1. History of Nepal:

The Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, is a landlocked southern state located in South Asia. It is bordered by China in the north, and India to the south, east and west. This accounts for two separate dialects being spoken by inhabitants of the north and the south.

The majority of Nepalese (roughtly 60%) speak Nepali, however there are several other languages and dialects spoken throughout Nepal, including Maithili, Bhojpuri, Tharu, Tamang, Newari, and Hindi.

According to recent reports, the Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010-2011 (NLSS-III) has found out that Nepal has an adult literacy rate of 56.6 percent with a huge variation between men and women .

Nepali shares some properties with intonation languages. It has lexical stress and pitch accents on designated syllables. It uses melodic changes to signal questions and speaker attitudes, and it uses phrasing to articulate information structure. This is similar to English, which uses different intonation stress to signal a question, show attitude, or emphasize a point.

There is a dialect in the north that is similar Chinese and in the south the dialect Hindi.

2.Nepali Alphabet:

Nepali is an Indo-Aryan language with around 17 million speakers in Nepal, Bhutan, Burma and India. Nepali was originally known as Khas Kurā and was the language of the Khasa kingdom, which ruled over the foothills of what is now Nepal during the 13th and 14th centuries.

Nepali first started to be used in writing during the 12th century AD. It is written with the Devanāgarī alphabet, which developed from the Brahmi script in the 11th century AD.

अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ए ऐ ओ औ अं अः अँ

a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	e, ē	ai	o, ō	au	aṅ	aḥ	āṃ
[ʌ]	[a]	[i]	[iː]	[u]	[uː]	[e]	[æ]	[o]	[u]	[ʌŋ]	[ʌh]	[ā]

प पा पि पी पु पू पे पै पो पौ पं पः पाँ

pa	pā	pi	pī	pu	pū	pe/pē	pai	po/pō	pau	paṅ	paḥ	pāṃ

Nepali vowels and vowel diacritics

क ख ग घ ङ च छ ज झ

ka	kha	ga	gha	ṅa	ca	cha	ja	jha
[kʌ]	[kʰʌ]	[gʌ]	[gɦʌ]	[ŋʌ]	[tsʌ]	[tsʰʌ]	[dzʌ]	[dzɦʌ]

ट ठ ड ढ ण त थ द ध न

ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ṇa	ta	tha	da	dha	na
[ṭʌ]	[ṭʰʌ]	[ḍʌ]	[ḍɦʌ]	[ṇʌ]	[t̪ʌ]	[t̪ʰʌ]	[d̪ʌ]	[d̪ɦʌ]	[nʌ]

प फ ब भ म य र ल व

pa	pha	ba	bha	ma	ya	ra	la	wa
[pʌ]	[pʰʌ]	[bʌ]	[bɦʌ]	[mʌ]	[jʌ]	[rʌ]	[lʌ]	[wʌ]

श ष स ह क्ष त्र ज्ञ

śa	ṣa	sa	ha	kṣa	tra	gya
[ʃʌ]	[ʃʌ]	[sʌ]	[ɦʌ]	[kʃʌ]	[trʌ]	[gyʌ]

Nepali consonants

3. Morphology:

- All nouns are masculine and feminine Articles are not present in the Nepali language.
- The English suffix "less" is often used with Nepali words.
- Nepali lacks the H. phonemic distinction of /ś/ /v/ from /s/ /b/.
- Unlike Hindi, Nepali distinguishes between existential (chanu) and definitive (hunu) functions of the verb "to be",
  - o pānī ho? "is this water?"
  - o pānī cha? "is there [any] water?"
- Like Bengali, it uses numeral classifiers, and accords feminine gender only to female human nouns.
  - o tīnjanā mānche "three [-person] men"
  - o tīnva ā mec "three [-object] chairs"
-
- It forms most plural nouns through the affixation of harū; and generally forms negative verbs by the adaptation of verb endingsFour honorific grades plus a royal honorific are available for personal pronouns.
  - o ma jānchu "I go"
  - o ma j dina "I do not go".
-
- Clauses are commonly linked by the use of infinitives and participles and seldom by conjunctions: thus:
  - o H. vah ādmī jo kal āyā "the man who came yesterday" is Ne. hijo āeko mānche "the yesterday having-come man".

4. Phonology

Nepali is the national language of Nepal. Besides being spoken as a mother tongue by more than 48% of the population of Nepal, it is also spoken in Bhutan and India. The language is recognized in the Indian constitution as an official language of India. The variety presented here is standard Nepali as spoken in Nepal. There are three major dialects: eastern, central, and western [1]. Though many dialects can be distinguished in Nepal and other South Asian countries, there is reported to be little variation in phonology from one to another.

Vowels (11). All oral vowels have nasal counterparts, though nasal o [õ] is only an allophone. There are short and long vowels but vowel length is not phonemic, Besides, Nepali has two diphthongs: [əi], [əu].

Note: a tilde above a vowel indicates nasalization.

- Nepali speakers can hardly make any difference between the sound /s/ and /sh/, /g/, /jure/,and /f/.

- No difference between "swah" and /^/.

- Nepali lacks the H. phonemic distinction of /ś/ /v/ from /s/ /b/.\

See Page 5-7 of the Nepali Primer PDF above for more information on Nepali Phonology.

5. Transfer Errors

Nepali doesn't use articles. Ex: Since Nepali does not have article system, the meaning of 'a' and 'an' for indefinite article suggesting 'one' is conveyed by the use of ek 'one' and definite article 'the' by the deixis tyo 'that'.

Nepali speakers use reduplication: a form of emphasis in their speech. Example: According to my opinion school life is much-much better than College life

Nepali structure only needs one word, the postposition 'maa' to suggest the prepositions 'in' 'at' 'on' and 'to' (Pathak article).

Some generalizations of linguistic errors that Nepali speakers might make when speaking English include vowels, consonants, and syllable structure.

Some error of vowels we may see are: final obstruent devoicing, interdental fricative to stop, alveopalatal to alveolar, and non aspiration.

Consonants include: vowel shortening, vowel raising, vowel backing, vowel fronting, and vowel lowering. They may not make a distinction between the sound /s/ and /sh/, /g/, /jure/,and /f/. Nepali speakers may interchange "swah" and /^/. They also lack the H. phonemic distinction of /ś/ /v/ from /s/ /b/. Syllable structure errors we may see are liquid deletion. Another error, in the area of syntax, is that articles may not be present because these do not exist in Nepali.

The word order of sentences may also be influenced by the Nepali order of SOV.

The /r/ sound in Nepali tends to roll off the tongue when followed by another consonant. (For example: 'Bring' and 'Friend')
When the dame /r/ sound is at the end of the word, it is often not pronounced at all. (For example: 'Far' and 'More')

The /th/ sound will often come out as a /t/ sound as in "Tank you" instead of "Thank you"

*The previous information was found:

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