GRAPHIC AND CLASSIFIER VERB BASES
IN THE NEWAR LANGUAGE

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Introduction
According to the definition of a classifier language set out by Joseph Greenberg (1972), Newar can be described as a classifier language. It has several types of distinct numeral classifiers.

The classifier and quantifier (or graphic) morphemes in Newar are found in various syntactic situations throughout the language. The role of these morphemes in the formation of verb bases is the subject of this paper.

Verb bases derived from classifier and quantifier (graphic) morphemes are widely used in both colloquial and written Newar. Verb bases formed from both types of morphemes can essentially be viewed as nominal in nature.

In the Newar language true nominal verbs are derived from adjectives. The verb bases derived from classifier and quantifier morphemes can be treated as subgroup to the true nominal verbs derived from adjectives. Both nominal verbs and verb bases are impersonal. The true nominal verbs are always paradigmatically irregular k causative form whereas the verb bases derived from classifier and quantifie morphemes are always paradigmatically k causative forms.

K forms of true nominal verb are always paradigmatically irregular. Examples are:

**Non-causative**
- phākula. (It) became pungent.
- cákula. (It) became sweet.
- pāṣula. (It) became sour.
- wācula. (It) became blue
- wāṣula. (It) became green.
- hyāṣula. (It) became red.
- khyula. (It) became dark.
- mhāṣula. (It) became yellow.

**Causative**
- phākukala. (One made (it) pungent
- cákukala. (One made (it) sweet.
- pāṣkala. (One made (it) sour.
- wācukala. (One made (it) blue.
- wāṣkala. (One made (it) green.
- hyāṣkala. (One made (it) red.
- khyukala. (One made (it) dark.
- mhāṣukala. (One made (it) yellow.
K forms of classifier and quantifier (graphic) verb are always paradigmatically regular. Examples for the classifier verb base are given below:

che takhāta. A house became huge. waa che takhākala. He has a huge house built
wa swāq ciphwala. That flower became small. gathu swāq ciphwackala. A gardener made flowers small.
āmāsi tagwla. A guava grew large. wāq āmāsi tagwaekala. He made a guava grow large.
mari tapāta. A bread became large. waa mari ta pākala. (He) made a bread large.

Examples for the graphic verb base are as follows:
che tajala. A house became high4 waa che tajakala. He made a house high.
huu la tabyata. That path became broad. imisaa la ta byakala. They made a path broad.
kapaa ci byata. Cloth became narrow. waa kapaa ci byakala. He made cloth narrow.
keba tahala. A garden became long. waa keba tahaaekala. He made a garden long.

Verb types in
Basically there are two types of verbs fundamental to the Newar language, each with importance in its own area. These can be set out as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
&v \quad \text{Root Verbs (stem verbs)} \\
&e \\
&b \quad \text{Nominal Verbs (verbs derived from adjectives, quantifiers and classifiers)} \\
&s
\end{align*}
\]

\textit{Fig. 1 (see figure 4)}

Root Verbs: Root verbs or the principal verbs have six possible morphophonemic endings:
/\h, /\l/, /\s/, /\l/, /\l/, /\h/
Each of these endings has its distinct characteristic inflectional conjugational forms and their derivational features as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gloss</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>pd.</th>
<th>pc.</th>
<th>imp.</th>
<th>k.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To inform</td>
<td>kan-e</td>
<td>kana</td>
<td>kana</td>
<td>ką</td>
<td>kąg-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To take</td>
<td>kā-ye</td>
<td>kala</td>
<td>kaya</td>
<td>kā</td>
<td>kāk-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be pressed</td>
<td>kā-ye</td>
<td>kāta</td>
<td>kāna</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>kāk-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To scramble</td>
<td>kāl-e</td>
<td>kāla</td>
<td>kāla</td>
<td>kā</td>
<td>kāk-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To request</td>
<td>kwap-e</td>
<td>kwapala</td>
<td>kwapa</td>
<td>kwapiu</td>
<td>kwap-p-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To rebuke</td>
<td>hak-k-e</td>
<td>hakkala</td>
<td>hakkā</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nominal verbs: The nominal verbs are the ones derived from adjectives and graphic or classifier morphemes. They are always impersonal. The following examples are derived from adjectives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gloss</th>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>v. form</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>K</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sweet</td>
<td>cāku</td>
<td>cākula</td>
<td>(II) became sweet.</td>
<td>cākula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweet</td>
<td>māku</td>
<td>mākula</td>
<td>(II) became sweet.</td>
<td>mākula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sour</td>
<td>pāu</td>
<td>pāula</td>
<td>(II) became sour.</td>
<td>pākula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>wāu</td>
<td>waula</td>
<td>(II) became green.</td>
<td>waula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue</td>
<td>waçu</td>
<td>waçula</td>
<td>(II) became blue.</td>
<td>waçula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>hyāu</td>
<td>hyāula</td>
<td>(II) became red.</td>
<td>hyākula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellow</td>
<td>mhāsu</td>
<td>mhāsula</td>
<td>(II) became yellow.</td>
<td>mhāsula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black</td>
<td>hāku</td>
<td>hākula</td>
<td>(II) became black.</td>
<td>hākula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>tuyu</td>
<td>tuyula</td>
<td>(II) became white.</td>
<td>tuyula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light</td>
<td>yāu</td>
<td>yāula</td>
<td>(II) became light.</td>
<td>yākula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thin</td>
<td>sālu</td>
<td>sālula</td>
<td>(II) became thin.</td>
<td>sālula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thick</td>
<td>khwātu</td>
<td>khwatula</td>
<td>(II) became thick.</td>
<td>khwatula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rough</td>
<td>kwācu</td>
<td>kwācula</td>
<td>(II) became rough.</td>
<td>kwācukula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slippy</td>
<td>culu</td>
<td>culula</td>
<td>(II) became slippery</td>
<td>culula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean</td>
<td>yecu</td>
<td>yecula</td>
<td>(II) became clean.</td>
<td>yecula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heavy</td>
<td>jhyātu</td>
<td>jhyatula</td>
<td>(II) became heavy.</td>
<td>jhyatukula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smooth</td>
<td>picu</td>
<td>picula</td>
<td>(II) became smooth.</td>
<td>picula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>greasy</td>
<td>thyācu</td>
<td>thyācula</td>
<td>(II) became greasy.</td>
<td>thyācukula</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb Bases
The nominal verb has two semantically similar and characteristically correlative sub-sets, i.e. verb bases, which have a wide range of colloquial and written uses. These are:

Graphic Verb Base: It gives a clear, effective, view of size, height, length, breadth, things.

Classifier Verb Base: It gives a clear, effective, view of shape, size, figure, things.
Each of these verb bases has two sub-sets. The sub-set for the graphic verb base may be set out as follows:

**Simple Graphic Verb Base:** The quantifier morpheme plus a morpheme representing a graphic feature of height, length or breadth may be formed as a simple graphic verb base. The quantifier morpheme may be treated as a verbal prefix and morpheme for the graphic feature may be treated as a stem verb and it can be conjugated as a root verb ending with /y/. In the similar way K form may also be formed, e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>qni. + gm.</th>
<th>gloss.</th>
<th>V.form</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>K</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ta + jāa</td>
<td>height</td>
<td>tajāla</td>
<td>(It) became higher</td>
<td>tajaekala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ci + hāa</td>
<td>length</td>
<td>cihāla</td>
<td>(It) became shorter</td>
<td>cihaekala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta + byāi</td>
<td>breadth</td>
<td>tabyāta</td>
<td>(It) became wider</td>
<td>tabyakala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ci + dhiakaa</td>
<td>height</td>
<td>cidhikala</td>
<td>(It) became shorter</td>
<td>cidhikaekala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta + kuu</td>
<td>size</td>
<td>takula</td>
<td>(It) became bigger</td>
<td>takuikala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Complex Graphic Verb Base:** The complex graphic verb base may be formed with the help of a morpheme representing the graphic feature of height, length or breadth. The postpositional pae is preceded by a pronominal particle a-, āma-, ga-, tha-, huy, and followed by a morpheme representing the graphic feature. This morpheme for graphic is then a verb base which can be conjugated as a morphophonemically /y/ ending verb root. The postpositional pae, which denotes ‘like’, and pronominal morphemes (a-, āma-, ga-, tha-, or huy-) are also treated as verb prefixes.

The formation of the complex graphic verb base can be set out as follows:

```
  a
  ama-
  ga-
  tha-
  huu

{ g m
  r o
  a r
  p p
  h h
  i e
  c m
  e s

+ pae +
```

*Fig. 2*
kâe hûy-pâe dhikala. The son became that tall (i.e. tall like that).
pâa kâhâa a pâe jâla. The wall became that high (i.e. high like that).
pâa âmapâe halâ. The bamboo became that long (i.e. long like that).
chê gâpâe jâla? How high did the house became. (i.e. like what)
kâpâa thâpâe byââa. The cloth became this wide (i.e. wide like this).

The sub-set for the classifier verb base may be set out as follows:

**Simple Classifier Verb Base:** The quantifier morpheme plus a classifier morpheme may be formed as a classifier verb base. The quantifier morpheme may be treated as a verbal prefix, and the morpheme for classifier may be treated as a stem verb that can be conjugated as a root verb ending with /yl/. Similarly, the K form can also be formed. A head noun of the class defined by the classifier morpheme must always be the subject, for example:

chê takhâa. A house became large.
kathi cipula. A stick became thin.
swââ taphwala. A flower became large.
lâq cipâa. Clothes became small.
jâsi tagwala. A rice cooking pot became large.

**Complex Classifier Verb Base:**
The complex classifier verb base can be formed in exactly the same way in which the complex graphic verb base has formed, only it needs the replacement of the graphic morpheme by the classifier.
The formation of the complex classifier verb base can be set out as follows:

\[
\text{Fig. 3} \quad \{ \begin{array}{c}
a-
\tilde{a}\text{ma-} \\
ga-
tha-
\hûy- \\
\end{array} \} + \text{pae} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c}
c \\
l \\
m \\
o \\
s \\
r \\
a \\
o \\
s \\
r \\
l \\
m \\
h \\
f \\
e \\
e \\
e \\
r \\
\end{array} \right. \\
\]

chê apâe khâa. A house became that big (or small).
ag âmapâe gwala. A mango became that big (or small).
chê gâpâe khâa? How big did the house become?
mari thâpâe pââa. A bread became this big (or small).
tu hûy pâe pula. A sugarcane became that like big (or small).
swââ apâe phwala. A flower became that large (or small).
It should be further added that the pronominal morpheme can be replaced by a noun which has represented (semantically) a distinct shape or particular figure. When this representation occurs a new pattern is formed for both graphic and classifier complex verb bases. Examples are:

**complex graphic verb base**

paakhāā chepae jala. A wall became as high as a house.

janii gaa-pē byāta. A girdle became as wide as a shawl.

sq mhadhu pēc hala. A hair became as long as a body.

**complex classifier verb base**

mari hāāsāpē pāla. A pastry became as large as a winnowing tray.

gulaph swāā taphwaaswāā pēc phwala. The rose became as large as a marigold.

mikhā bakhākheē pēc gwala. The eyes became as large as a pigeon's egg.

The post positional 'pēe-' morpheme may also add the diminutive 'ca-' suffix. The combination of 'pēe-' and 'ca-' makes three semantic forms:

1) -pēcā
2) -pīcā
3) -pēcā

Each of them denotes 'only this (or that) like', 'merely this (or that) like'.

for example:

wa nāgaaa tha ṭā -pēcā -pīcā -pēcā jāla. That wall became only this high (or low).

chāgu chē a -pīcā -pēcā -pēcā khāta. Your house became only that large (or small).

la gwaa āmā -pīcā -pēcā -pēcā gwala. A meat ball became only that big (or small).

taphwaas swāā ga -pēcā -pīcā -pēcā phwala? How small (or big) did a marigold become?

maaya sikhaa huu -pēcā -pīcā -pēcā pula. A chain became only that small (or big).

'baacā' denoting 'middling or minimal' may also be added to the postpositional 'pēe' morpheme exactly in the same way, e.g.: chē baacāpēe jāla. A house became slightly high (i.e. not so large and not so small).10
swāg baacāpāe phwala. A flower became slightly large (i.e. not so large and not so small).
wayā kāe baacāpāe dhikala. His son became slightly tall (i.e. not so tall and not so short).
āmāsi baacāpāe gwalā. A guava became slightly large (i.e. not so large and not so small)
lā baacāpāe byāta. A path became slightly wide (i.e. not so wide and not so narrow).
tu baacāpāe pula. A sugarcane became slightly large (i.e. not so large and not so small)
gulāpī swāg baacāpāe phwala. The rose became slightly large (i.e. not so large and not so small).

In a similar way, two semantic variations from quantifier morphemes (ta- and ci-) can be formed by lengthening or intoning the final vowel (ta- into taa- and ci- into cii-) to emphasize the meaning semantically, and for giving semantic dimensions to both (ta- and ci) quantifiers by replacing ‘bharāe’ and ‘sasipāe’ with the meaning reciprocally gigantic and tiny. Then we have three semantic categories for both quantifier morphemes, which vary and emphasize the meaning to the same extent. These may be listed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ta-</th>
<th>taa-</th>
<th>bharāe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ci/</td>
<td>cii/-</td>
<td>sasipāe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All of them can be used for both simple graphic and simple classifier verb bases.

Examples for graphic verb base:
chē tajāla. A house became high.¹⁰
chē taajāla. A house became (a bit more) high.
chē bharāe jāla. A house became (too) high.
bhāā dālaa cihala. A skirt became short.
bhāā dālaa ciihala. A skirt became (a bit more) short.
bhāā dālaa sasipāehal. A skirt became (too) short.

Example for classifier verb base:
chē takhāta. A house became big.
chē taakhāta. A house became (a bit more) big.
chē bharāekhāta. A house became huge.
lā cī pāta. A venture became small.
lā cīi pāta. A venture became smaller.
lā sasi pāe pāta. A venture became too small.
āmāsi cī gwala. A guava became small.
āmāsi cii gwala. A guava became smaller.
āmāsi sasi pae gwala. A guava became too small.
Verb Diagram

Root Verb (It has morphophonemically /n/, /y/, /l/, /pl/, /l/, /k/ endings).

Figure 4

True Nominal Verb: cakula, picula, waula, salula

S.Gr.V.B.

tajala, cihala, tadhikala

Gr.V.B.

C.Gr.V.B.

apaejala, thapaeh dikala

S.Cl.V.B.

cipula, jajula, tagwala

Cl.V.B.

C.Cl.V.B.

amapaeepula, huypaekhata

Sub-groups
APPENDIXES

Relating to the verb bases

Appendix A. The role of classifiers in forming the verb base.
There are four kinds of principal classifiers in Newar. These can be set out according to the following criteria:

- True classifier is an itemizer which imposes a semantic classification upon the noun head and which is normally counted as individuals with reference to the structured unit.
- Reduplicative classifier forms a subset of the true classifier formed by reduplication of the noun head or part of the noun head.
- Pseudo classifier is a non-unit counter and pseudo unit counter which often acts as a noun itself.
- Measure classifier differs from true classifier in the unit of quantification is unit of measure.

Apart from true classifier each of these has many sub-classes. Only those classifiers from which verb bases can be formed will be discussed and listed in their verb forms with K form:

(a) From the true classifier.
gwaa. cl. for round object, container and house parts.
phasi ta gwala. A pumpkin became big. K. gwaekala
pā. cl. for flat object, and paired object.
mari tapāta. A bread became large. K. pakala.
pu, cl. for long thin object.
wayā lhāa tapula. His hand became fat. K pukala. (Irr.)
phwaa. cl. for flower, floral object.
gulāp phwā ciphwala. The rose became small. K. phwaekala.
cāa. cl. for circular object.
ghaacāa tacāla. A wheel became large. K. cackala.
khā. cl. for house (unique).
chaagu che cikhata. Your house became small. K. khakala.
pāa. cl. for shirt, skirt, and coat. (unique).
macāyāta laa tapata. A vesture became large for a child. K. pakala.
pwāā. cl. for lamp, light (unique).
mata tapwāta. A lamp became bright. K. pwakala.

(b) From the reduplicative classifier.
pwaa. cl. for package, swelling (of a body part).
wasaa pwaa ta pwala. A package of clothes became large. K. pwakala.
kii, cl. for a nail, peg.
pyākkii takina. A staple became big. K. kākkala.
hwa. cl. for hole.
sāsaa hwaa cihwala. The larynx (wind pipe) became small. K. hwaekala.
pwaa. cl. for hole.
bhau pwāā tapwāta. A cat-hole became large. K. pwakala.
duwāā. cl. for gate,
cheyāta lukhā-duwāā cisdwāta. A gate became small for (that) building. K. duwāekala (irr).
patij, cl. for a finger.
aagaaatij cipatina. The ring-finger became small. K. patijkala.
hāa. cl. for leaf.
kawaa. cl. for column spacing between two pillars.
pasaa kawaa ci kawala. A column spacing of a shop K. kawaekala became smaller.

c) From the pseudo classifier.
ju. cl. for paired object.
lakāā tajula. A pair of shoes became large. K. jukala. (irr.)
jawā. cl. for a set of 108 standing lamps.
dewa tajwala. A set of 108 butter lamps became large. K. jwekala.
jawaa. cl. for paired or grouped object.
pujyābhaa cijwala. A set of plate for worship became small. K. jwaekala.

The following are the sub-groups of pseudo classifier:

i. Approximate arrangement.
ku. cl for a load.
jākkii takula. A load of rice became large. K. kukala. (irr)
thu. cl for bundle.
jhwa. cl for a line, a row, queue.
bhwae tajhwala. The line for a feast became longer. K. jhwaekala
dhwa. cl for a line, stripe.
kāpatae hyōg tadhwa. The red stripe in the cloth became wider. K. dhaekala. mhuu. cl for a bundle.

pasalae tarkāricimhula. A bundle of vegetable in the shop became small. K. mhuikala.

i) Approximate volume.

bhwā, cl for flat palmful moresel.
macdyāta baji tabhwāta. For the child, a heaped handful beaten rice became more than enough. K. bhwākala.
pēe. cl for fingerful morsel.
jīaa jā tapela. For me the morsel of fingerful of cooked rice became large. K. peekala.
bekup, cl for armful load or package.
wasaa tabekuna. The armful of clothes became big. K. bekuypkala.

ii) Approximate size

kawaa. cl. for column spacing (between two poles, pillars)
pasaa ta kawala. The column spacing of a shop became large. K. kawekala
phwaa. cl for flower. floral object
swāg taphwala. The size of a flower became large. K. phwaekala.

iv) Shape (a described entity)
gwā, cl for a log.
si tagwala. A log became large. K. gwāekala.
tā. cl. for a piece of bread.
mari tatāta. The bread became large. K. takala.
thu. cl for rolled item.
sukku tathula. A roll of mat became large. K. thukala. (irr)

v) Shape (simple proximity)
dwā, cl for heap
čā tadhwa. The heap of earth became large. K. dwaekala pucaa, cl for a group.
pujyabhala jāki tapucal. An amount of rice in the Puja plate became K. pucackala.

vi) Integral part

gājaa. cl for cluster, bouquet.
swāmā tagajala. A flower plant became tufty. K. gājaekala.
thwāa. cl for head of Cauliflower.
kaule ta thwata. The head of cauliflower became large. K. thwākala.
vii) **Bounded Item**
kuu. cl for wound, dried wound; piece, cut piece.
ghāa takula. A wound became large. K. kukala.

**Appendix B. Reduplicative uses.**

i) **Reduplication of quantifier morphemes.**

For both verb bases, quantifier morphemes ta- and bharæ-, ci- and sasipāe may be reduplicated. This reduplication may denote semantically the individuality of the items. e.g.:

ṣāqṭrāsi cicigwaa. The oranges have grown small (Each orange is small; they are small individually),

ṣāqṭrāsi tatagwala. The oranges have grown large (individually),

ukij ukii bharæ bharæ gwa gwa Iya: So, choose the biggest (huge) ones among them

tij tatahaa. The reeds are long (each reed is long; they are long individually),

jhii ta cicīhāā u māa. We need short ones.

ukij ukii sasipāe sasipāe ha gwa ha leya kae nu. So, let us choose the shortest ones among them.

ii) **Reduplication of pronominal morphemes.**

There may be reduplicated pronominal morphemes 'a-' 'āma-', 'ga-', 'tha-

'huy-' or postpossessional -pae- in exactly the same manner. Each of them occur separately or together, e.g.:

kathi
\[\begin{align*}
\text{āma} & \text{āma pāe} \\
\text{āma pāe pāe} & \text{āma pāe āma pāe}
\end{align*}\]

hāla. The stick became that long. K. hāekala.

che
\[\begin{align*}
\text{tha} & \text{tha pāe} \\
\text{tha pāe pāe} & \text{tha pāe tha pāe}
\end{align*}\]

khat. A house was built this big K. khakala.

pāsi
\[\begin{align*}
\text{ga} & \text{ga pāe} \\
\text{ga pāe pāe} & \text{ga pāe ga pāe}
\end{align*}\]


khicā
\[\begin{align*}
\text{huy} & \text{huy pāe} \\
\text{huy pāe pāe} & \text{huy pāe huy pāe}
\end{align*}\]

dhikal. The dogs had become that big. K.

dhikaekala.

paakhāā
\[\begin{align*}
\text{a pāe} & \\
\text{a pāe pāe} & \text{a pāe a pāe}
\end{align*}\]

jala. The wall became that high. K. jāekala.
Appendix C

Generic Negation

The generic negation *ma* morpheme is always inserted in between the prefix and the root verb in Newar. So the negation *ma* discriminates the verbal prefix and the root verb.

The following are examples of insertion

\[ \text{wā ṭyāa} \quad \text{pujyāta. He worshipped the god.} \]

\[ \text{mā ṭiḥā} \quad \text{bijyāta. Mother went out.} \]

\[ \text{wā ṭyā} \quad \text{bi ma jyāta. Mother did not go out.} \]

\[ \text{sidhaekala. He fulfilled (his) duty.} \]

\[ \text{si ma dhaekala. He did not fulfill (his) duty} \]

Similarly the morphemes which are treated as verbal prefixes can also be distinguished from the graphic and classifier verb base by insertion of the generic negation *ma* morpheme, e.g.:

\[ \text{waigu čę} \quad \text{tajāla. His house became high.} \]

\[ \text{ta ma jāla. His house did not become high.} \]

\[ \text{chaquivo čę} \quad \text{bharāe khāta. Your house became gigantic.} \]

\[ \text{bharāe ma khāta. Your house did not become gigantic.} \]

\[ \text{bharāepāta. The clothes are too large for your son.} \]

\[ \text{bharāe ma pāta. The clothes are not too large for your son.} \]

\[ \text{cigwala. The sweet meat pill became small.} \]

\[ \text{ci ma gwala. That sweet meat pill did not become small.} \]
There are no images or tables in this document.

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nhāe pwālaacā  pāepula. (His) nose became as big as gourd.

pāe ma pula. (His) nose did not become as big as gourd.

gulāph lakhaeswā  pāephwala. That rose was as large as daisy.

pāe ma phwala. That rose did not become as large as daisy.

Appendix D.
Causative K
For almost all verbs, K is the causative marker in Newari. (i.e. excluding the non-causative K ending root verbs). This occurs with both the graphic and classifier verb bases. e.g.:

Non-causative                           Causative
wayā chē tajāla, His house became high.  wāq chē tajāekala, He made (his) house high.
takuswāq taphwala. The rhododendron became large.  wāq takuswāq taphwacakala. He made the rhododendron large.
lā cibyāta. A path became narrow.  imisā lā cibyakakala. They made a path narrower.
waita lāq tapāta. A shirt became larger for him.  wāq jitta lāq tapāekala. He made a shirt larger for me.
khicā cidhikala. A dog became small.  waa khicā cidhikaekala. He made a dog smaller.
cāc cīdhana, A swivel became small.  barejyyu cāc ci dhaakala. Bare made a swivel smaller.

Appendix E. Pronominal morphemes.
The pronominal morpheme a is the syncopated form of the demonstrative pronoun wa, ‘that’. The morpheme tha is the syncopated form of demonstrative thwa, ‘this’. In Newar there are four demonstrative pronouns, while in other languages such as Japanese, there are often fewer (with Japanese equivalents):

1) thwa this (if the object is close to speaker), the Japanese equivalent is kore.
2) āma that (if the object is very close to the hearer), (the Japanese equivalent is sore.)
3) **hup** that (if the object as far away from both the speaker and hearer),
4) **wa** that

**References**

Weidert, Alfons K. 1984, “The Classifier Construction of Newari and its Historical Southeast Asian Background” *Kailash, Volume XI.*


