

# **A DESCRIPTIVE GRAMMAR OF KIR NTI-KÕITS**

A Thesis submitted to the Jawaharlal Nehru University  
in fulfillment of the requirements for the  
award of the Degree of

**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY**

in  
L i n g u i s t i c s

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New Delhi- 110 067

2005

...in the living memory of  
my *imma* Kalawati Tholocha (Ca1935-1984 AD),  
*popo* Additional-Chief-Secy Raghbir Rujicha-Mukhia (1932-2003 AD),  
*tsema* Ex-Teacher Purnakala Ngawocha-Mukhia (1938-2004 AD) and  
*lo(a)b* Deputy-S.P. Premananda Rujicha-Mukhia (1970-2004 AD), who taught me how to  
love my mother tongue, blessed me abundantly to carry out this  
research and supported me morally even after  
their ultimate transformation  
from this mundane  
world...

## **Acknowledgments**

While writing this research report, I have benefited from a number of people including my teacher and supervisor Professor Dr Anvita Abbi and institutions to whom, I want to revere by acknowledging here thematically what and how they have/had helped me to take up this research task earnestly.

### **1. Reading materials help**

Dörte Borchers (Germany), Visiting-Professor Sueyoshi-Ingrid Toba (Japan), Prof Dr CM Bandhu (Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur), Prof Dr YP Yadava (Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur), Prof Dr Novel K Rai (CNAS, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur) on Kir nti-Bantawa, Senior Lecturer Dr Vishnu S Rai (FOE, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur) on Kir nti-Rodung [Camling], Prof Dr Chudamani Bandhu (CDL, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur), Prof Dr Anvita Abbi (CLE, JNU), Prof Dr Karen H Ebert (Switzerland), Prof Dr Michael Noonan (USA), Samar Sinha (PhD candidate CLE, JNU), Hari Roka (PhD candidate CSR, JNU), CNWS (The Netherlands) on Kir nti-Yamphu Grammar, Delhi University Library, JNU Library, TU Library, Kirat Rai Yayokhka Library at Bansbari, CNAS-Tribhuvan University Library at Kirtipur for whose reading materials support I am grateful incredibly.

### **2. E-information and inspiration**

Prof Dr TR Kansakar (Tribhuvan University), Prof Dr MP Pokharel (Tribhuvan University), Bag-Ayagyami Yalungcha, Mokusu Kormocha were very kind enough to send me e-information regarding my query on relevant topics of this study and Prof Dr KP Malla, Prof Dr Novel K Rai, Dr Vishnu S Rai, *tsema* Priyambada Ngawocha-Mukhia, *popom* Ex-Joint Secy KD Ngawocha-Mukhia (SCS), the late Devibahadur Je'ticha-Sunuwar, Imansing Chemjong and BB Th gucha-Mukhia (Darjeeling) always were my incessant source of inspiration.

### **3. Technical advice and assistance**

During the course of this research, I was assisted and supported technically by Mokusu Kormocha (including maps scanning, printing support and website(s) download)

and Computer Er Shyan Kirat-Yalungcha in a number of ways. Without their devoted support, I would not be able to work in my Laptop efficiently.

#### **4. Consultants**

On a regular basis: Lokpriya Mulicha-Sunuwar and Srijana Bujicha-Sunuwar, Mokusu Kormorcha, Uttam Katicha-Sunuwar and Tikaram Mulicha only occasionally in Kathmandu and Ganga Katicha-Mukhia in Sikkim.

#### **5. Mythological texts and lexicon collection**

The poet and advocate Atit Kõits-Mukhia, Manoj Diburcha-Bayung, *chyohonoru põib(o)* Jit Gaurocha, Lokpriya Mulicha-Sunuwar and research assistant Bag-Ayagyami Yalungcha on behalf of her linguist boss Dr Maureen Lee (from whom I have adapted one text) had assisted me in collecting mythological texts provided in Appendix A. There are many Kir nti-Kõits speakers including the literature from whom (and where) I was able to collect the lexicon (in use) illustrated in Appendix B.

#### **6. PhD Research Support Technology**

Without veteran-members like Suryaram Durbicha-Sunwar and Naresh Mulicha-Sunuwar of Kir nti-Kõits [Sun(u)war/Mukhia] Society, Hong Kong, and their active roles for collective efforts, it would not be possible for me to obtain a NEC VERSA E660 Laptop and EPSON STYLUS C43 printer as a PhD Research Support Technology (RST). Certainly, this mobile RST has made this research documentation easier in many respects.

Many other contributing members in this exemplary effort are:

Bhisan Kormocha, Binda Mulicha, Bishnu Khyõpaticha, Buddiman Kyabacha, Chandrakala Durbicha, Dhan Kyabacha, Dhan Sunuwar, Durga Kumari Kyabacha, Ganesh Kyu ticha, Gopal Gaurocha, Hari Gaurocha, Hemlata Mulicha, Hemraj Kyabacha, Hira Mulicha, Humisara Mulicha, Ishwora Gaurocha, Janga Kyabacha, Jhapta Katicha, Jhil Susucha, Jiwankala Gaurocha, Jiwankala Jespuha, Kali B Gaurocha, Kamala Kormocha, Kavita Khyõpaticha, Khadka Kormocha, Khadka Kumari Kyabacha, Lal B Sunuwar, Lalchandra Khyõpaticha, Lila Sunuwar, Mahendra Kormocha, Mahesh

Kyu ticha, Man Kumari Sunuwar, Mani K Tōkucha, Manju Gaurocha, Manoj Mulicha, Mina Mulicha, Mina Tōkucha, Mohan Je~:ticha, Mohan Khyōpaticha, Mohan Tōkucha, Nainakala Mulicha, Neel Kumari Kormocha, Nisha Kormocha, Padam Khyōpaticha, Paru Kyu ticha, Pradeep Rupacha, Prapti Kyu ticha, Padam Sunuwar, Mrs Hari Sunuwar, Punnekala Kormocha, Puspa Lukhicha, Raju Kyabacha, Ram Yatacha, Sabita Kyu ticha, Samyog Kyu ticha, Shivaraj Mulicha, Shova Yatacha, Shovana Gaurocha, Shyam Jespucha, Som K Jespucha, Suk B Mulicha, Suraj Kyu ticha, Surendra Gaurocha, Thina Gaurocha, Tikajit L khicha, Youwan Gaurocha and Mrs Jhil Susucha. All of them falling in a compassionate love of their mother tongue, have contributed HK\$ 166 each for the earlier mentioned (RST) technology which had been made possible by Bhagat Ky iticha-Sunuwar, who had bridged Kathmandu and Hong Kong in transferring my e-message.

### **7. Grants and financial help**

I acknowledge grants and financial support received from the late Additional-Chief-Secretary, Raghubir Rujicha-Mukhia Memorial Grant under the auspices of Sikkim Sunuwar (Mukhia) Kōitsbu and Surya Support Grant by Surya Rujicha-Mukhia of Tadong, Sikkim. Similarly, Capt. Purna Durbicha-Sunuwar and Mrs. Purnamaya, Kitam Bazar, Namchi, South Sikkim via Tilak Katicha-Mukhia and Benu-Yashoda Rujicha-Mukhia provided some monetary support (also partly financed for binding) in their own individual interest for the sake of their lesser-known, minority and vanishing/languishing mother tongue. Institutionally, the National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN, आदिवासी जनजाति उत्थान राष्ट्रीय प्रतिष्ठान) provided a nominal but invaluable thesis writing grant under Grant No.1944. My deepest and sincerest thanks, on behalf of my community members and Kir nti-Kōits (Sun(u)war/Mukhia) Welfare Society or Kōitsbu, go to all the staff members of the NFDIN.

### **8. Shelter support on credit**

The Kir nti-Rodung (Chamling) family, viz., Ratna Walemrungcha, Bhagyawati Dikhali(pa)cha and Ruksha Walemrungcha had/have provided shelter support on credit

for me and my family members Paku, Animon and Khuse in Anamnagar-220, Kathmandu, Nepal.

### **9. Loan support**

I am ever indebted to my brother Er Dr Laxman Sunuwar, *ammur* Mokuu Kormocha and sister Neela Yalungchha, who had provided loan support for this research.

### **10. Survey data analysis software and print-binding support**

It would be almost impossible for me to analyze the survey data incorporated in Ch 5 of this work if Chitra Shiris-Budhathoki, Senior Lecturer, Mahendra Ratna Campus, Tribhuvan University and a WHO/TDR PhD Research Fellow at the Centre of Social Medicine & Community Health, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University had not guided me patiently with the ABCs of SPSS 12 on time without delay irrespective of his hectic working hours on his much acclaimed research topic. Additionally, he was very generous in helping me for printing several copies of this thesis draft when my printer started malfunctioning mysteriously. Dörte Borchers (PhD Fellow, HLP, Leiden University) and *popom* Ex-Joint Secy KD Ngawocha-Mukhia (SCS), president of the Sikkim Sunuwar (Mukhia) Kõitsbu had generously financed the print-binding expenses.

### **11. Compassionate moral support**

My spouse *Paku* (Bag-Ayagyami Yalungcha), daughter Animon, sister-in-law Khus(e)ya (Samala Rodung-Badacha) and all other family members including the Founder-Principal Ms Indira Yakthumba (Gyanodaya Bal Batika Higher Secondary School), a motherly figure, who generously allowed me to replace my position by my spouse without whose compassion and moral support, it would be impossible for me to continue this research confidently and peacefully.

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December 2005

203, Sutlej Hostel, JNU

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**List of Abbreviations, symbols and notational conventions**

1 = first person	AD = <i>anno domini</i>
2 = second person	adjQ = adjective qualifier
3 = third person	ABL/abl. = ablative
ADJ/adj. = adjective	ADV/adv. = Adverb
AGT = agentive	ALL = allative
ANT = antonym	ASS = associative
ATTR = attributive	AUX = auxiliary
c = countable	ca = circa
Ca. = case	caus/CAUS = causative
Ch = Chapter	cf. = compare
col. = Colloquial	CMP = compound
COMP = comparative	COP = Copula
Cul = culture	conj. = conjunction
CONT = continuity	COND = conditional
CONV= converb	CT = contrastive topic marker
DAT = dative	dem. = demonstrative
det. = determiner'	DIR/dir. = directional
DU/d = dual	ERG = ergative
DS = distal	excl. = exclamation
euph. = euphemism	exp = expressive
EXT = existential	gen. = generic
GEN = genitive	HRS = hearsay
hum. rhy. = humorous rhyme	EMP = emphatic
esp. = especially	fig. = figurative
FEM = female	FUT = future
gen. = generic	GEN = genitive
hon./HON = honorific	INTJ par/PAR = interjection particle
INCL = inclusive	IMP = imperative

inf/INF = infinitive	INDL = indeclinable
INST = instrumental	INT = intensity
INTER =interrogative	K-Ha = Kir nti-Hayu
K-Du = Kir nti-Dumi	K-K = Kir nti-Kõits [ <i>N Sun(u)war</i> exoglotonym]
K-Th = Kir nti-Thulung	K-Ban = Bantawa [ <i>Kir w</i> autoglotonym]
K-Ath = Kir nti-Athpare	K-Kh = Kir nti-Khaling
LOC = locational/locative	K-B = Kir nti-B .: yung [ <i>N Bahing</i> ]
lit. = literal	K-Lim = Kir nti-Limbu [also <i>Y kthum( )b , tso</i> ]
M = male	K-Wam = Kir nti-Wambule [also <i>RwaDhu</i> autonym]
MIR = mirative	K-Rod. = Kir nti-Rodu(o)ng [ <i>C mling</i> exoglotony]
MOD = modifier	LNED = <i>Limbu-Nepali-English Dictionary</i>
MV = middle voice	MAN/INTF = manner/intensifier (expressives)
<i>N</i> = Nepali (I-A/Indic)	n. = noun
NML = nominaliser	nat. = nativized
NPST = non-past	num = number
ono. = onomatopoeia	orig. = original
OPT = optative	PAS = passive
PAT = patientive	p/PST = past
p/c = personal communication	par/PAR = emphatic/discourse particle
pl/PL = plural	POS = positive
PR = perfective	PROG = progressive
PP/PCPL = participle	POSS/PSN = possessive/possession
PUR = purposive	POSTP = postposition
PT-B = proto-Tibeto-Burman	Q = question
pron. = pronoun	RES = resultative
REC = reciprocal/reciprocity	R-G = Roman Gorkhali [Anglicized as Gurkha]
RED = reduplication	REP = report particle
REQ = request	rpt. = reprint
S = source	Sans. = Sanskrit
SG/sg = singular	SIM = simultaneous



spec. = specific	sb = somebody
SEQ = sequential	smn = someone
sth = something	T-B = Tibeto-Burman
SYN = synonym	tab. = taboo
TEMP = temporal	TRM = Tikaram Mulicha
u = uncountable	UR = unknown root
-v/+v = ±voice	vi. = verb intransitive
vt. = verb transitive	VR = verb root
VS = Vikram Samvat	=> = becomes
Σ = stem or root of the verb	ã = ~ /AN (आँ)
§ = section	~ = repeated and alternate form
' = stress	- = morpheme break
´ = rise tone	~ = nasalization (ँ) e.g. Je <sup>~</sup> ticha /जेँतिचा/
∴ = glottal stop	` = fall tone
. = syllable break	> = is derived from
// = broad or phonemic transcription	š = sh
} = flap	☐ = T
< > = morpheme	=ng
= e	A/A =
c = ts	c <sup>h</sup> = ts <sup>h</sup>
= a	() = optional element
∅ = zero	* = proto or ungrammatical form, special note
? = uncertain or doubtful	
[ ] = narrow or phonetic transcription, extra-information	