

# Nyeshangte Script Spelling Rules

**Chapter 1 (क):** When adding the suffix -री to a word to communicate 'in,' 'on,' 'at,' 'to,' the -री is always spelled with the *long* 'i.' In addition, adding -री to a word does not require half characters or a halanta after a ड. For example:

ख्या + -री = ख्यारी  
तुकाड + -री = तुकाडरी  
·मि + -री = ·मिरी

**Chapter 2 (ख):** When adding the -को suffix to चु ('this') and 'उ ('that'), the pronunciation and spelling changes. For example:

चु + -को = चोको      चुको ता?  
'उ + -को = ओको      'उको ता?

**Chapter 3 (ङ):** The full nasal marker ँ is used for all nasals: खँ, पाङ्च्यँ, डौंस थप. The only time there is just a nasal dot is when there are already two features above the line, such as in the word छ्योर्ते, which has the r + e + nasal all in one place.

**Chapter 4 (च):** The present continual marker is -च, which is always connected to the end of the verb. (Some speakers use -री instead of -च.) For example:

यप → ड तोसोड यच मो। (or ड तोसोड यरी मो।)  
चुप → क्य तोसोड ता चुच मो? (or क्य तोसोड ता चुरी मो?)

When connecting this verb ending, the ड requires a halanta, nasal letters change, and consonants right before the verb ending become half characters. For example:

थुङ्प → थुङ्च मो  
प्रिम्प → प्रिन्च मो  
·कुल्प → ·कुल्च मो

**Chapter 5 (छ):** The plural marker is -चे, which is connected the end of the noun. Adding -चे to a word does not require half characters or a halanta after a ड. For example:

उश्यु → उश्युचे  
·शियड थुड· → ·शियड थुडचे·  
नोकोर → नोकोरचे

**Chapter 6 (ङ्य):** To make a verb negative, the prefix आ- is added to the beginning of the word. Adding आ- does not change the original spelling of the verb. For example, if the beginning of the verb has a short "i," it stays short.

चच्यी → आचच्यी  
प्रिन्च्यी → आप्रिन्च्यी  
याङ्च्यी → आयाङ्च्यी

**Chapter 7 (च्य):** Suffixes are added to the end of verbs to show tense and aspect. When connecting these verb endings, the ङ requires a halanta, nasal letters change, and consonants right before the verb ending become half characters.

पिम्प + -च्यी = पिन्च्यी  
थुङ्प + -च्यी = थुङ्च्यी  
कुल्प + च्यी = कुल्च्यी

**Chapter 8 (छ्य):** When writing a verb sequence such as यप + लाङ्प (“need to go”), the -प ending on the second verb is dropped (and the halanta as well, if the verb root ends in -ङ).

यप + लाङ्प = यप लाङ  
म्राङ्प + लाङ्प = म्राङ लाङ

**Chapter 9 (ट):** The copula and copula/evidential verb endings मो, मोमु, and मे are not connected to the verb roots; they are written as separate words.

क्य ता लच मो?  
चु छ्येको पे केप मोमु!  
खि सिकी च मे।

**Chapter 10 (ठ):** When writing past tense questions, the question verb uses the -च्यी verb ending, and the answer verb uses the -च्ये verb ending.

आम: “क्य सिकी चच्यी?”  
चमे: “चच्ये।”

**Chapter 11 (त):** Imperative/Command suffixes are connected to the verb. This will change the spelling of the verb root: the ङ requires a halanta, nasal letters change, and consonants right before the verb ending become half characters.

फाङ्प → फाङ्गो!  
प्रिम्प → प्रिन्गो!  
टोप → टोतो!  
यप → यरो!

**Chapter 12 (थ):** For questions with a future verb ending (future aspect -पट), the answer contains words that follow the verb: ना for a positive response, पे for a negative response.

Question: “क्य सिकी चपा?”  
Positive answer: “ङ चच्यो ना।”  
Negative answer: “ङ आचच्यो पे।”

**Chapter 13 (न):** Nyeshangte numbers 10-20 as well as multiples of ten (20, 30, 40...) are written as one word, not hyphenated. Example: ‘eleven’ is चुक्री, ‘twenty-one’ is डिश्यु-शिह.

**Chapter 14 (प):** When writing in Nyeshangte, consonants are always written as voiceless, unless borrowed from another language. (A speaker's pronunciation does not need to change; this is a spelling rule only.)

ब, द, ड, ग, ज → प, त, ट, क, च्य

**Chapter 15 (फ):** The phrase for 'because' in the Nyeshangte language is written ता पिचे पि किन. Pronunciation can vary between speakers, but this is the accepted spelling.

ड तुकाड्डी यच्यी ता पिचे पि किन ड्ये ख्युप लाड।  
आडिनो, ड चमे, ता पिचे पि किन ड क्य योड मो।

**Chapter 16 (म):** If the first syllable of a Nyeshangte word has an "i," it is always short. All other syllables use the long "i." The only exception is if there is a negative prefix on the word; the first syllable of the original word keeps the short "i." For example:

मि, रिप, मिड  
तितीड, फिचेरी, तिडी  
आपितो, आखिप, आशियप

**Chapter 17 (य):** The word योड 'with' does not connect to the preceding word; it is not a suffix. It is always written as a word on its own.

खि आम योड मो।  
डको ठि कि मोमेचे योड?

**Chapter 18 (र):** The -पी suffix on a verb means 'about to \_\_\_\_.' It is always connected to the verb; it is not a word on its own. Adding this suffix does not change the spelling of the verb (as an aspect/tense suffix does).

मो युपी यच्ये।  
छेप चपी तच्ये।  
ड खे लपी लच मो।

**Chapter 19 (ल):** The nasal letter म on verb endings changes to न when adding an aspect/tense suffix. The nasal letter assimilates to its surroundings.

प्रिम्प + च्यी → प्रिन्च्यी  
च्यिम्प + नो → च्यिन्नो  
प्रिम्प + च मो → प्रिन्च मो

**Chapter 20 (व):** When the Nyeshangte verbs खेम्प 'can' and रेम्प 'able to' are preceded by लप, the प ending is dropped and the म changes to the nasal marker.

क्य य ल खें।  
ड टेडे रि ल रें।

**Chapter 21 (श्य):** The phrase for ‘whenever’ in the Nyeshangte language is written हायाड ‘पिले verb+कोनी, with the suffix -कोनी connected to the end of the verb. Adding this suffix does not change the spelling of the verb (as an aspect/tense suffix does).

हायाड ‘पिले फ्रो यपकोनी, ड पे ‘तु याड मो। - ‘Whenever I walk, I am very tired.’

The phrase for ‘until’ in the Nyeshangte language is written आ+verb ‘तोनी, with a negative prefix आ- on the verb.

आचप ‘तोनी ड ‘फो श्हेन्च मो। - ‘Until I eat, I am hungry.’

**Chapter 22 (श्ह):** To show possession or ownership, a noun takes the suffix -ल. Adding this suffix does not change the spelling of the noun.

चु ‘सिकीको डल। - ‘This book is mine.’

(\*This suffix is not used for familial terms: क्य आप हानीरी मो? - ‘Where is your father?’)

The phrase that means ‘before’ in the Nyeshangte language is written as ‘पिले नाराड right after the verb.

क्य ‘सिकी चप ‘पिले नाराड, ‘ड ‘तुकाडरी यच्ये।

**Chapter 23 (स):** In order to say “Because...” or “Due to...” in the Nyeshangte language, the -चे suffix is added to the end of the verb.

मो ‘युचे ड आय। - ‘Because it is raining, I am not going.’

When communicating the conditional ‘if,’ the word किन comes immediately after the verb, but is not affixed to it.

मो यु किन ड थिडरी टुच्यो। - ‘If it rains, I will stay inside.’

**Chapter 24 (ह):** Adding the phrase ‘ति तच्ये to the verb communicates that it is ‘time to do’ that action of that verb. The verb stays in dictionary form with the nominalized -प suffix ending.

‘सिकी चप ‘ति तच्ये। - ‘It is time to eat food.’

When communicating ‘might’ or ‘maybe’ with a modal verb, the morpheme आ is added after the verb (not attached to it).

क्य ‘सिकी चपा? - ‘Will you eat food?’

ड ‘सिकी च आ... - ‘I might eat...’

To add the adverb ‘just’ when communicating that something was recently done, the word हा is added right before the verb.

ड हा चच्यी। - ‘I just ate.’

**Chapter 25 (ल्ह):** In order to communicate ‘even though’ in Nyeshangte, the main verb takes the suffix -ले. If it is a negative statement, the verb also takes the negation prefix आ-.

मो आयुले ‘ना. ‘केप मोमु। - ‘Even though it didn’t rain, the forest is beautiful.’

मनाड पे था. ‘रुङ्प. मोले डि ‘उरी लाके लाके य ल खें। -

‘Even though Manang is very far away, we can go there again and again.’  
In order to communicate that something is ‘ok to do,’ the suffix ले is added to the verb root followed by the adjective त.

चिरी नुले त। - ‘It is ok to sleep here.’

## Chapter 26 (अ), 27 (आ), 28 (इ), 29 (उ), 30 (ए), and 31 (ओ): Tone Review

There are four tones in the Nyeshangte language: high tone, high-falling tone, low tone, and low-falling tone.

- A **high tone** word is marked with a high dot right before the word:

·मि

·कु

·मुना

- A **high-falling tone** word is marked with a high dot right before the word AND a mid dot at the end of the word to show that it is a falling tone:

·मि·

·क·

·फुड

- A **low tone** word does not have any tone markings:

खे

ति

फाप

- A **low-falling tone** word is marked with a mid dot at the end of the word to show that it is a falling tone:

खे·

क्रि·

पिप·

\*\*Note the often the tone is the ONLY feature that is different between two words:

डि· (low tone) ·डि (high-falling tone)

·के (high tone) ·के· (high-falling tone)