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ABSTRACT This is an annotated bibliography of basic tools of access for the study of the uncommonly taught languages of South Asia. It is one of eight fascicles which constitute a revision of "A Provisional Survey of Materials for the Study of the Neglected Languages" (CAL 1969). The emphasis is on materials for the adult learner whose native language is English. Languages are grouped according to the following classifications: Indo-Aryan; Dravidian; Munda; Tibeto-Burman; Mon-Khmer; Burushaski. Under each language heading, the items are arranged as follows: (1) teaching materials; (2) readers; (3) grammars; and (4) dictionaries. Annotations are descriptive rather than critical. Wherever possible each entry contains the following bibliographical information: author, title, place of publication, date, and pagination. Reprints have been noted, and accompanying tapes and records listed where known.

(Author/CFM)

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Languages of South Asia

A Survey of Materials for the Study of the Uncommonly Taught Languages
# A Survey of Materials for the Study of the Uncommonly Taught Languages

## Languages of South Asia

1. **Western Europe**
   - Pidgins and Creoles (European Based)
2. **Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union**
3. **The Middle East and North Africa**
4. **South Asia**
5. **Eastern Asia**
6. **Sub-Saharan Africa**
7. **Southeast Asia and the Pacific**
8. **North, Central, and South America**

Dora E. Johnson  
Birgit A. Blass  
Stephen R. Cahir  
William W. Gage  
William F. Hanks  
Elizabeth Kimmell  
Dorothy Rapp

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**CENTER FOR APPLIED LINGUISTICS**
The research reported herein was performed pursuant to a contract with the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (No. OEC-300-75-0201) under the provisions of Title VI, Section 602, NDEA.
Preface

This annotated bibliography of basic tools of access for the study of the uncommonly-taught languages is a revision of A Provisional Survey of Materials for the Study of the Neglected Languages which the Center for Applied Linguistics published in 1969. All modern languages except standard English, French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish have in principle been included whenever adequate materials for studying them could be located.

The present edition was compiled in response to a consensus reached at the Kittamaqundi Conference on the Uncommonly-Taught Languages convened by the U.S. Office of Education in Columbia, Maryland September 29 - October 2, 1974.* Area specialists participating in the conference felt that the quantity of materials published in all areas since the appearance of the 1969 survey warranted a complete update of that edition.

The current survey is being published in eight fascicles, utilizing the same arrangement of languages and language groups as the earlier one within the following divisions: Western Europe/Pidgins and Creoles (European-based); Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union; The Middle East and North Africa; South Asia; Eastern Asia; Sub-Saharan Africa; Southeast Asia and the Pacific; North, Central and South America.

The primary emphasis continues to be on materials designed for use by the adult learner whose native language is English, although some materials of interest mainly to the teacher, the specialist and/or the textbook writer have been incorporated. Under grammars, texts have been added which require knowledge of modern linguistic terminology. Books in print and available commercially are included, as well as those out of print, forthcoming or of limited accessibility. On the other hand, some of the publications of limited accessibility appearing in the 1969 survey have been dropped, especially when they have been superseded by later publications which are more readily available.

In the case of languages for which there appear to be no adequate or recent texts in English, entries include older books, technical studies, and books in foreign languages. For languages not appearing in the former survey, both recent works and older textbooks have been included to give a more comprehensive overview of information available. Pre-1940 bilingual dictionaries are listed when they apparently constitute the sole or major source for the language, or when they have appeared as reprints.

The present survey is the result of contributions from many individuals. Dr. David DeCamp, the Center's Associate Director for International Programs and Professor of Linguistics, English and Education at the University of Texas, served as project director until June 30, 1976, at which time Dr. Anthony Robson assumed this responsibility as head of the Center's International Programs.

Generous assistance was given by our colleagues at the Center, especially Begay

*Papers presented at this conference were published by the Center for Applied Linguistics (Material Development Needs in the Uncommonly-taught Languages: Priorities for the Seventies, 1975).
Atkinson, Publications Director, and Diane Bartosh of the publications staff; Alice Eppink, Librarian; and members of the staff of the ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics. We also wish to express our gratitude to those scholars who reviewed our preliminary draft and made many valuable suggestions. Their names are listed in the appropriate fascicles. Thanks are also due the Library of Congress, including many staff members in the specialized reference sections of the Library. The Library allowed us access to its stacks, which greatly facilitated our work.

Our very special thanks go to Wilma Chase, Jean Lewis and Sonia Kundert, who typed the manuscript for publication.

At the end of each fascicle we are providing our readers with a form which we hope they will use to send us information about published or forthcoming basic tools of access which have not come to our attention and which may be included in a later edition of this collection.

Dora E. Johnson
Birgit A. Blass
Stephen R. Cahir
William W. Gage
William F. Hanks
Elizabeth Kimmell
Dorothy Rapp

August 1976
Introduction

The provisional edition of this survey (1969) contained three major divisions dealing with the languages of South Asia: Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, and the Minor Languages of India. Since that time, the interest of both western and Indian scholars in the so-called minor languages has increased. Therefore, that division has been broken down in this edition into the Munda languages, Tibeto-Burman languages, Mon-Khmer languages, and Burushaski. The addition of new materials in the case of a number of languages not included in the earlier edition has led to the listing of some earlier publications in order to give a more rounded picture of the work done on these languages.

Geographic divisions do not necessarily coincide with linguistic divisions, and in some instances it has seemed more convenient to follow the linguistic affiliation. Thus Pashto and Baluchi are listed with other Iranian languages in the fascicle on the Middle East and North Africa, while Pashai is included in this fascicle. Languages or dialects closely related to Tibetan (Sherpa and Balti) have been listed with it in the Eastern Asia fascicle.

Information on bibliographic sources not included in this volume may be found in Troike, Rudolph C. and Crawford Feagin Stone, Bibliography of Bibliographies of the Languages of the World. Arlington, VA: Center for Applied Linguistics (forthcoming).

An important source of information about the languages of India and Pakistan, and to some extent those of neighboring countries, is:


Even today this represents the best reference for many of the less studied South Asian languages and the less prestigious dialects of some of the major languages.

Other bibliographies which could be of use to the inquirer are:

Pattanayak, D.P., comp. and ed. Indian languages bibliography of grammars, dictionaries, and teaching materials. New Delhi, India: Educational Resources Center, 1973. [Also available from the Educational Resources Center, New York State Education Department, Buffalo, New York 14202] [PL 007 122]


Under each language heading, the items are arranged as follows:

Teaching Materials (basic, intermediate, and advanced courses, audio-visual courses, radio recordings, character texts, and introductions to the writing system). Information about intermediate and advanced materials is, in general,
given when such materials are members of a series which contains a basic course.

Readers (general, literary, history, social science, folklore, newspaper and school readers).

Grammars (reference grammars, linguistic grammars, and partial descriptions).

Dictionaries (comprehensive, concise and student dictionaries and glossaries).

Annotations are descriptive, rather than critical, and follow a condensed format. Wherever possible, each entry contains the following bibliographical information: author, title, place of publication, publisher, date, and pagination. Reprints have been noted, and accompanying tapes and records listed where known. Materials available through the ERIC Documentation Service are also included.

The reader should note that unless otherwise indicated:

1. Textbooks are for use with an instructor.
2. Textbooks are designed for the adult English speaker.
3. Standard or generally accepted dialects are used.
4. Standard orthography is utilized throughout.
5. Descriptive information about pronunciation is provided when skill emphasis indicates pronunciation drills.
6. Vocabulary lists are not noted if there is a cumulative glossary at the end of the book.
7. Dictionaries are intended for the speaker of English.

Abbreviations appearing in brackets after the annotations identify materials produced under U.S. Government auspices or by the American Council of Learned Societies.

Preliminary lists of a number of the languages were submitted to consultants for review, and their recommendations have for the most part been incorporated into the survey. The consultants were: Edward C. Dimock, Jr. -- Bengali; Purushottam J. Mistry -- Gujarati; James W. Stone -- Hindi-Urdu and Nepali; and James W. Gair -- Sinhalese. James W. Stone also reviewed the entire bibliography.

The files and preliminary drafts for this fascicle were prepared by Stephen Cahir, William Hanks, and Birgit Blass. Annotations and editing were done by Dora Johnson and Elizabeth Kimmell. William Gage served as advisor and source of information.
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<td>ACIS</td>
<td>American Council of Learned Societies. Books published under ACIS auspices are available through Spoken Language Services, P.O. Box 783, Ithaca, New York 14850, which is the sole distributor for these publications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ED</td>
<td>Educational Document. The numbers that follow refer to entries in Resources in Education (RIE), which is published monthly by the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC). Documents may be ordered directly from: ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS) Computer Microfilm International Corporation P.O. Box 190 Arlington, Virginia 22210. Or for further information, contact: The ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics 1611 North Kent Street Arlington, Virginia 22209. ED numbers listed which do not have MF (microfiche only) or Resume' only (i.e. summary of document, cost, and where obtainable) are available in microfiche and hard copy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL</td>
<td>Foreign Language. The number assigned by the Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics to the documents it enters into the ERIC system. Each document is assigned an ED number when it is published in RIE.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSI</td>
<td>Foreign Service Institute, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.</td>
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<td>PC</td>
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**INTRODUCTION**

**ABBREVIATIONS**

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- Hindi-Urdu,
- Hindi
- Urdu
- Hindustani
- Kashmiri
- Kumauni
- Lahnda
- Maithili
- Marathi
- Nepali
- Oriya
- Panjabi
- Pashai
- Shina
- Sindhī
- Sinhalese

**DRAVIDIAN**
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ASSAMESE

TEACHING MATERIALS

Contains topically arranged vocabularies, a brief reference grammar in traditional terms; illustrative letters, dialogues, and proverbs, and selections from modern prose and poetry. The Assamese script is used throughout.

Contains four sections. The first includes information about pronunciation, the standard orthography, the transcription, and two writing exercises. The second section consists of a topically arranged English-Assamese glossary. The third is a brief reference grammar in traditional terms, and the fourth a list of conversational sentences.

GRAMMAR


DICTIONARIES

A comprehensive English-Assamese dictionary intended for the speakers of both languages. Parts of speech indicated. Illustrative sentences. Appended are supplementary vocabulary lists.


Gauhati, India: Gauhati University, 1964. xxx, 1045 pp. [1st ed. 1932]
Assamese-English dictionary.


Assamese-English dictionary.

BENGALI

TEACHING MATERIALS

May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech, reading and writing practice. Two introductory chapters briefly cover pronunciation and grammar. The 33 lessons contain dialogues in the Bengali script and in transcription. Appended are conjugations and topical English-Bengali word lists.

Designed to give speech and reading practice. Assumes the use of a laboratory or a tape recorder. In the 30 classroom lessons, grammar is explained in structural terms and introduced in basic sentences with buildup or in a narrative (lesson 29). There are substitution and translation drills. Most of the vocabulary is contained in the author's A Short Bengali-English, English-Bengali Dictionary. Appendices include numerals, verb paradigms, pronominals, suffixes and verb synopses (spoken forms only).

Designed to give reading and writing practice. In the 26 lessons, Bengali material is in the Bengali script accompanied by a transcription in lessons 1-9. Grammar is explained in traditional terms. Lessons 24-26 contain narratives. There are translation and parsing drills. Bengali script is introduced in lessons 1-4 with stroke order charts. Pronunciation
BiblSography. Bengali-English

discussed in lesson 5. 


Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice of standard colloquial Bengali. In the 22 lessons, grammar is explained in structural terms and introduced in dialogues with buildings. Material oriented towards culture and history of Bengal. There are pronunciation, repetition, substitution, response, and translation drills and exercises. Transcription with diacritics indicating intonation also used throughout. See also Bhattacharji, Somdev, An Introduction to Bengali, Part II: Introductory Bengali Reader. [NDRA]


For use with an informant (during initial stages) and designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. The 25 lessons contain conversations, grammatcal information and, from lesson 18 on, translation exercises and vocabulary lists. Introductory chapter on phonology and orthography. Appendices cover: verbs, sandhi, proverbs, family relationships, and supplementary vocabularies. Bengal-English, English-Bengali glossaries.


Designed to give reading and some speech practice. Twenty-one lessons of unrelated sentences with translations and short reading passages. Grammar is presented in notes and illustrated in lists of examples. Topical vocabularies.


Includes a chapter on Bengali sounds, the writing system, and a short reference grammar in traditional terms. There are 22 dialogues written in the Bengali script with transcription and translation. No exercises.


May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the eight lessons, grammar is explained briefly in traditional terms, and illustrated in numerous unrelated sentences and vocabulary lists. Reading passages. Bengal-English vocabulary.


Designed to give speech practice. Grammar explained briefly in traditional terms followed by examples. Bengali and Roman transcriptions used throughout. Topical vocabulary lists included.


Intended to acquaint the learner with Bengali as a spoken language. The 31 lessons contain pronunciation information, illustrative sentences, and inductive grammatical explanations. Substitution and translation drills and exercises. Second half of book is a grammar in traditional terms. Also included are narratives with translations. IPA transcription used throughout.


READERS


Includes introduction to the orthographic system, and graded readings written by the author.Lexicon. 


Introduction, 85 lyrics, texts and translations on facing pages, grammatical and lexical notes.


Descriptive grammar and reader. Parts I and II deal with orthography and the parts of speech. Examples with translations follow items described. Parts III and IV contain 20 annotated prose and poetry texts, and translations. Part V is on the standard orthography. Part VI, Bengali-English glossary.


Contains chapters on script, a phonemic sketch, a skeleton grammar, texts of modern authors, and a vocabulary in IPA alphabet order.


A traditional grammar intended as an introduction to the beginner. Aims at instruction in the use of the verb and of simple constructions in common use. Brief description on grammatical rules given. Examples follow in paradigm form.

A descriptive grammar. Introductory chapters include general and historical backgrounds as well as an outline of the history of the language. Covers phonology and morphology. Later chapters contain discussions of the literary and the colloquial language, Bengali meter, dialects, and a sketch of the Assamese language. [NDEA]


A brief reference work on the current state of Bengali language and literature. Contains an introduction to the language situation, a grammatical sketch in structural terms, and contrasts with English. The Bengali described is the Chalit standard, the "current language"; Chapter 10 discusses its relation to the Sada standard, until recently the unchallenged medium for formal publication and oratory. Separate chapters are given over to the Dacca and Chittagong dialects. The last four chapters are devoted to the literature. Fold-out map. [NDEA]


Structural description. May be used for reference purposes. Glossary contains etymological information. Phonemic transcription used throughout.

**DICTIONARIES**


Intended for the speaker of Bengali. The English material is in the standard orthography modified to indicate stress, and in a transcription system consisting of numbers.


Intended for the speaker of Bengali. Parts of speech and levels of usage indicated.


Intended for the speaker of English. The 2,028 entries in the Bengali-English section are arranged alphabetically according to the transcription. The English-Bengali section contains 1,683 entries. In both sections, the items are written in transcription and in the Bengali script. Parts of speech and illustrative sentences. The language represented is the standard speech of East Bengal. Dialectal variation is indicated. [NDEA]

Word Frequency in Newspaper Bengali. College Station, TX: Dept. of Modern Languages, Texas A&M University, 1966. 158 pp.

In phonemic transcription.


Intended for the Bengali speaker. Parts of speech and levels of usage indicated. Appendices include Bengali expressions, repetition of words in Bengali, common errors in translation, and phrases, idioms and proverbs.


Intended for the Bengali speaker. Parts of speech and levels of usage indicated.


Parts of speech and levels of usage indicated. Numerous appendices.


Intended for the Bengali speaker but usable by the English speaker. Levels of usage indicated. Numerous appendices.


A comprehensive dictionary. Covers the spoken and the literary language. Assumes familiarity with the Bengali script and with the arrangement of a standard Bengali dictionary. Parts of speech indicated.


Intended for the Bengali speaker. Grammatical information and levels of usage provided. Numerous appendices include proverbs, biographies, trade and commerce lists, etc.


A comprehensive dictionary. Parts of speech indicated.


Parts of speech indicated. Numerous appendices designed for the Bengali speaker.


Intended for the speaker of Bengali. Grammatical information provided.

SOUTH ASIA

GUJARATI

TEACHING MATERIALS


Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Parts I and II contain dialogues, vocabulary lists, questions and answers, and useful expressions. Part II is grammar explanations with examples and a few drills. Part IV is a "Usage Lexicon": illustrative sentences accompany definitions. Part V is an introduction to the Gujarati script and ten reading and writing lessons. Transcription also used in the first few lessons, as well as in the earlier sections. [10]

GUJARATI GRAMMARS


Parts of speech and occasionally levels of usage indicated.


Designed to give speech and some reading practice. In the 42 lessons, grammar is illustrated in sentences and explained in traditional terms. Vocabulary is in lists. The Gujarati script is used.


Intended for the specialist, structural in approach. In two parts: phonology and morphemics. Examples follow items described. Phonemic transcription used throughout. Analysis is based on colloquial standard Gujarati as spoken by the literate people of Ahmedabad. Bibliography.


A linguistic grammar intended for pedagogical and reference purposes. On the whole structural in approach. Most of the book is given after discussion of the phonology, nominal and verbal system of Gujarati. Other topics covered are chapters on morphophonemics, writing system, adjucents, composition, derivation, and a summary of the syntax. Examples follow items described. Phonemic transcription used throughout.
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educated speakers of the language. Subject and item indices provided. Bibliography. [NDEA]


DICTIONARIES


English-English-Gujarati dictionary, intended for the Gujarati speaker. Levels of usage indicated.

HINDI-URDU, HINDI

TEACHING MATERIALS


Intended as a two-year course. Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. May also be used as a reference grammar. In the 40 lessons, grammar is illustrated in patterns and explained in structural terms. There are substitution, sentence construction, and translation exercises. Lessons 17-40 also contain reading narratives with notes. Transcription used throughout; companion volume is entirely in Devanagari script. Material based on standard dialect of educated speakers of Uttar Pradesh. Grammar index. Hindi-English, English-Hindi glossaries. (See also Urdu Grammar and Reader and Introductory Hindi Readings.) [NDEA]


Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. In the 24 lessons (plus 6 reviews), grammar is explained in structural terms. There are dialogues, substitution, transformation, translation, reading, and writing drills and exercises. Transcription also used until Lesson 15. Supplementary vocabularies. English and Hindi subject indices.


Designed to give speech, reading, and some writing practice. In the 24 lessons (plus 6 reviews), grammar is explained in structural terms. There are dialogues, with, buildups, and cultural information. Pronunciation, substitution, transformation, translation, reading, and writing drills and exercises. Transcription also


Designed to give speech practice. Grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in brief dialogues with buildings which serve as the bases for structured conversation. There are repetition, substitution, response, variation, completion, transformation, and translation drills and exercises. Hindi material is in transcription. Culture notes included. Hindi-English glossary. [NDEA/PSI]


Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. In the 30 lessons, grammar is presented through the inductive method. There are dialogues, reading passages, pattern drills, writing exercises, and free conversation drills and exercises. Transcription also used in beginning lessons.


Designed to give speech practice. Forty cycles in standard microwave format. Devanagari script also introduced In-revlew lessons at the end of each cycle. Appendices on Hindi orthography, a sketch grammar of Hindi, Hindi-English glossary, and a glossary of technical terms.


Designed to give reading and writing practice. Divided into five sections, each devoted to one language. Within one section, the use of the characters of the syllabary and of the conjunct characters is explained and illustrated in vocabulary ranging from modern colloquial speech to learned Sanskrit loanwords occurring in literary texts. The vocabulary is included in reading passages. A transcription of the reading examples is provided.

Lutze, Lothar and Bahadur Singh. Hindi as a Second Language. Patterns and Grammatical Notes. Delhi, India: Radhakrishna Prakashan, 1970. 92 pp. Also designated to teach reading and translating of written Hindi as found in newspapers, contemporary literature, etc. Can be used independently as well as in conjunction with Fairbanks' Spoken and Written Hindi. Twenty-four units with basic patterns. Grammatical rules. Grammar index.


Supplemental materials for use in elementary-advanced level courses designed to give speech and reading practice. Originally intended to accompany Hoeningwald, Spoken Hindustani. The materials consist of pronunciation, substitution, transformation, repetition, response, translation, completion, basic sentences, conversation, and reading drills and exercises. In Devanagari script (handwritten), and in transcription. [NDEA]


Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Introduces Hindi alphabet, essential vocabulary, short sentences used in conversation (the latter two sections also topically arranged), grammar and exercises, additional vocabulary, and samples of letter writing and speeches. Roman transcription also used throughout.


Designed to give speech practice. Based on the conversational materials in Spoken and Written Hindi by Fairbanks and Misra. Brief description of sounds. Lessons include buildup, substitution, transformation, response, review conversations, and pattern practice drills and exercises. Roman transcription used throughout.


For self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech, reading, and possibly writing practice. Czech and English are used as the Languages of instruction. Grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in narratives and dialogues. There are response and translation drills. Lessons 1-4 offer a gradual introduction to the Devanagari script. The Hindi material is typed and handwritten, and transliterated. Outline of phonology. Appended are conversational sentences and expressions, glossary to the conversational sentences, and Hindi-Czech-English, Czech-Hindi, and English-Hindi glossaries.

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For speakers of Dutch and English. Part I is a synopsis of grammar. Part II is an anthology in the Devanagari script. Glossaries.

Sharma, Deoki N. and James W. Stone. *Hindi, An Active Introduc* *tory to Modern Hindi for the Use of Colleges.* Selected exercises. Devanagari script used throughout.

Sahitya Sangam, 1970.


Stone, James W. *An Introduction to Written Hindi: A Programmed Course in the Devanagari Script: Parts I-V.* Madison, WI: Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, 1965. [ED 015 472/3]


Designed to give speech practice. Microwave format. Grammar is illustrated in repetition and response drills and explained in structural terms. Dialogues serve as a base for structured conversation. The Devanagari script is used throughout. Instructions on the use of the material in the introduction.

[FSI/FC3]


**READERS**


Designed as a companion word to Bender, *Hindi Grammar and Reader.* May be used independently or in conjunction with other materials. First 16 passages are conversational texts. Passages 17-40 are a wider selection of texts. Introduction contains information on the script, vowels, consonants, conjunct consonants, and numerals. No notes. [NDEA]


Presupposes an elementary knowledge of spoken Hindi and a knowledge of the writing system. May be used as a companion volume to *Spoken and Written Hindi* by Fairbanks and Misra or *Conversational Hindi-Urdu* by Gumperz and Ramury. Part I, which forms an integral whole, contains readings which cover the essential elements of grammar. Part II is a series of 22 essays, arranged in order of increasing difficulty, covering a variety of subjects. Grammatical notes. Hindi-English glossary. [NDEA]


Designed to accompany Hindi Basic Course. The vocabulary of that course, up to Lesson 15, is assumed as known from the beginning of the reader. Some of the 20 selections were written for this reader while others were adapted from magazine articles. Readings are preceded by illustrative sentences with buildup and followed by comprehension questions. The introduction includes an outline of the Devanagari script. [NDEA/FSI]


Selections from newspapers prior to 1963. Extensive glossary.


Contains six short stories from modern Hindi, with translations on facing pages. Intended to acquaint the student with prevalent forms of modern Hindi, the use of dialect, as well as a cross-section of Indian milieu. Selective glossary. [NDEA]


Designed for the student who has had two semesters of Hindi study and who knows Nagari script. Introduces different levels of modern Hindi, covering a variety of topics, folktales, essays, letters, political speeches, etc. The lessons are arranged in the order of increasing difficulty. The text provides structural notes and, in a companion volume, the serial glossary. [NDEA]


Assumes mastery of the basic grammar of Hindi. Introduces students to creative writing in modern Hindi in its unaltered form. The graded selections show a wide variety of style and diction. The text includes a section on the development of literary Hindi and notes on authors. Glossary arranged in serial order. Parts of speech are indicated. [NDEA]


Selections with English translations from texts in print. Texts range from very short pieces to short stories. Exercises follow each reading.


Intermediate-advanced reader. Twenty-five selections by recognized authorities in the social sciences. Intended to give the reader a broad perspective of Indian culture. Extensive Hindi-English glossary of technical vocabulary. [NDEA]

Intended for second-year Hindi students. The nine stories by a major modern writer are arranged in order of vocabulary difficulty, with the last story containing much unfamiliar and specialized Urdu vocabulary. The glossary, which includes all vocabulary considered non-elementary, indicates important aspects of the construction of a word. [NDEA]

**Dictionaries**


A partial description of the morphology and syntax of modern standard Hindi. Intended for the specialist. Stratificational in approach. Assumes familiarity with Nagari script. Grammatical categories covered are: nouns, verbs, explicators, adjectives, and adverbs. The numerous examples, taken from literary sources, are occasionally followed by approximate translations. [NDEA]


A descriptive grammar. Traditional in approach. Sections I-IV cover the parts of speech. Section V is a discussion of the syntax, and Section VI covers affixation, gender forms, compounds and miscellaneous items. Rules governing the language are stated briefly, followed by numerous examples given in the Nagari script, with translations. Transliteration occasionally utilized.

Kachru, Yamuna. *An Introduction to Hindi Syntax.* Urbana, IL: University of Illinois, Department of Linguistics, 1966. xii, 230 pp. [ED 012 806]

A transformational approach to Hindi syntax. Covers the elements of the sentence, the verb phrase, the noun phrase, adjectives and adverbs, sentence types, and conjunction. The introduction includes information about the history of Hindi grammar, various grammatical approaches, and a bibliography. Appended are a grammatical index and a Hindi-English glossary. [NDEA]


Reference grammar. On the whole traditional in approach. Comprehensive, detailed descriptions of the Hindi alphabet, sounds, parts of speech and their uses, and syntax. Includes chapters on omission of words, repetition, and punctuation.


Intended as a pedagogical and a reference grammar. On the whole traditional in approach. Translation exercises. Supplements include further notes on nominal forms, verbs, postpositions, adverbs and conjunctions, rules of sandhi, formation of words, and reading passages with vocabulary. Composition texts to be used as translation exercises also included. Transcription also used. Key to exercises.


A pedagogical grammar, traditional in approach. Rules for the different parts of speech are followed by examples (with translations) given in the Nagari script. Brief chapters on syntax and prosody. Appendix contains a table of compound verb forms.


Language described is the colloquial spoken in educated families in Delhi and Western Uttar Pradesh. Thirteen chapters contain a sociolinguistic introduction, script (both Nagari and Nastaliq) and pronunciation, vowels, parts of speech (including chapters on noun modifiers, verb sequences, emphatic particles, prefixes and suffixes), and syntax. Translation exercises. Hindi-Urdu-English and English-Hindi-Urdu glossaries. [NDEA]


Intended as a pedagogical and reference grammar. Traditional in approach. Deals mainly with the parts of speech; short chapter on syntax. Final section on affixation, sandhi, sandhi and punctuation. Examples follow items described. Devanagari script used throughout. No exercises.

**SOUTH ASIA**

**GRAMMARS**


A partial description of the morphology and syntax of modern standard Hindi. Intended for the specialist. Stratificational in approach. Assumes familiarity with Nagari script. Grammatical categories covered are: nouns, verbs, explicators, adjectives, and adverbs. The numerous examples, taken from literary sources, are occasionally followed by approximate translations. [NDEA]


A descriptive grammar. Traditional in approach. Section I deals with the writing and pronunciation of Hindi. Sections II-IV cover the parts of speech. Section V is a discussion of the syntax, and Section VI covers affixation, gender forms, compounds and miscellaneous items. Rules governing the language are stated briefly, followed by numerous examples given in the Nagari script, with translations. Transliteration occasionally utilized.

Kachru, Yamuna. *An Introduction to Hindi Syntax.* Urbana, IL: University of Illinois, Department of Linguistics, 1966. xii, 230 pp. [ED 012 806]

A transformational approach to Hindi syntax. Covers the elements of the sentence, the verb phrase, the noun phrase, adjectives and adverbs, sentence types, and conjunction. The introduction includes information about the history of Hindi grammar, various grammatical approaches, and a bibliography. Appended are a grammatical index and a Hindi-English glossary. [NDEA]


Reference grammar. On the whole traditional in approach. Comprehensive, detailed descriptions of the Hindi alphabet, sounds, parts of speech and their uses, and syntax. Includes chapters on omission of words, repetition, and punctuation.


Intended as a pedagogical and a reference grammar. On the whole traditional in approach. Translation exercises. Supplements include further notes on nominal forms, verbs, postpositions, adverbs and conjunctions, rules of sandhi, formation of words, and reading passages with vocabulary. Composition texts to be used as translation exercises also included. Transcription also used. Key to exercises.


A pedagogical grammar, traditional in approach. Rules for the different parts of speech are followed by examples (with translations) given in the Nagari script. Brief chapters on syntax and prosody. Appendix contains a table of compound verb forms.


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Intended as a pedagogical and reference grammar. Traditional in approach. Deals mainly with the parts of speech; short chapter on syntax. Final section on affixation, sandhi, sandhi and punctuation. Examples follow items described. Devanagari script used throughout. No exercises.

**Dictionaries**


Covers approximately 28,277 verbal expressions in modern standard Hindi generally not found in their present form in most dictionaries. [NDEA]


Intended for Hindi-speaking children. Pocket format. Parts of speech indicated. Appendices include weights and measures, topical vocabularies and proverbs.

Parts of speech, levels of usage indicated. Numerous topical appendices.


Parts of speech and levels of usage indicated. Numerous topical appendices.


Primarily intended for the speaker of Hindi, but usable by the English speaker. Entries include parts of speech, and levels of usage.


Entries are also listed in transliteration. Parts of speech and levels of usage included. Brief guides to pronunciation and grammar.


Approximately 12,000 words.


HINDI-URDU, URDU

TEACHING MATERIALS


Designed to give speech and reading practice. Part I is an outline of phonology with repetition drills. Part II is a short reference grammar in traditional terms. Part III contains 29 short lessons of illustrative sentences without buildups. Student referred to grammar for explanations. Transcription also used through Lesson 17. Urdu-English, English-Urdu glossaries.


Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Grammar is explained in structural terms and illustrated in dialogues, with buildups, or narratives which serve as the base for structured conversation. There are substitution, transformation, completion, multiple choice, variation, translation, and response drills and exercises. Lessons 1-13 include pronunciation information on a literate variety of Dihlavi (Delhi) Urdu as used in India and Pakistan. Much of the material is in Roman transcription. The Arabic script is introduced in Lessons 6-10. Brief culture notes from Lesson 13 on. Vol. III contains appendices with supplementary vocabulary and Urdu-English, English-Urdu glossaries. [NDEA]


Tapes. Introductory Urdu Readings. [ED 016 216 Resume only]

Intended as a two-year course. Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 40 lessons, grammar is presented through the medium of "equivalent constructions", and explained in structural terms. There are annotated dialogues, structured conversation, pronunciation, translation, substitution, response, and sentence construction drills and exercises. Transcription used throughout; companion volume in Arabic script. Grammar index. Urdu-English, English-Urdu glossaries. (See also Hindi Grammar and Reader and Introductory Hindi Readings.) [NDEA]


The letters of the Urdu script are listed in the introduction and described in more detail in succeeding sections in the following order: vowels, non-connectors, and connectors. The letters are given in their initial, medial, and final shapes, both typed and handwritten, and included in illustrative words. A transcription is used throughout. Appended is a sample text in the Urdu script, transcription, and translation. [NDEA/ACIS]


Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Vol. I contains a description of the phonology with drills, eight lessons on Urdu script, and a grammar in structural terms. Numerous examples, often in paradigm form, follow items described. Roman transcription used throughout. Grammar index. Vol. II contains 30 units of texts in Urdu script taken from various sources. Cultural and vocabulary notes. There are translation, completion, and re-write exercises in both volumes. Urdu-English glossaries; entries also in transcription. Parts of speech indicated and cross-referenced to grammar. [NDEA]


Presumes some knowledge of Urdu. Material adapted from Gunners and Rumery Conversational Hindi-Urdu. Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Units 1-20 contain dialogues with translations, grammar notes, drills, reading and writing exercises, and suggestions for conversations. Units 21-30 contain miscellaneous dialogues and narratives with drills and exercises. Review lessons. Transcription used throughout except in reading exercises. No pronunciation information. [PC]


Designed to give speech and reading practice. One symbol is introduced at a time and included in words for drill purposes. Some pronunciation information. Text accompanies six tapes.

Dictionary


Intended for the speaker of Urdu. Entries include grammatical information and illustrative phrases.


Intended for the speaker of Urdu. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, and illustrative phrases. Appendix includes additional entries.


Intended for the Urdu speaker. Levels of usage indicated.


See entry under HINDI-URDU, HINDI.
SOUTH ASIA

A comprehensive dictionary intended for the speaker of Urdu. Parts of speech, levels of usage, and illustrative phrases.


English-English-Urdu dictionary. Entries include parts of speech, synonyms and antonyms.

Urdu-English dictionary. Parts of speech, levels of usage, illustrative phrases, and etymological information. Entries also given in transcription.

HINDI-URDU, HINDUSTANI

TEACHING MATERIALS

Designed to give speech practice. In the 29 lessons, grammar is explained in traditional terms and illustrated in unrelated sentences. Translation exercises. An introductory section contains an outline of the phonology, with lists of examples, a discussion of the transcription used throughout the text, and illustrations of the Devanagari and the Urdu alphabets. Appendices include supplementary vocabularies and dialogues, and an English-Hindustani glossary.


GRAMMARS

Tisdall, William St. Clair. Hindustani Conversation Grammar (With Key). New York, NY: Frederick Ungar, n.d. viii, 371 pp. [Reprint of 1911 ed.] A pedagogical grammar. Traditional in approach. Almost half the book is given over to Hindustani grammar, with translation and question and answer exercises following each lesson. Parts II and III are synopses of Persian and Arabic grammar, followed by a section of Hindi and Urdu reading lessons. Parts IV and V contain an English-Urdu vocabulary and a key to the exercises. Examples are in transliteration and/or the script of the language being discussed (i.e. Devanagari, Persian and Arabic). Words not of Indian origin have their sources indicated.

DICTIONARIES


KASHMIRI

TEACHING MATERIALS

Bailey, T. Graham. The Pronunciation of Kashmiri:

Presents approximately 3,000 forms in phonetic script. Part I description of sounds with numerous examples. Part II, pronunciation of grammatical forms. Part III, texts with interlinear translations. Part IV, Kashmiri-English vocabulary; includes parts of speech and references to text.


May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech and reading practice. Section 1: sociolinguistic profile. Section 2: sounds of Kashmiri with drills. Sections 3 & 4 (Lessons 1-31) contain conversations, the first section being short, repetitive and functional. Also included in lessons are grammar and culture notes, and drills. Section 5 is a skeleton grammar on points not covered in previous sections. Section 6 is review exercises. Section 7 (Lessons 32-45) contains a series of narrative texts, with translations, and Section 8 (Lessons 46-50), poems, with translations. Phonemic transcription used throughout. Dialect is "Hindi Kashmiri". Part II is Kashmiri-English, English-Kashmiri glossaries, plus a glossary of selected terms, and suggestions for further reading. [NDEA]

READERS


An introduction provides background information on stories and songs. Texts include interlinear and approximate translations. Extensive vocabulary. Appendices include index of words in Stein's text, showing the corresponding words in Govinda Kaula's text, and an index of words arranged in the order of final letters.

GRAMMARS


A pedagogical grammar. Part I contains a brief sketch of Kashmiri grammar in traditional terms. Part II, English-Kashmiri sentences which provide pronunciation and grammatical practice. Part III is an extensive English-Kashmiri vocabulary. Appendices include sample texts in two dialects, and notes on the Kashmiri writing system.


Intended to present and teach the Kashmiri sound system. Contains description of each sound, phonetic drills, phonemic inventory, and an introduction to the Kashmiri writing systems, Sharada and Perso-Arabic. Transcription used throughout in first two sections, and as an aid in the last.


A pedagogically-oriented analysis of Kashmiri, intended to serve as a basis for preparing teaching materials or as an introductory reference manual for students. Opening chapters include a survey of past research in Kashmiri; a tentative analysis of Kashmiri dialects and the relationship between Kashmiri and the Dardic languages; a description of Kashmiri writing systems; and brief comments on the literary tradition. Other chapters treat the phonology, word formation, word classes, the noun phrase, the verb phrase, the adverbial phrase, and the sentence types. Appendices include Kashmiri-English and English-Kashmiri glossaries and a selected bibliography. Transcription used throughout. [NDEA]


DICTIONARIES


Comprehensive Kashmiri-English dictionary. Entries are presented in transcription and in Devanagari script. Levels of usage, parts of speech, literary references, and grammatical information.


Appendix includes list of some common trees and plants with Kashmiri and botanical names.

KUMAUNI

GRAMMARS


Structural study, intended primarily for the specialist. Brief outlines of phonemics, morphophonemics, morphology, and syntax. Texts with translations. Phonemic transcription used throughout.

LAHnda

GRAMMARS


Synchoronic and diachronic study. This constitutes the second part of the author's Lahndi phonetics. Designed to supplement with diachronic information the description of modern Lahndi. Deals with the phonology of I-A element and the Persian and English elements. Phonemic transcription used throughout.
SOUTH ASIA


Contains also topically arranged lists of useful words, sample texts of two dialects. Dictionary is Punjabi-English. Parts of speech indicated. Roman transcription used throughout.

DICTIONARIES


Lahnda (Jatki)-English dictionary. Entries also in transcription. Parts of speech indicated, and occasionally levels of usage.


Multani-English dictionary. Parts of speech, levels of usage, and illustrative phrases. Also included are a brief grammatical sketch with examples, topical vocabularies, proverbs, sayings and verses current in the Multan and Muzaffargarh districts. Roman transcription used throughout.

GRAMMARS


For use with an instructor and designed to give reading and writing practice. The reading selections are accompanied by vocabulary lists, notes on grammar, and drills. Dialectal forms are indicated. The introduction contains a synopsis of the Marathi script. Marathi-English glossary. [NDEA]


Transformational in approach. Six chapters in three sections: constituent or phrase structure which contains rules, a section on optional and obligatory transformations, and a morphophonemic section. Chapter six contains lists of lexical items belonging to the various classes and sub-classes represented by the abstract symbols elsewhere in the text. Author's idiolect used as a base for analysis. Select bibliography.


Traditional reference grammar. Marathi script used throughout.


Traditional reference grammar. Marathi script used throughout.


A brief outline of the phonology and grammar in structural terms. Intended as a general introduction. The Marathi material is in transliteration.

Kelkar, Ashok Ramchandra. The Phonology and Morphology of

DICTIONARIES


Entries include parts of speech, etymological information, and levels of usage.


English-Marathi-English dictionary.


Entries include parts of speech, etymological information, and levels of usage.


Approximately 29,000 entries in the Marathi script. Parts of speech indicated.


Concise dictionary, intended for the Marathi speaker. Parts of speech, and occasionally levels of usage indicated. Illustrative phrases and sentences.

TEACHING MATERIALS


Designed to give speech, reading, and writing practice. Section I contains an outline of the phonology, repetition drills, some grammar and vocabulary notes. Section II contains paradigms, examples, and grammatical explanations. Translation and reading exercises. Some vocabulary lists. Section III presents the Devanagari script used in writing Nepali, conjunct characters, and material from sections I and II in the standard orthography. Nepali material in the first two sections is in transcription with intonation indicated. The dialect of this manual is that of Kathmandu.

Nepali


May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech and reading practice. In the 44 lessons, grammar is illustrated in dialogues and topically arranged sentences, and explained in notes. Vocabulary lists. Introduction to phonology and script with drills. Lessons 1-15 in transcription; Devanagari script used thereafter. Short texts. Topical vocabulary lists.


Intended primarily for use by army officers. May be used for self-instructional purposes. Traditional in approach. Concentrates on the spoken language of eastern and western Nepal.


May be used for self-instructional purposes. Designed to give speech and reading practice. Intended to supplement Introduction to Nepali by T.W. Clark. In the 27 lessons, dialogues without buildups and narratives serve as a base for structured conversation. Grammar is explained in structural terms. There are response, transformation, and substitution drills. Vocabulary list in each lesson. Culture notes.

Appendix are two supplementary reading selections. [NDEA]

GRAMMARS


This self-instructional grammar presents the standard spoken language. Contains 20 lessons, traditional in approach. There are sections on pronunciation, verbs, and constructions. Translation exercises. Gorkhali-English glossary.

DICTIONARIES


Approximately 13,500 entries. Parts of speech indicated. The Nepali material is in the Nepali script supplemented by a transliteration.


Nepali-English dictionary. Entries include grammatical and etymological information. Occasional illustrative phrases. Also included are comparative Indo-Aryan language indexes.

TEACHING MATERIALS

Mahapatra, Bijoy P. Lessons in Oriya. Hiloi, HI: University of Hawaii, Peace Corps Training Center, 1966. 84 pp. [Nimsol]

The 16 lessons include dialogues, vocabulary lists, and exercises. Few grammar notes. The Oriya material is in transcription, except in a preliminary lesson on the Oriya script. A specialized vocabulary list for poultry husbandry is included. [PC]


Designed to give speech practice. In the 25 lessons, grammar is explained in structural notes. Lessons contain topical conversations, variation, vocabulary, and buildup drills and exercises. Phonetic transcription used throughout. Phonetic reader precedes lessons.

GRAMMARS


A descriptive grammar, intended for the beginner. On the whole traditional in approach. In six parts: letters and phonetics, where the student is introduced to the Oriya alphabet; parts of speech and inflection; formation of words; syntax; the verb; the sentence; and indeclinables. Examples with translations follow items described. Oriya orthography used throughout; no transliteration provided except in Part I. Some cross-referencing.


DICTIONARIES


Intended for the Oriya speaker. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, some illustrative phrases and idiomatic expressions.


Intended for the Oriya speaker. Parts of speech and levels of usage indicated.


Intended for the Oriya speaker. Entries include parts of speech and levels of usage.


Oriya-English-Oriya dictionary.


Intended for the Oriya speaker. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, some illustrative phrases and idiomatic expressions.

Oriya-English-Oriya dictionary.


Intended for the Oriya speaker. Entries include parts of speech, levels of usage, some illustrative phrases and idiomatic expressions.

Oriya-English-Oriya dictionary.

SOUTH ASIA

![Image](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

Designed to give speech practice. In the 25 lessons, grammar is explained in structural notes. Lessons contain topical conversations, variation, vocabulary, and buildup drills and exercises. Phonetic transcription used throughout. Phonetic reader precedes lessons.