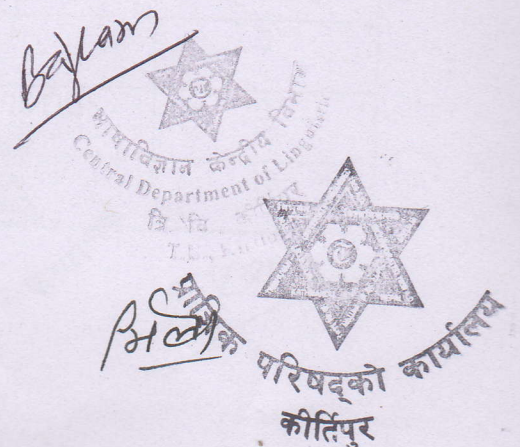
LINGUISTICS

(EFFECTIVE FROM THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2021)

2021 (2077 VS)



V. Shrestha



Bajram

परिषद्को कार्यालय
कीर्तिपुर

Courses of Study for Master of Philosophy and Doctor of Philosophy (MPhil-PhD)

First Semester

(In Linguistics)

1. Introduction

The courses for MPhil-PhD in Linguistics (semester based) are designed to enable the students to become theory-oriented and explanatorily motivated academic linguists, observationally oriented and descriptively motivated field linguists, and also service-oriented and developmentally motivated applied linguists. The courses further aim at promoting linguistics as an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary discipline, encouraging the students to describe numerous languages of Nepal and applying the knowledge of linguistics in various fields.

MPhil-PhD in Linguistics will be of four semesters of two-year duration. Each semester will be of six months and there will be 60 credit hours in total for four semesters, each credit hour equaling to 16 teaching hours. The MPhil-PhD program will be conducted as per the rules stated in दर्शनाचार्य (एमफिल, MPhil) तथा विद्यावारिधि (पिएचडी, PhD) कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन विनियम (२०७७). First semester's courses of study are listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1: COURSES OF STUDY: FLOWCHART
I SEMESTER

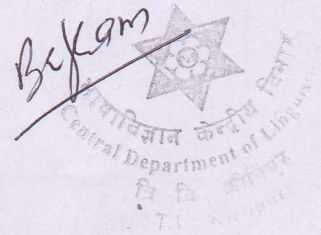
Papers	Code/course title	Credit-hour
Paper I	LING701 FUNDAMENTALS OF LINGUISTICS	3
Paper II	LING702-1 GRAMMATICAL DESCRIPTION	3
Paper III	LING703-1 SOCIOLINGUISTICS	3
Paper IV	LING704-1 THEMES IN NEPALESE LINGUISTICS	3
		12

V. Shapa



प्राज्ञिक परिषद्को कार्यालय
कीर्तिपुर

मिल



First Semester

LING.701: FUNDAMENTALS OF LINGUISTICS

Paper: I
Credit hours: 3
Teaching hours: 48

Evaluation: External exam (60%) and internal assessment (40%)

Course description

This course is designed to introduce the fundamentals of linguistics to those students/researchers with some prior knowledge of the descriptive linguistics and encourage them to introduce the basics of principles and methodologies of different sub-disciplines of linguistic science.

Course objectives

After the completion of course, the students will be introduced with the basics of language and linguistics so that they will understand the principles and methodologies of a specific branch/or branches of linguistics with which their research problems may be insightfully solved.

Course contents

CREDIT	Units	Contents	Teaching hours
Credit 1	I. Basics of Language and Linguistics	1.1 Language and linguistics 1.2 Linguistics as a scientific study of language 1.3 Language as a system of Systems 1.4 Language and animal communication 1.5 Branches of linguistics 1.6 Sociolinguistics	5
	II. Phonetics	2.1 Phonetics: the study of the sounds of language 2.2 Basics of articulatory, acoustic and auditory phonetics 2.3 Vowel and consonant sounds 2.4 Phonetic and phonemic transcription 2.5 Syllable and supra-segmental features 2.6 International Phonetic Alphabets (IPA)	5
	III. Phonology	3.1 Phonology: the patterns and functions of sounds, Identification of segmental (vowel and consonant) and supra-segmental phonemes 3.2 Distinctive features 3.3 Transparency and opacity with rules and constraints 3.4 Phonemic inventory	6

	Interdisciplinary linguistics	9.2 Language and anthropology 9.3 Language and psychology 9.4 Language and culture 9.5 Language and geography 9.6 Language and modern technologies	
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Reading List

Ariel, Mira. 2008. *Pragmatics and grammar*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Bybee, Joan. 2010. *Language, usage and cognition*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Deborah Tannen, Heidi E. Hamilton, Deborah Schiffrin (eds.). 2015. *The Handbook of Discourse Analysis*. Blackwell Handbooks in Linguistics.

Geeraerts, Dirk. 2010. *Theories of lexical semantics*. New York: Oxford University Press, Inc.

Hock, Hans Henrich and Brian Joseph. 2009. *Language History, Language Relationship and Historical Linguistics*. Berlin/New York: Mouton de Gruyter.

Less, Roger. 1997. *Historical Linguistics and Language Change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

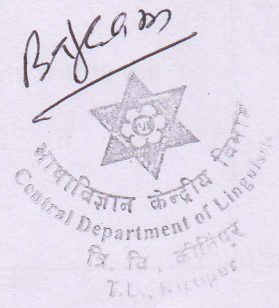
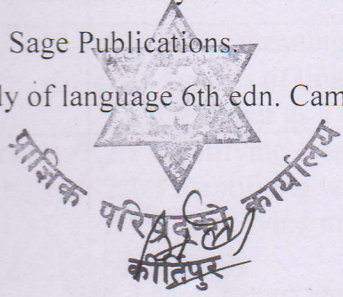
Kehler, Andrew. 2002. *Coherence, Reference, and the Theory of Grammar*. Stanford California: Center for the Study of Language and Information.

O'Grady, William and Michael Dobrovolsky. 1997. *Contemporary Linguistics An Introduction*. 3rd edn. Boston and New York: Bedford/St. Martin's.

Robins, R.H. 2013. *General Linguistics*. 4th edn. London and New York: Routledge.

Wootfin, Robin. 2005. *Conversational analysis and discourse analysis: a comparative and critical introduction*. London: Sage Publications.

Yule, George. 2017. *The study of language* 6th edn. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.



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First Semester

LING702-1: GRAMMATICAL DESCRIPTION

Paper: II
Credit hours: 3
Teaching hours: 48

Evaluation: External exam (60%) and internal assessment (40%)

Course description

This course is designed to introduce the basics of analyzing and describing grammar (viz. morphology and syntax) to those students/researchers with some prior knowledge of the descriptive linguistics and encourage them to conduct a grammatical description of an undescribed or poorly described language of Nepal with reference to/an understanding of previous descriptions on the languages of Nepal.

Course objectives

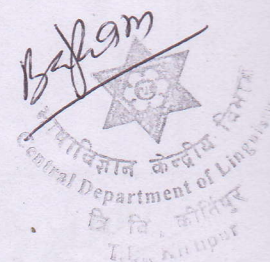
On the completion of this course, the students will be:

- familiar with the basics of analyzing and describing grammar;
- able to understand the methodologies used in the descriptions of the languages of Nepal; and;
- able to conduct a fieldwork and analyze and describe grammar of an undescribed or poorly described language of Nepal.

Course contents

CREDIT	UNITS	CONTENTS	TEACH HOURS
Credit I	I. GRAMMATICAL FORM	1.1 Form, meaning and use 1.2 Aspects of linguistic form 1.3 Grammar as a system of rules	4
	II. WORD STRUCTURE	2.1 Identifying meaningful elements 2.1.1 Identifying word meanings 2.1.2 Identifying meaningful elements within the words 2.2 Morphemes and their types 2.3 Representing word structure 2.4 Analyzing position classes 2.5 Typology of word structure	6

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	III. CONSTITUENT STRUCTURE	3.1 Ambiguity 3.2 Syntactic categories: lexical and phrasal categories 3.3 Phrase structure tree diagrams 3.4 Constraints on tree diagrams 3.5 Phrase structure rules 3.6 Pronouns and proper names as phrasal categories	6
Credit III	IV. SEMANTIC ROLES AND GRAMMATICAL RELATIONS	4.1 Simple sentence and propositions 4.2 Arguments and semantic roles 4.3 Grammatical relations 4.4 Adjuncts vs. arguments	3
	V. NOUN PHRASE	5.1 Complements and adjuncts of noun 5.2 Determiners 5.3 Adjectives and adjective phrase 5.4 Possession: Alienable vs. inalienable possession 5.5 Recursion: Recursive rules	4
	VI. CASE AND AGREEMENT	6.1 Case: Grammatical vs. Semantic case 6.2 Ergativity 6.2 Split ergativity 6.3 Verb agreement 6.4 Ergative agreement system 6.5 Possessor agreement 6.6 Agreement with noun	6
	VII. NOUN CLASSES AND PRONOUNS	7.1 Gender systems 7.2 Classifier systems 7.3 Pronouns	3
Credit III	VIII. TENSE, ASPECT AND MODALITY	8.1 Tense: major divisions 8.2 Aspect: Lexical aspect, morphological aspect 8.3 Perfect vs. Perfective 8.4 Combinations of tense and aspect 8.5 Mood 8.6 Modality	4
	IX. NON-VERBAL PREDICATES	9.1 Basic clause patterns with and without the copula 9.2 Existential and possessive clauses	2
	X. SPECIAL SENTENCE TYPES	10.1 Direct vs. indirect speech acts 10.2 Basic word order 10.3 Imperative sentences 10.4 Interrogative sentences 10.5 Negation	3
	XI. SUBORDINATE CLAUSES, DERIVATIONAL MORPHOLOGY AND VALENCE CHANGING	11.1 Coordinate vs. subordinate clause 11.2 Complement clause 11.3 Direct vs. Indirect speech 11.4 Adverbial clauses 11.5 Relative clauses	5

MORPHOLOGY	11.6 Nominalization 11.7 Meaning preserving alternations 11.8 Meaning changing alternations 11.9 Incorporation	
XII. LANGUAGE DESCRIPTION OF THE LANGUAGES OF NEPAL	12.1 Indo-Aryan: Nepali, Maithili, Bhojpuri, 12.2 Tibeto-Burman: Kham, Bhujel, Magar Kaike, Bantawa, Dumi, Koyee, Dhimal, Dolakha Newar	2

Reading list

1. Kroger, Paul R. 2005. *Analyzing grammar: An Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University.
2. Payne, Thomas E. 2006. *Exploring Language Structure: A Student's Guide*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. Dixon, R.M.W. 2010a. *Basic Linguistic Theory*. Volume 1: Methodology. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
4. Dixon, R.M.W. 2010b. *Basic Linguistic Theory*. Volume 2: Grammatical Topics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
5. Payne, Thomas E. 1997. *Describing Morphosyntax: A Guide for Field Linguists*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
6. The World Atlas of Language Structures: Online. <http://wals.info/>
7. Waters, David E. 2002. *A Grammar of Kham*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
8. Regmi, Dan Raj. 2012. *A Grammar of Bhujel*. München: LINCOM EUROPA.
9. Regmi, Ambika. 2013. *A Grammar of Magar Kaike*. München: LINCOM EUROPA.

राष्ट्रिय शिक्षण परिषद्को कार्यालय
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Baylam
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राष्ट्रिय शिक्षण परिषद्को कार्यालय
कीर्तिपुर

Vishayaji

First Semester

LING 703-1: SOCIOLINGUISTICS

Paper: III
Credit hours: 3
Teaching hours: 48

Evaluation: External exam (60%) and internal assessment (40%)

Course description

This course is designed to provide basic knowledge of sociolinguistics and its various areas of research in the context of south Asia in general and Nepal in particular. The course consists of three main parts/area i.e. basics of sociolinguistics, language contact and language policy and planning.

Course objectives

- To enable students to know about the basic and fundamental knowledge of sociolinguistics
- To learn about the history and development of language contact studies in the world
- To be familiar about the basic methodologies of sociolinguistic research
- To make prepare for the research on language contact and its consequences
- To provide basic orientation on language policy and planning in the context of Nepal

Course contents

CREDIT	UNITS	CONTENTS	TEACH HOURS
Credit I	I. BASICS OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS	1.1 Language, culture and society 1.2 Bilingualism and multilingualism	4
	II. CRITICAL SOCIOLINGUISTICS	2.1 Language, power and ideology 2.2 Critical Discourse Analysis 1.3 Language and gender 2.3 Sociolinguistics of sign language	8
	III. STUDIES IN NEPALESE SOCIOLINGUISTICS	3.1 Sociolinguistic survey 3.2 Sociolinguistic studies	4
Credit II	I. LANGUAGE CONTACT	1.1 Language contact: History and development 1.2 Various approaches to language	12

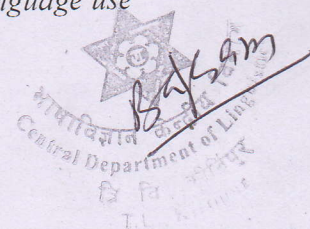
		contact studies 1.3 Language contact and contact languages 1.4 Contact and borrowing 1.5 Contact and ideology	
	II. LANGUAGE CONTACT STUDIES IN NEPAL	2.1 Language contact in Nepal 2.2 Language shift in Nepal 2.3 Contact Induced changes	4
Credit III	I. LANGUAGE POLICY AND PLANNING	1.1 Language policy and planning: Socio-historical overview 1.2 Language planning and language management 1.3 Educational policy and planning	4
	II. LANGUAGE PLANNING AND POLICIES IN NEPAL	2.1 History of language planning and policy in Nepal 2.2 Language and Nepalese constitutions 2.3 Studies in Language planning and policies in Nepal	4

Reading list

- Anthony J. Liddicoat and Kerry Taylor-Leech (2020): Agency in language planning and policy, *Current Issues in Language Planning*, Routledge: Taylor and Francis DOI: 10.1080/14664208.2020.1791533
- Choi, T. (2019). Structure, agency and the “Teaching English in English” the policy: The case of south Korea. In Bouchard, J and Glasgow, G.P. (Eds.) *Agency in language policy and planning: critical inquiry* Routledge: Taylor and Francis.
- Gautam, B.L. (2012). Contact Nepali in Kathmandu Valley: Convergence between TB and IA Languages in *Nepalese Linguistics Vol.27* (2012), a journal of the Linguistic Society of Nepal.
- Gautam, B.L. (2018). 'Language shift in Sherpa Interdisciplinary'. *Journal of Linguistics (JL)* Volume 11, 2018 pp.119 -128 University of Kashmir, India.
- Gautam, B.L.(2018). 'Language contact in Kathmandu: A case study'. *Triyuga Academic Journal* Volume 1, 2018 pp.67-79 RMC, Triyuga Multiple Campus, Udayapur, Nepal.
- Gautam, B.L.(2019). 'Sociolinguistic survey of Nepalese Languages: A critical evaluation.' *Language Ecology* 3:2 (2019) pp. 190 -208. John Benjamin's Publishing Company.
- Gautam, B.L. (2021). *Language contact in Nepal: A study on language use and attitudes*. Palgrave- Macmillan. Switzerland.



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- Gautam, B.L. (2021). 'Recent developments in language planning and policies in Nepal'. (Book Chapter). *Sociolinguistics* Dibrugarh University, Assam, India (Forthcoming).
- Gibson, F. (2006). *Language Planning and Education (Edinburg Textbook in Applied Linguistics)*. Edinburg University Press: Edinburg.
- Messirie, R., Swann, S., Deumert, A. and Leap, W. (2009). *Introducing Sociolinguistics* (Eds.). Edinburg: Edinburg University Press.
- Muysken, P. (2000). *Bilingual speech: A typology of code mixing*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Muysken, P. (2013). Language contact outcomes as the result of bilingual optimization strategies. *Bilingualism: Language and Cognition* 16 (4), 709-730. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Myers-Scotton, C. (2002). *Contact linguistics: Bilingual encounters and grammatical outcomes*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Myers-Scotton, C. (2006). *Multiple voices. An introduction to bilingualism*. Malden, MA: Blackwell.
- National Languages Policy Recommendation Commission. (2008). *The Report of National Languages Policy Recommendation Commission* (English Translation). Kirtipur: Central Department of Linguistics, T.U.
- Noonan, M. (2003). 'Recent language contact in the Nepal Himalaya'. In David Bradley, Randy Lapolla, Boyd Michailovsky and Graham Thurgood, (eds.) *Language variation: Papers on variation and change in the Sinosphere and in the Indosphere* in honour of James A. Matisoff, 65-88, Canberra, Pacific Linguistics.
- Prudiel, P. P. and Choi, T. H. (2020). 'Policymakers' agency and the structure: the case of medium of instruction policy in multilingual Nepal'. *Current Issues in Language Planning*, 1-20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14664208.2020.1741235>
- Peterson, J. (2010). Language contact in Jharkhand: Linguistic convergence between Munda and Indo-Aryan in eastern India. *Himalayan linguistics*. Vol. 9(2), 56-86.
- Peterson, J. (2016). 'Multilingualism, multilectalism and register variation in linguistic theory- Extending the diasystematic approach'. In: Jens Fleischhauer, Anja Latrouite and Rainer Osswald (eds.), *Explorations of the Syntax-Semantic Interface*. (Studies in Language and Cognition, 3). Düsseldorf University Press. 109-147.
- Peterson, J. (2017). 'Jharkhand as a "linguistic area" - Language contact between Indo-Aryan and Munda in eastern central South Asia'. In Raymond Hickey (ed.), *The Cambridge Handbook of Areal Linguistics*. [Cambridge Handbooks in Language and Linguistics.] Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. 551-574.
- Phyak, P and Ojha, L. (2019). 'Language education policies and inequalities of multilingualism in Nepal: Ideologies, histories and updates'. *The Routledge International Handbook of Language Education Policies in Asia* (pp.342-354).
- Regmi, D. R. (2013). Contact induced change in Bhujel. *Nepalese linguistics*, Vol. 28, 167-177 Kathmandu, Linguistic Society of Nepal.
- Somnag, S.K. (1980). Language Planning and Policy in Nepal. *JL Review of applied Linguistics* (pp.71-92). Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Belgium)
- Somnag, S.K. (1995). 'Ethnolinguistic Identity and Language Policy in Nepal'. *Nationalism and Ethnic Politics* (pp. 116-128).

Change and Permanence in Language Politics in Nepal'. In Amy B.M. Tallefson (eds.), *Language Policy, Culture, and Identity in Asian* (pp. 205-217). Lawrence Erlbaum.

Sociolinguistics: An introduction to language and society (4th Edition). London: Penguin Books.

Universals of language change. Sociolinguistic studies in deep historical Cambridge / New York / Melbourne / New Delhi / Singapore: Cambridge University Press.

Y. S. (2014). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. (5th Edition). Wiley Publications.

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मि

B. J. Ram

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V. Shrestha

First Semester

LING 704-1: THEMES IN NEPALESE LINGUISTICS

Paper IV
Credit: 3
Teaching hours: 48

This course aims to introduce students with main themes related to the languages of Nepal, and in the Himalayan region. The themes on Indo-Aryan (IA) and Trans-Himalayan aka Tibeto-Burman (TB) languages include the topics related to the distribution, and areal-typological features of these languages. In addition, the course also introduces the students with the preliminary introduction to the Austro-Asiatic, and Dravidian languages including the Kusunda, a language isolate spoken in Nepal.

Course objectives:

The objectives of the course are to:

- (a) enhance the student's understanding of the linguistic diversity of Nepal, with an emphasis on IA and TB languages spoken in Nepal,
- (b) make them familiar with the areal-typological features of languages spoken in Nepal, and
- (c) to discuss with the students state-of-the-arts research concerning the linguistic studies on all the languages with the focus on the TB and IA languages in Nepal.

Credit	Themes	Lectures
I	I. Tibeto-Burman languages 1.1 Genetic and areal subgrouping of TB languages (Thurgood 2017, Bradley 1997) 1.2 Typological continuum: Sinospheric and Indospheric languages 1.3 Enumeration of Tibeto-Burman languages in Nepal (Yadava 2014) 1.4 Overview of Sino-Tibetan Morphosyntax (LaPolla 2017) 1.5 Honorific lexicon in Tibetan (DeLancey 1998) 1.6 Serial verb construction in Tibetan (DeLancey 1991) 1.7 Verb agreement in Tibeto-Burman (van Driem 1993, DeLancey 1989, LaPolla 1993) 1.8 Marking of speech act participants (Ebert 1987; Regmi 2012) 1.9 Nominalization and relativization (Genetti et al. 2020) 1.10 Associated motion in Tibeto Burman (Genetti et al. 2020)	16 hrs
II	II. Tibeto-Burman languages 2.1 Contact-induced changes in Tibeto-Burman (Noonan 2008; Dhakal 2014) 2.2 Mirativity and evidentiality (DeLancey 1997, 2001) 2.3 Tone in Tibeto-Burman languages (Hildebrandt 2005) 2.4 Conjunct-Disjunct distinction (Hale 1980, Hargreaves 2005) 2.5 Syntax of agreement in Tibeto-Burman (Barnes 2000)	8
	III. Indo-Aryan languages I	8

	3.1 Introduction to Indo-Aryan languages (Cardona and Jain 2003) 3.2 Indo-Aryan languages in Nepal: Census data (geographical distribution, distribution across provinces) 3.3 Areal, typological features of IA languages (LSI volumes) 3.4 Phonological features: Retroflexion; Aspiration; Breathiness (Ladefoged and Bhaskarrao 1983, Masica 1991, Ohala 1991): 3.5 IPA Illustration in Nepali (Khatiwada 2009)	
III	IV. Indo-Aryan languages II 4.1 Compound verbs (Masica 1991; Pokharel 1991) 4.2 Verb agreement in eastern Indo-Aryan (Maithili (Yadava 1999); Bajjika (Kashyap 2012); Darai (Dhakal 2015) 4.3 Ergativity in Nepali (Verbeke 2013) 4.4 Converb in Nepali (Peterson 2002) 4.5 Dative subject (Masica 1991, Sridhar 1979; Hook 1990) 4.6 Grammatical relations in Indo-Aryan (Bickel and Yadava 2000)	9
	5. Introduction to other language families 5.1 Austro-Asiatic languages: Introduction and classification (Anderson 2008, Sidwell 2013) 5.2 Dravidian languages: Introduction and classification (Krishnamurty 2003) 5.3 Kusunda: a language isolate (Watters et al. 2004; Hock 2016)	7

Reading list

- Anderson, Gregory. (ed.). 2008. *The Munda languages*. London / New York: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group.
- Bickel, Balthasar and Yogendra P. Yadava. 2000. 'A fresh look at grammatical relations in Indo-Aryan'. *Lingua* 110.5: 343-373.
- Bickel, Balthasar. 2004. *The syntax of experiencers in the Himalayas*. In: Bhaskerarao, P., and KV Subbarao. (eds.), *Non-nominative subjects, Vol 1.*, 77-112. Amsterdam /Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Bradley, David. 1997. 'Tibeto-Burman Languages and Classification'. In: Bradley, David, *Papers in Southeast Asian Linguistics No. 14: Tibeto-Burman Languages of the Himalayas*, 1-72. Canberra, Pacific Linguistics.
- Cardona, George. 1990. Indo-Aryan languages. In, Comrie, Bernard (ed.). *The World's major languages*, 440-7. New York: Oxford University Press.
- DeLancey, Scott. 1989. Verb agreement in Proto-Tibeto-Burman. *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London*. 52.2: 315-333.
- DeLancey, Scott. 1991. The origin of verb serialization in modern Tibetan. *Studies in Language* 15.1: 1-23.
- DeLancey, Scott. 1998. Semantic categorization in Tibetan honorific nouns. *Anthropological Linguistics* 40.1: 109-123.
- DeLancey, Scott. 2016. Evidentiality and mirativity in Tibeto-Burman. In Hock and Bashir (eds.), 590-630.
- DeLancey, Scott. 1997. The mirative and evidentiality: The grammatical marking of unexpected information. *Journal of Pragmatics* 33.3: 369-382.

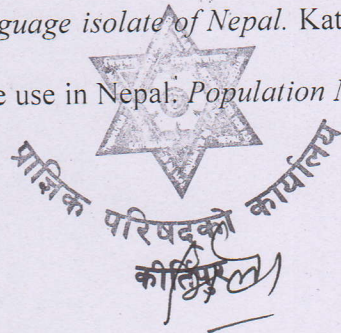
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- DeLancey, Scott. 2001. Mirativity: The grammatical marking of unexpected information. *Linguistic Typology* 1.1: 33-52.
- van Driem, George. 1993. The Proto-Tibeto-Burman verbal agreement system. *Bulletin of the school of Oriental and African Studies*. 56: 292-334.
- van Driem, George. 2001. *Languages of the Himalayas: An Ethnolinguistic Handbook of the Greater Himalayan Region containing an Introduction to the Symbiotic Theory of Language* [Vols 1, 2]. Brill:Leiden and Boston.
- van Driem, George. 2014. Trans-Himalayan. In:Owen-Smith, Thomas, and Hill, Nathan W. (eds.), *Trans-Himalayan linguistics: Historical and descriptive linguistics of the Himalayan area*, 11-40. Berlin/ Boston: Walter De Gruyter.
- Dhakal, Dubi Nanda. 2014. 'Contact-induced changes in Baram', *North East Indian Linguistics*. 167-190. Canberra, Australian National University: Asia-Pacific Linguistics Open Access.
- Dhakal, Dubi Nanda. 2015b. Darai verb agreement. *Himalayan Linguistics*. 14.2:1-38.
- Ebert, Karen H. 1987. Grammatical marking of speech act participants in Tibeto-Burman. *Journal of Pragmatics*. 11:473-482.
- Eppele, John W., M. Paul Lewis, Dan Raj Regmi, Yogendra P. Yadava (eds.). 2012. *Ethnologue: Languages of Nepal*. Kathmandu: Linguistic Survey of Nepal and SIL International.
- Gautam, Bhim Lal. 2021. *Language contact in Nepal: A study on language use and attitude*. Switzerland AG: Palgrave Macmillan Publishers.
- Genetti, Carol, Hildebrandt, Nathaniel A. Sims and Alexia Z. Fawcett. 2010. Direction and associated motion in Tibeto-Burman. *Linguistic Typology*. 5, 1-44.
- Genetti, Carol. 2010. Nominalization of the Tibeto-Burman languages of the Himlayan area. In: Foong Ha Yap, Karen Grunow-Hårsta and Janick Wrona (eds.). *Nominalization in the Asian languages: Diachronic and typological perspectives*. 163-193, Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Genetti, Carol. 2016. Tibeto-Burman languages of south Asia. In: Hock, Hans Henrich and Elena Bashir (eds.), pp. 130-154.
- Hale, Austin. 1980. Person markers: Finite conjunct and disjunct verb forms in Newari. R.L.Trail (ed.), *Papers in South-East Asian Linguistics*. Australian National University. 7: 95-106.
- Hargreaves, David. 2005. Agency and Intentional Action in Kathmandu Newar. *Himalayan Linguistics*. 5:1-48.
- Hildebrandt, Kristine A. 2003. Manange Tone: Scenarios of retention and loss in two communities, Phd diss, University of California, Santa Barbara, USA.
- Hock, Hans Henrich and Elena Bashir (eds.). 2016. *The Languages and linguistics of South Asia: A comprehensive guide*. Berlin/ Boston: Walter de Gruyter Mouton.
- Hock, Henrich. 2016. Kusunda. In Hock and Bashir (eds.), 168-170.
- Hook, P. E. 1974. *The Compound Verb in Hindi*, Michigan series in South and Southeast Asian languages and linguistics 1, University of Michigan, Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- Hook, Peter Edwin. 1990. A note on expressions of involuntary experience in the Shina of Skardu. *Journal of School of Oriental and African Studies* 53.1:77-82.
- Kashyap, Abhisek Kumar. 2012. The pragmatic principles of agreement in Bajjika verbs. *Journal of Pragmatics*. 44: 1868-1887.
- Khatiwada, Karnakhar. 2017. *Reference grammar of Dhimal*. München: Lincom Europa.
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