

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language is not a monolithic object. It is a human phenomenon, which is used for communicating ideas, thoughts, feeling emotions, desires and so on. It is voluntary vocal system of human communication. It is the most valuable single possession of the human race which makes a human the supreme creature of the world it has sounds words, sentences and meaning all the different levels are studied. Sapir (1921) has defined language as "a purely human and non instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols" (as cited in allen and coder 1973, P29). According to Bloch and Trager (1942,5) " a language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group co-operates".

Likewise, according to Wardhaugh (1986, 1) " a language is what the member of a particular society speak". Furthermore, Yadava (2001,P.3) says that language is "a means which we can perform several things communication, thinking, group solidarity, inter-linguistic conflict, nation building, control, creation, and so on."

Language is the most unique gift that sets than apart from the greatest accomplishment of human civilization. It is medium through which the religion history, literature, philosophy, politic psychology, our thoughts, experiences and many other disciplines can be transmitted to the upcoming generates. It is the most powerful medium of receiving and producing the messages appropriately.

Encouraging, urging, describing, thinking praying, thanking, reading, writing etc and

carried out through language. Thus it is a systematic, purely human and no-instinctive means of communication. It is so essential form of communication among human that is difficult to think the existence and mobilization of society without it in the present day world that is why we can say that language is life itself to a great extent.

1.1.1 An Introduction to the English Language

English Language has an increasingly influential position in the world. It is one of the most widely used Languages in the world. English belongs to indo European family of language. It is a global language which is the most widely thought as a foreign language in over 100 countries at present. English is also called Standard English, international English and world English's, since it is spoken by most of the people all over the world than any other language.

English has achieved a worldwide status and is considered as the most prestigious and standard language in the world. It is one of the language of the UNO and is an international lingua franca. It has the largest vocabulary and the richest body of literature. Most of the books and articles in the world are written and printed in the English language. It is an invaluable means to get access to new scientific medical and technological information. The international domains of politics, business, safety, communication, entertainment, media and education are dominated much by English. Most of the deeds in any discipline of the world are found in English. That's why English has been teaching and learning as a foreign language in many countries including Nepal. It has become an inevitable source of knowledge for non-native speakers. It is the principle language for international communication and gateway to the world body of knowledge.

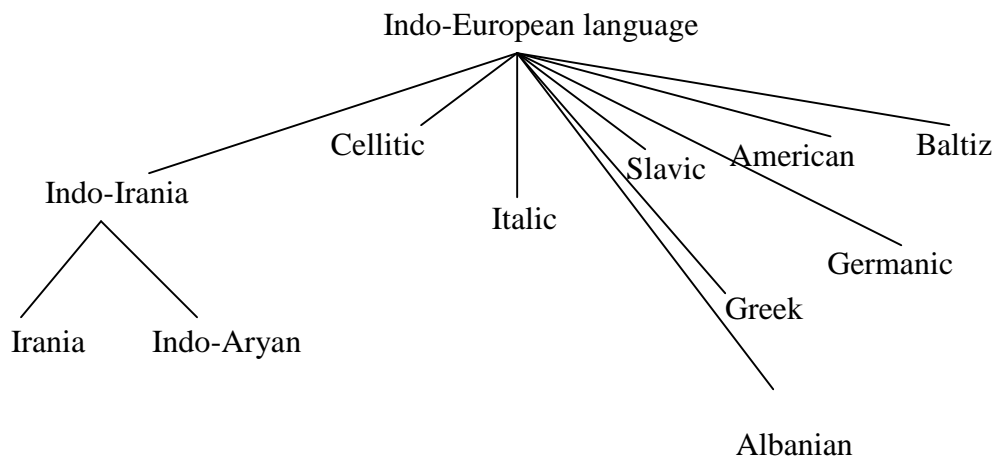
The spread of the English in Nepal is closely connected with the rise of prime minister Jung Bahadur Rana. After visiting England, he established Durbar high school in 1853 AD. So as to give English education to the children of Rana's families only. It was the first English teaching school in Nepal. Later on a number of schools and colleges were established throughout the kingdom after the establishment of democracy in 1951 AD which served a lot to develop English in Nepal.

1.1.2 Linguistic Scenario of Nepal

Nepal is the multi cultural and linguistic states. There exists about 125 language and dialects of four different genetic stocks. Indo-Aryan, Tibeto-Burman, Austro-Asiatic and Dravidian several of these language and dialects are left with the marginal number of speakers and threatened with extinction (Grimes, 1992 P. 292). Most of these language are found to native only in the spoken form. According to the population census report (2001) has identified 92 language spoken in Nepal besides, a number of languages have been reported as 'Unknown' language (census, 2001 as cited in CBS 2003). (Language Death' Crystal 2000) looks at present and future threats to languages and what we can be done to counter them ? Elsewhere crystal views the process of indigenous cultural survival .Why should we care about- language death ? Crystal presents five arguments from general value of diversity from the value of language as expression of identity, as repositories of history, some human knowledge as interesting subject in their own right. He says that language loss. Language endangerment is not good for human beings.

a. The Indo-Aryan

Diagram No. 1

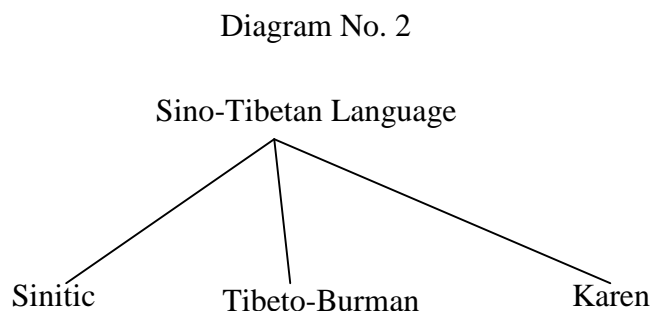


(Source: Yadava, 2003, P. 145)

It includes the following languages:

Nepali	Rajbanshi	Kumal
Maithili	Danuwar	English
Bhojpuri	Bengali	Bhote
Tharu	Marwari	Magahi
Awadni	Bajjka	Churanti
Urdu	Majhi	Hindi
Drai		

b) Tibeto Burman

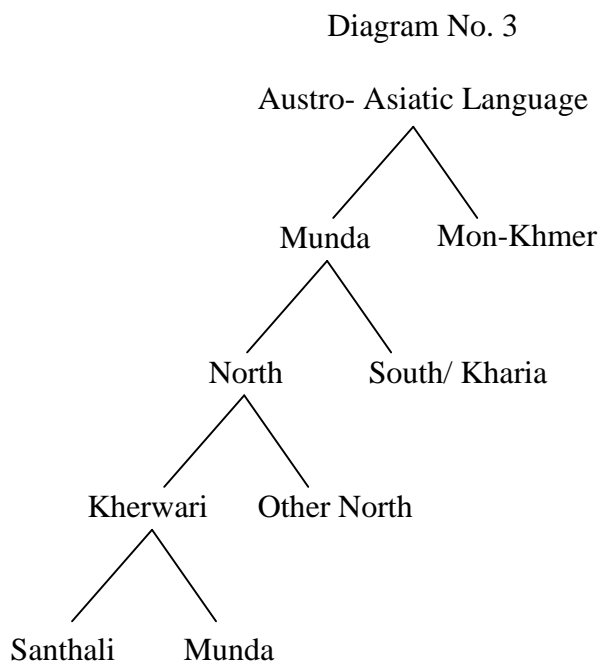


(Source: Yadava, 2003, P. 146)

The major languages in this family include Tamang, Newari, Rai Group, Magar, Limbu, Gurung, Byansi, Chepang, Dhimal, Thami, Thakali, Jirel, Sunuwar, Lepcha, Meche, Pahari, Hayu and Sherpa.

c) The Austro-Asiatic/Munda family

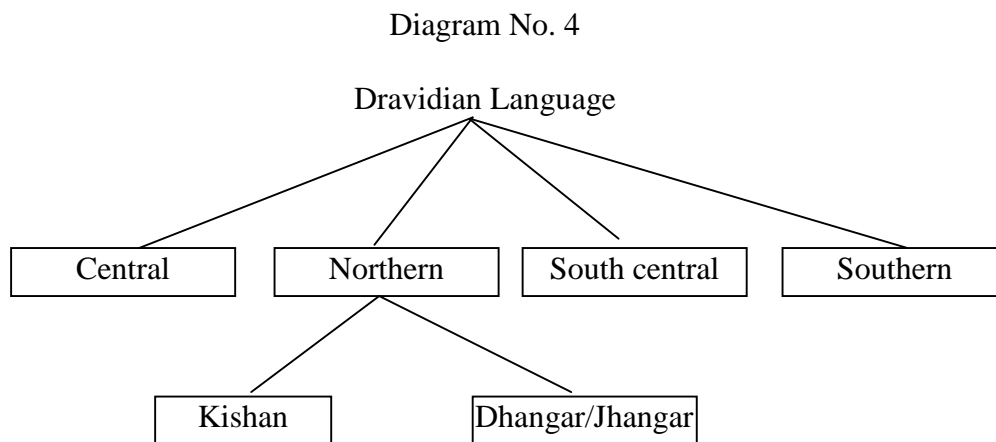
The following languages are spoken by the group of tribal people from the eastern terai, some major languages of this family are mon-khmer, Kharia, Munda, Santhali.



(Source: Yadava, 2003, P. 147)

The main language in this family includes satar and santhal languages (Rai, 2005)

d) The Dravidian Family



(Source: Yadava, 2003, P. 147)

Dravidian language includes two languages spoken in Nepal i.e. Jhagad and Kishan.

Jhagad is spoken on the province of Koshi river in the eastern region of Nepal and

Kishan is spoken in Jhapa district.

1.1.3 The Jhagad People

The term 'Jhagad' refers to both the tribe and the language they speak. Jhagad people have their own language, distinct, culture, social structure and written and unwritten history. Therefore, they are indigenous people of Nepal. They have been sustaining their daily life based on their indigenous knowledge and culture. They have their own language, identity, tradition religion, attires, ornaments, festivals, folk songs and dances, social norms and values, profession etc. But at present most of such knowledge and culture are gradually vanishing because of negligence of its protection and promotion by the state and Jhagad community themselves. There are 37,424 Jhagad people living in Nepal, according to census report(CBS2011). Among them 5 and 388 Jhagad people are living respectively in the Himalayan and in the Hilly

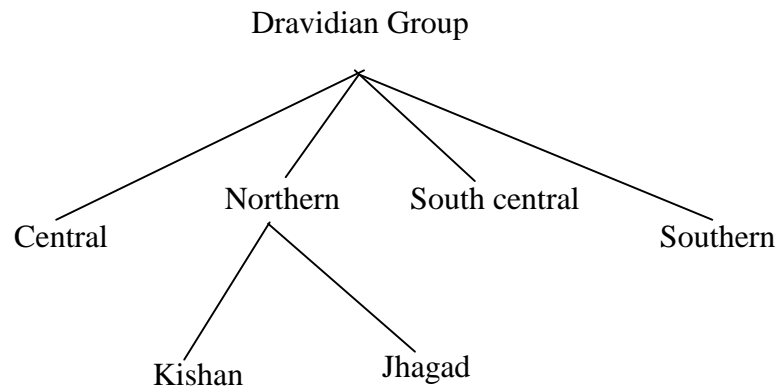
region. There are 37031 Jhagad people living in Terai belt. Like wise, 33,333 Jhagad people are living in Purwanchal Development Region. Mostly, the Jhagad people are found in the southern belt of Nepal called the Terai from the east to west and the adjacent valley and plains between the chure hilly ranges called inner Terai Viz. Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, Siraha, Bara, Parsa, Mahakali. The different names are given for Jhagad by different scholars in different places where it is spoken Viz. Kurux, Kuduk, Uranw, Urald, Jhagad, Dhagar etc. Kurukh/ Kurxh (1909) consistently referred to this language as "Kurukh" later it has been called "Kurux" (Ekka, 1972) and emeiegn (1975).

It is believed that Jhagads ancestors had come from Chhota Nagpur of India, (Bhandari B.N. and S., Shodh/Khoj). Though, we cannot find the exact data of the migration of the Jhagad people to Nepal.

1.1.4 The Jhagad Language

Jhagad/ Dhagar language is one of the language of Nepal which belongs to the Dravidian language family another being the kisan language. Jhagar language is spoken in the region east of the Koshi river but Dagar in the region west of the Koshi river.

It can be briefly shown in the following diagram:



Yadava, 2003, P. 147

Jhagad is the ethnonym for the spoken language by Jhagad folk group. Jhagad is spoken as a second language by Jhagad people. At the same time, the people who are residing among the Jhagad community speak Jhagad language as well. The language is used in social and cultural domains of their daily life, such as among the community members, at work places, within the family at rites and rituals etc. One of the primary school named Rastriya Primary School at Simariya VDC. Jhagad language has been teaching at primary level as formal mother tongue education system on the basis of the textbooks development by curriculum development centre Sunsari since 2066. It has no own script and follows other script i.e. Devanagari.

Among the Jhagad people a very few are monolingual, some are bilingual and some are multilingual speakers. Jhagad folk group is rich in term of its folk literature. There are folk songs, ballades, folk epick, folk tales, proverbs and riddles as the part of life of the Jhagad community.

1.1.5 Regional Dialects

The most common names of Jhagad language includes Jhagad/ Dhangar and Kurur/Kurux consistently referred to this language as "Kurukh" later it has been called "Kurux" as the dialects of Jhagad. It also has regional and social dialects (EKK, 1972).

Jhagad language is spoken mostly in Sunsari and Morang districts. It is also spoken partially in Saptari, Siraha, Bara, Parsa districts. The same language slightly different at east and west of Koshi River. East of Koshi, it is known as Jhagad and west of Koshi river same language is called Dangar. Due to the influence of Tharu and Nepali languages many words of Jhagad like, sahyog, kriket, drisya, murkha, bidi, chiya, gai etc. are borrowed from Tharu and Nepali languages.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

According to the population census report (2011), 123 languages are spoken in Nepal as the first language. Jhagad language is one of them. Mother tongue is the best language to learn anything. Most of the philosophers, educationist and psychologists are accepted the fact that primary level students should be taught through the medium of their mother tongue. Unfortunately we are not providing Jhagad books to all the primary level students where there are a number of Jhagad students in school. As a result, teaching learning activities at the primary level has not been effective.

Hence, to keep Jhagad language alive, It is necessary to teach primary level students through Jhagad language. Therefore, the researcher felt the need of the study of Jhagad language and he chooses the problematic area of sentence types in Jhagad language and studied with comparing four types of sentences of English on the basis

of formal and functional properties namely Statement, Question, Command and Exclamation, (arts and arts, 1996).Further more, on the basis of structure three types of sentences viz. Simple ,Compound and Complex , the researcher also chooses as the problematic area of the study.

1.3 Rationale of the Study

This study is related to the sentence types of Jhagad language. Jhagad people have their own language, culture structure and history. They also have their own identity, tradition, religion and festivals. They use their own mother tongue for communication. But at present most of such knowledge, culture and their language are gradually going to loss because of negligence of its protection and promotion by the state and Jhagad community themselves. Language endangerment is not good for human beings. Therefore, researcher felt need of the study about the Jhagad language to keep it alive and he has afforded to do this research work. Moreover, the study will be fruitful to the other researcher and to those who are working in the field of teaching as language teacher, tourism as tourist guide and all the concerning field where English and Jhagad Language are used simultaneously as medium of instruction.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The study had the following objectives:

- i) To identify the sentence types in the Jhagad language on the basis of formal, functional and structural criteria of English languages.
- ii) To find out similarities and differences between sentence types in the Jhagad and English languages.

- iii) To suggest some pedagogical implications on the basis of the findings of the study.

1.5 Research Question

The following research questions were used to fulfill the objectives of the research:

- a. How many types of sentences are there in English and Jhagad languages?
- b. How do you compare the English sentences with the Jhagad language?
- c. What are the similarities and differences between English sentences with Jhagad language?
- d. How can this research suggest the pedagogical implication?

1.6 Significance of the Study

Jhagad people are the indigenous group of the Terai in Nepal. They have their own kind of identify, norms and rituals, religion culture and language. On the other hand Jhagad is the first language for the Jhagad people. The research work will help to the teachers who are teaching English to the Jhagad speakers. It will be useful to English language learner of Jhagad speaker to compare and contrast between English and Jhagad language. This will equally be fruitful to all those students, teachers, textbook writers, syllabus designers and others researchers who are interested in sociolinguistics aspect of English and Jhagad language. It will also be important for the teachers who are teaching English as a foreign language at school where Jhagad native speakers appear as students. More over, it will be useful to the policy makers, planners, curriculum designer (especially language curriculum), researchers and so on.

1.7 Delimitation of the Study

The study had the following limitations:

- (i) The study confined to the comparison between Jhagad and English sentence types.
- (ii) Only 40 Jhagad native speakers of two VDCs Chhitaha and Tanmuna of Sunsari district were included in the study.
- (iii) Only questionnaires and interview were used as tools of data collection.
- (iv) This study was limited to the Jhagad language speakers and respondents only.

CHAPTER-TWO

REVIEWS OF RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of the Related Literature

Many research works have been done on CA at the Department of English Education and other Department as well. But significant research has not been carried out comparing types of sentence in Jhagad and English languages. So, I undertook this research. The related literatures to the present study have been reviewed below:-

Caudhary (2008) has carried out a research on "A comparative study on sentence types in Tharu and English." He selected 60 native speakers of Tharu in Saptari. He used a set of questionnaire and interview schedule as research tools. He found that four types of sentences on the basis of formal properties. They are declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory. Similarly, on the basis of functional properties as well four types of sentences were found viz, Statement, Questions, Command and Exclamation. Like wise on the basis of structural he found three types of sentences namely, Simple, Complex and Compound.

Oli (2007) carried out research on "Question Transformation in "Tharu and English." He found that subject auxiliary inversion does not take place in Tharu as in English while changing the statement into question either in yes/no or wh. The word order of questions in Tharu remains as usual as assertive but question mark is placed at the end of the question sentence like in English.

Mahato (2001) has carried out research on "S-V Agreement in Tharu and English language" . He found that the second and third person pronouns do not change for

honorific expression in English where as they do in Tharu language spoken in Parsa district.

Similarly, Sah (2008) worked on "co-ordination in English and Maithili. A comparative linguistic. "He used 40 native speaker of the Maithili language through questionnaire and interview in Siraha district. He found that both the English and Maithili have more or less similar number of co-ordinators except for a few words in the Maithili language.

Chaudhary (2010) carried out a research on " Types of questions in Tharu and English". He used 60 native speakers of the Tharu language in saptari district. He used purposive judgmental non- random sampling procedure to select the information. He found that Saptariya dialect of Tharu has five types of questions viz. Yes/No question, open interrogative or Wh-question , alternatives questions, rhetorical question and tag questions. Tharu yes/no question begins with Ki and its patterns is Ki + S +O+V +-?. Similarly in Wh-question, the sentence pattern of Tharu is s+ K-word +V +--?. Like wise, the marker ki/ya is used in alternative question in Tharu. He also found that the question tag in Tharu is always negative whether the statement is positive or negative.

Chaudhary M. (2010) has carried out a research on entitled " Co-ordination in English and Tharu". The sample population of the study consisted of 60 native speaker of Tharu from two villages of Saptari. He found out that the Tharu language has more or less similar number of co-ordinators but at the same time it has adopted more alternative equivalents while comparing to co-ordinators used in English.

Timsina (2015) in his masters degree thesis entitled " Deixis system in English and Jhagad language. He found that Jhagad language has large number of first person

plural pronoun. He found many words referring to proximate and distance in the third person pronoun of Jhagad language but it is not found in English.

This study is different from the above reviewed studies because it is the first attempt to compare and contrast the sentence type between the Jhagad and English language.

2.2 English Sentence

Sentence is the combination of words which gives complete sense. It is the largest unit of grammar since there is no unit higher than this in the grammatical analysis.

Haphazard or unsystematic organization of words cannot be called a sentence.

Therefore, a combination of words must meet a certain criteria. That means a group of words must be organized in a particular system or structure. The usual structure of English sentence is sub+verb+obj. various grammarians and linguists have defined sentence differently. Crystal (2003:414) defines a sentence as "the largest structural unit in terms of which the grammar of language organized". Arts and Arts (1986:79) has defined it as "The largest unit of grammatical description since it doesnot function in the structure of a unit higher than itself. "According to Hornby (2005:1383), "Sentence is a set of words expressing a statement, a question or an order, usually containing a subject and a verb". "Likewise, according to Yadav (2003:210), "The sentence can structurally be defined as the higher unit of grammar."

Thus, sentence is the largest unit of grammatical structure having its own subject and predicate which is semantically complete.

2.3 Types of Sentence

Sentences are categorized differently on the basis of different criteria by different linguists and grammarians. Traditionally, sentences were categorized into five types as Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative, Optative and Exclamatory. Modern linguists classify sentences on the basis of different properties or criteria. Sentence can be divided into three types. Simple, Complex and Compound in term of their structural complexity. In the same way sentence can also have two different classification. The first is based on their grammatical form which refers to formal or syntactic properties. On the basis of formal properties sentences can be classified into Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative and Exclamatory types. Likewise, the second classification is based on their function in communication which refers functional properties. On the basis of functional properties sentences can be classified into statement, question, command and exclamation types (Arts and Arts, 1986, 9495)

The types of sentences discussed above are elaborated below:

2.3.1 Formal Classification of Sentence

There are four types of sentences on the basis of formal classification (Bhandari, B.M. (1998) which are as follows:

a. Declarative Sentence

In a declarative sentence, the subject usually comes before the verb(auxiliary or main verb). This sentence make a statement or assertion. Declarative sentence may be either affirmative or negative.

For example:

Palabi is a beautiful girl.

Noam Chomsky is a linguist.

She doesn't love me.

b. Interrogative Sentence

In an interrogative sentence, the auxiliary verb comes before the subject. Interrogative sentences contain a subject and open with an auxiliary verb or wh-word (Arts & Arts, 1986:94). This sentence asks questions. There are five types of interrogative sentences.

i) Yes/No question: The interrogative sentence which requires 'Yes' or 'No' for answer is called yes/no question. Yes/no question is usually formed by placing the operator before subject and the sentence goes in rising intonation e.g.

– Do you love music? (Ans: Yes, I do? No, I don't)

– Have you been to KTM?) Ans: Yes, I've been/ No, I haven't)

ii) Open Interrogative or Wh-Question: The question starting with wh-words like who, whom, what, where, when, how is called open interrogative or wh-question.

Wh-questions requires a piece of information for an answer. e.g.

– Which is your favorite subject?

– Who composed this poem?

iii) Tag Question: A tag question is a shortened yes/no question appended at the end of a declarative sentence. Tag question is usually used to seek confirmation e.g.

– Gopal is an Engineer, isn't he?

– You should not do it, should you?

iv) Alternative Question: The interrogative sentences in which the possible choices of answers are given in the questions itself are called alternative interrogative e.g.

- Have you eaten rice or noodles?
- Do you study science or commerce?

v) Rhetorical Questions: In certain situations interrogative sentences are not used to ask question at all. Instead, they strongly suggest, order or request. e.g.

- How many times do I have to tell you not to make noise?
- Why don't you try to understand my problem?

c. Imperative Sentence

In an imperative sentence the subject 'You' is missing and the verb is in base form.

This sentence gives order advice or makes request.

For example

- Please, help me.
- Close the window.
- Let's go to cinema.
- Don't make a noise.

d. Exclamatory Sentence

An exclamatory sentence begins with a Wh-words (especially; what and how), but unlike it, the subject proceeds the verb (main or auxiliary). It has exclamation mark (!) and often interjections are used this type of sentences are used to express surprise, sorrow, grief, happiness, sadness etc. e.g.

- What a beautiful girl!
- How lovely the place is!
- What a fool I was

2.3.2 Functional Classification of Sentence

On the basis of functional properties as well, sentence are of four types (arts and arts, 1996). In other words, four types of formal sentence are discussed above are associated with one particular function each in speech situations. Declarative sentences are specially used to make statements, interrogative sentences to ask question, imperative sentences to give commands and exclamatory sentences to make exclamations. Such correlation between formal and functional sentence types is referred to as form function interface which can be shown in the following table.

Table No. 1 : Form-Function Interface

Grammatical form	Function in communication	Examples
Declarative sentence	Statement	Ramu is a teacher
Interrogative sentence	Question	Where are you from?
Imperative sentence	Command	Come here
Exclamatory sentence	Exclamation	What a beautiful girl she is!

(Arts and Arts, 1986:95)

2.3.3 Structural Classification of Sentence

On the basis of structure, sentences are classified into three types namely, simple compound and complex which are as below:

a. Simple Sentence

A sentence generally consisting of one subject predicate unit is called simple sentence (Crystal, 2003:415). A simple sentence does not contain an embedded (or subordinate) sentence as realization of one of its functions (Arts and Arts, 1986:80). A

simple sentence is always an independent sentence that is capable of occurring on its own: For example

- He went to jungle.
- Rohan is a bachelor.
- Sima was afraid of staying alone.

b. Complex sentence

"Sentences in which one or more sentence function are realized by a clause (finite or non finite) are complex" (Arts and Arts, 1986:83). In other word, a sentence which consists of a main clause and one or more subordinate clause is called complex sentence e.g.:-

- When it is hot, we can not work.
- To speak frankly, I don't like her.
- His first duty is to look after you.
- As he was watching her, he suddenly realized how pretty she was.

c. Compound sentence

When two or more simple sentences are combined together with co-coordinating conjunction like:- and, but, so, either-or, nor or, then etc, that is called compound sentence, A compound sentence may contain two or more co-ordinate cleanses.

According to Arts and Arts (1986:86), ' a compound sentence is one in which two or more than tow sentences (called conjoins) have been coordinated and each of the conjoins independent since there is no question of embedding. "For example:-

- Paro is a beautiful girl but she is foolish.
- Geeta is a teacher, Sita is a tourist guide and Rita is studying science at T.U.
- My friend believe that I am in love but they are wrong.
- I did not have sufficient money, so I did not study science.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

The Jhagad people are found in the southern belt of Nepal called the Terai from the east to west and the adjacent valley and plains between the chure hilly ranges called inner Terai Viz. Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, Siraha, Bara, Parsa, Mahakali. According to the census report (2011), the total population of the Jhagad people are 37424. Almost forty percent of total population of the Jhagad people are living in Sunsari district. Jhagad people are living in different VDCs of Sunsari district like Bhokraha, Narsing, Saterjhora, Tanmuna, Chhitaha, Bhutaha, Laukahi, Kushaha, Jalapur, Chimdi, Aurabani, Ramgunj Belgachhiya etc. (Bhandari B.N. and S., Shodh/ Khoj, 2004) and they use Jhagad language as their mother tongue. The different names are given for Jhagad by different scholars in different places where it is spoken Viz. Kurux, Kuduk, Uranw, Urald, Jhagad, Dhagar etc. Kurukh/ Kurxh (1909) consistently referred to this language as "Kurukh" later it has been called "Kurux" (Ekka, 1972) and emeiegn (1975).

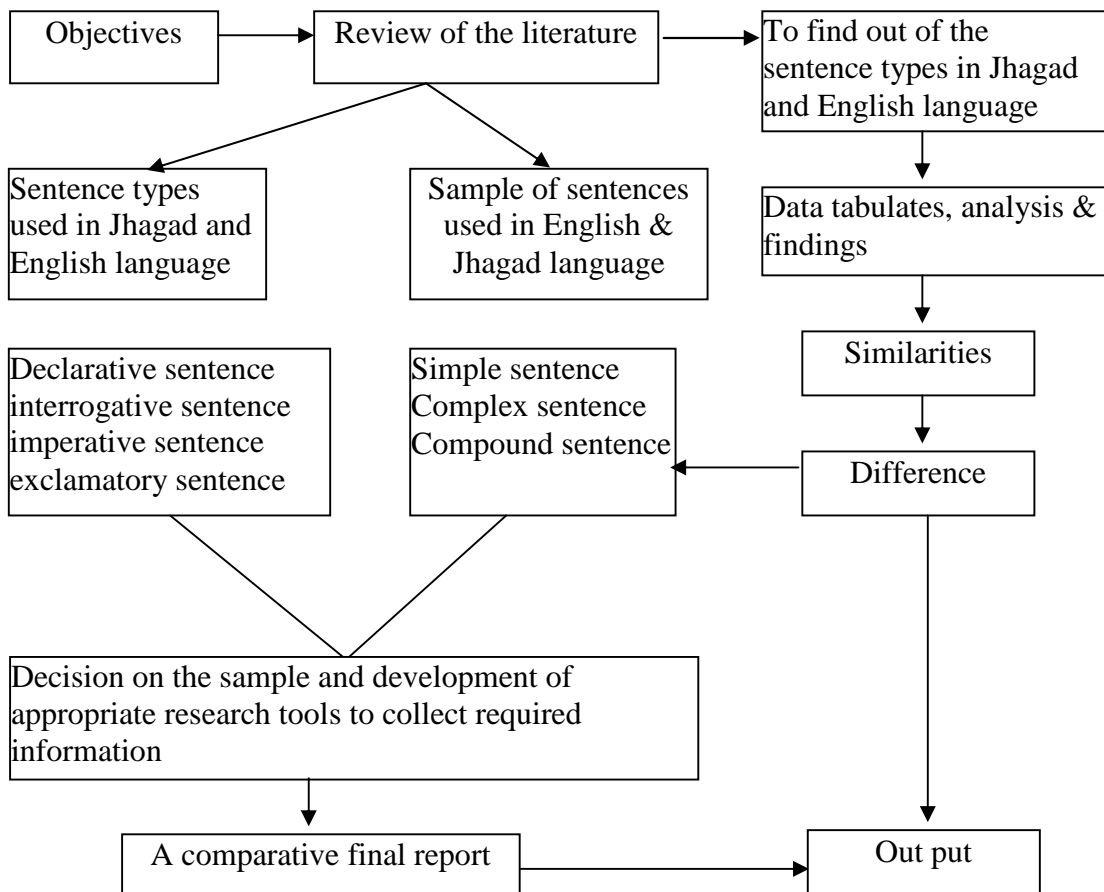
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Jhagad is spoken as a second language by Jhagad people. At the same time, the people who are residing among the Jhagad community speak Jhagad language as well. The language is used in social and cultural domains of their daily life, such as among the

community members, at work places, within the family at rites and rituals etc. 40 Jhagad native speaker of two VDCs viz. Chhitaha and Tanmuna of Sunsari district are selected for sampling procedure. Equal number of male and female out of 40 Jhagad people will be selected as respondents for completion of this work.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is the guide line which provides an outline plan to the researcher to conduct a research. The study of sentence types in English and Jhagad are the theme of this research. The research will be based on following conceptual frame work.



CHAPTER –THREE

METHODS AND PROCEDURE OF THE STUDY

This chapter deals with research methodology adopted to carry out the study on sentence types in Jhagad and English language.

3.1 Design of the Study

Design of the study is pre-planned, systematic, factual and accurate description of the study. It gives the guide line to meet the objectives of the study. It is descriptive qualitative method. The qualitative method is one which is based on the sentences and not about the numbers. So, the study is qualitative. The researcher collected data in the form of sentences using questionnaire and interview schedule. For this, the researcher visited two VDCs namely Tanmuna and Chhitaha of Sunsari district. The researcher studied the sample of selected population from the above mentioned VDCs. Then he analyzed and compared the collected sample questionnaire and interview schedule with target language English to accomplish the final purposive of the study.

3.2 Source of Data

Both primary and secondary sources of data were used to meet the objectives of the study.

3.2.1 Primary Sources

The primary sources of data were 40 Jhagad native speakers of Sunsari district.

3.2.2 Secondary Sources

The secondary sources of this study were some related

books, journals, articles research works, report, dictionaries and websites and other materials related to the topics e.g. arts and arts (1936) , Arts (1977), Bhandari, B.M. (1998), Choudhary (2008), Oli (2007), Choudhary (2010), Shah (2008), Mahato (2001), Timsina (2015)

3.3 Population of Study

This study was based on the 40 Jhagad native speakers of two VDCs of Sunsari district namely, Chhitaha and Tanmuna.

3.4 Sampling Procedure

The purposive sampling procedure was selected to get Jhagad native speakers from two VDCs of Sunsari district, namely Chhitaha and Tanmuna. The total population was divided into two groups i.e. educated and uneducated. Educated are those who have academic qualification above SLC level. Similarly, those informants who are unable to read or write and have no academic qualification but able to speak were considered as uneducated population out of 40 people. 20 were educated and equal number of uneducated people were selected. Among 20, there were 10 male and same numbers female, respondents. The researcher used purposive/ judgmental non-random sampling procedure. The following table shows the respondents of the study.

Table No. 2: Sample population of Sunsari district

VDC	Chhitaha				Tanmuna			
Types of informants	Edu		UnEdu		Edu		UnEdu	
sex	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
No of informants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total	10		10		10		10	
Grand total	20				20			

3.5 Tools for Data Collection

The main tools for the data collection were the questionnaires and interview schedule.

The questionnaire was given to the educated respondents and the interview schedule was used to elicit data from un-educated people. See Appendix-I

3.6 Process of Data Collection

After preparing the questionnaire and interview schedule, the researcher visited the sample population (native speaker of Jhagad) of Sunsari district. He individually met the informants and established rapport with them. He explained them the purpose of conducting this research. He conducted interview with uneducated population according to the prepared interview schedule and whole their responses in the sheets of interview questionnaire. Those who were educated were given the sheets of structured questionnaire to translate English sentences into their native or mother tongue equivalent. He also clarified the English sentences of the structured questionnaire where needed.

CHAPTER-FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The data obtained from the informants have been analyzed and interpreted / descriptively and comparatively with the help of simple statically tools like tables and illustrations. Therefore, this chapter contains mainly two parts. Analysis of Jhagad sentences and comparison between English and Jhagad sentences types. Finally, on the basis of comparison, the point of similarities and differences were drawn from the types of Jhagad and English sentences with illustration.

The present chapter is divided into the following sections and subsections.

4.1 Analysis of Jhagad Language (sentences)

The data have been analyzed and interpreted on the basis of the following sentence types.

- Formal classification of sentence
- Functional classification of sentence
- Structural classification of sentence

4.1.1 Formal Classification of sentence in Jhagad Language

On the basis of Formal properties it is found that there are four types of sentences in Jhagad viz. Declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory which are presented as below:-

a. Declarative sentence

In Jhagad, declarative sentence starts with subject and object comes before verb. So, normal form of declaratives sentence S+O+V. Declarative sentence are of two types

i.e. affirmative and negative. There is 'ma' negative marker in Jhagad language which makes affirmative sentence negative.

Table No. 3 : Declarative sentence

Jhagad			English
<u>h ris</u> S hari	<u>mandi</u> O rice	<u>ond s</u> V eats	Hari eats rice.
<u>s</u> S he	<u>gai</u> O cow	<u>biniy s</u> V milked	He milked the cow.
<u>b dar</u> S He/She-pl	<u>criket</u> O cricket	<u>becha l g nar</u> V play-prog-be-prs-3 ^{pl}	They are playing cricket.
<u>en</u> S I	<u>m ndi</u> O rice	<u>m onon</u> V not eat-be-prs-3 ^{pl}	I don't eat rice.
<u>d</u> S She	<u>m</u> neg not	<u>lkho</u> V laugh-pst-3 ^{sg}	She didnot laugh.
<u>em</u> S We	<u>khiri</u> O story	<u>m menjk m</u> V not listen-pst-I ^{pl}	We didnot listen the story.

The table no.3 shows that in English, Declarative sentence starts with subject, verb occurs between subject and object in English but in Jhagad language object occurs between subject and verb.

The pattern of declarative sentence in English is S+V+O whereas of Jhagad is S+O+V.

b. Interrogative sentence

Like in English, Jhagad Language has five types of questions. They are yes/no question/open interrogative, tag question, alternative question and rhetorical question.

Each types of question are descried below:

I. Yes/No question

In Jhagad Yes/No question usually starts with "Andra" marker which occurs in the beginning of the sentence followed by subject, object, verb and question mark at the end. So, the sentence pattern of Yes/No question is ndra+S+O+V

Table No. 4 : Yes/No question

Jhagad	English
- <u>endra</u> nin d ndi man pad dai? MK Ø You music love do?	Do you love music?
- <u>endra</u> nin data gutiyage madat nane? MK Ø You me data collection help can?	Can you help me in data collection?
- <u>endra</u> nin I chhutinu adpa m kadai? Mk Ø This vacation you home not going are?	Aren't you going to home in this vacation?

The examples presented above clearly show that in English language interrogative sentence starts with auxiliary verb and its pattern AV+S+V+O? Whereas in Jhagad Yes/No question usually starts 'endra' marker and its pattern is endra+S+O+V?

II. Open Interrogative (Wh question)

In the Jhagad language, the following question markers equivalent to English Wh- words are used to form open interrogative sentences which is shown in table No. 5.

Table No. 5 question word of Jhagad as English 'Wh-word'

English	Jhagad
What	Ander /Andra
Who	Ne/
Whom	Nee/Nekhay
Where	Aksan/Esan
Why	Endarge
Whose	Ne/Enderge/Nekhay
When	Akula/Esaan/Ekala
Which	Endra/Ender/Ekda
How	Aksan/Akasan/Ekanne

English Uranw Dictionary (1956), C. blees, S.J.

The question markers listed above generally occur after subject, object and before verb, its sentence pattern is S+Question marker+v+?

Table No. 6 : Open Interrogative (Wh question)

Jhagad	English
- ninha name <u>aindra</u> hike? MK your name what is?	What is your name ?
- nin ekam baki hun eng n <u>andarge</u> luliya day MK You always me why tease prs-2 ^{pl} ?	Why do you always tease me?

<p>- R mesh s esan keras?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MK</p> <p>ramesh where go-pst-3^{sg} ?</p>	<p>Where did Ramesh go?</p>
<p>- <u>Ekad</u> nigaha man padab na bise hike?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MK</p> <p>your favourite subject which is?</p>	<p>Which is your favourite subject?</p>
<p>- nin ningha bidh na <u>ik la</u> kh kkhe?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MK</p> <p>You your thesis guide when meet-Fut-2^{pl} ?</p>	<p>When will you meet your thesis guide?</p>

The examples presented on table no. 6 show that in English the question starts with Wh-words like who, whom, what, where, when, how whereas in Jhagad language the question words in most of cases is placed just after the subject. No subject auxiliary inversion take place in forming equivalents of English wh-question in Jhagad language.

III. Tag question

Jhagad language also has question tag like English. Generally, mrlanti and leanti marker is used in positive and negative statement+Tag respectively as particle of tag followed by sign of interrogation, Or 'Mala' marker is used for both positive and negative statement+Tag. Like wise, 'Le' or 'Lega' Particle is used as tag in command+Tag in Jhagad.

Table No. 7 : Tag question

Jhagad	English
- I drisy bes rai, <u>mala nti</u> ? Mk This scene beautiful is, is not?	This scene is beautiful, isn't it?
- nin ngrezi p dhata ba dai, <u>mala t</u> ? Mk You english teach, not?	You teach English, don't you?
- bhukana lla ma khachchi, <u>mal nti</u> ? MK Barking dogs seldom bite, not?	Barking dogs seldom bite, do they?

The above table no. 7 show that the process of making question tag in Jhagad differs from that of English. Jhagad has only negative tag for statement+tag but English has both negative as well as positive tag. 'mala-anti' or mala t ' marker is used in the statement+tag in Jhagad.

IV. Alternative question

Like English, Jhagad Language also has alternative question. In this question the marker 'Ka' is used to present the alternation. The alternation is generally placed between two alternative words. But in some cases alternative question is also in the form of open interrogative (Wh-question)

Table No. 8 : Alternative question

Jhagad	English
- s dpa keras <u>k</u> mala? MK he home at is or not?	Is he at home or not?
- nin m ndi ond kay <u>K</u> sma mokay? MK you rice eat or bread eat-perf. be-prs-2 ^{sg} ?	Have you eaten rice or bread?
- em b sti kalot <u>K</u> trenti? MK We bus go-fut-1 ^{pl} or train?	Shall we go by bus or train?
- Ram s esan kerari? biratn g rnu <u>K</u> dh ranu? MK ram where go-pro-prs-3 ^{sg} ? biratnagar or dharan	Where is Ram going? Biratnagar or Dharan?

The above mention table no. 8 shows that both Jhagad and English use the markers 'ka' and 'or' respectively in alternative question. That marker placed between two alternative words in both the languages.

V. Rhetorical question

Like English, the Jhagad Language also has, rhetorical question which is generally used to suggest, order or request strongly rather than asking question. The pattern of this question is just like open interrogative/wh-question.

Table No. 9 : Rhetorical question

Jhagad	English
- h ll (gul) m n na boonki en ningan kyaber b ap raro? noise not make-Inf i you howmany time tell-prs-I ^{sg} ?	How many times do I have to tell you not to make noise?
- nin anha s m syan end rge ma bujh rdai? You my problem try-why Neg-do-understand-p ^{rs} -2 ^{sg} ?	Why don't you try to understand my problem?
- ninha m hinabari g db di r it end rge doctor hedai ma Kadai ? Your menstruation irregular be-prs-3 ^{sg} if why doctor not see be-prs-2sg?	Why don't you see the doctor if your menstruation is irregular?

The table no. 9 shows that both the Jhagad and English language use rhetorical question to suggest, order or request strongly rather than asking question. The sentence pattern of this question is just like open interrogative wh-question in both the languages.

C. Imperative sentence

Imperative sentence starts with objects in the Jhagad language. Like English, subject is missing in Jhagad imperative sentence. The sentence pattern is O+V: Imperative sentence give order, command, advice, makes requests etc.

Table No. 10 : Imperative sentence

Jhagad	English
- pna des n mayanana. Your nation love	Love your nation
- pna ayo boherin ij tnana Your parents obey	Obey your parents.
- ek glass chiya ho . a glass tea have	Have a glass of tea
- eng n enghay n l khan munja ch . me my work finish let.	Let me finish my work.
- b te eng n s h yognane. kindly me help.	Kindly help me.
- risarka larhin ek la hu ma jisk . angry man never tease.	Never tease the angry man.
- bidi m ona. smoke not do	Don't smoke

The above given examples in table no. 10 show that English imperative sentence begins with verb but Jhagad imperative sentence begins with object. In Both Jhagad and English imperative sentence subject is missing.

D. Exclamatory sentence

Exclamatory sentence expresses surprise, grief, sorrow, happiness, sadness etc. in the Jhagad language like in English. Interjection words like kya, haba, babre, ehe, airato, iyaga, Dhat, era, wah, eh, oho, en etc. are used as marker of exclamation which are followed by exclamation mark "!" .

Table No. 11 : Exclamatory sentence

Jhagad	English
- <u>ehe!</u> kya nape kuke. Mk What beautiful girl	What a beautiful girl !
- <u>eh !</u> ema gem jit ch kam. Mk HipHip hurray! we match win-pst-I ^{pl}	Hip Hip Hurray! we won the match.
- <u>ehe!</u> kya bes p rtaguthi r i. Mk how lovely hill-pl be –prs-3pl	How lovely the hills are
- <u>babre !</u> si t mb s chero kech s. MK alash! his father yesterday die-pst-2 ^{sg}	Alash! His father died yesterday.
- <u>dh t!</u> ekanne phohora las. MK Pooh pooh! how dirty that man be-prs-3 ^{sg}	Pooh pooh! How dirty that man is.
- <u>eya!</u> engaha kul nunjai. MK ouch ! my stomach ache-prog-be-prs- 1sg.	Ouch my stomach is aching.
- <u>ekase l</u> jja m l ka mukka. MK how shameless be-prs-3 ^{sg} woman.	How shameless that woman is!

The examples given in the table no. 11 show that Jhagad and English both have distinct interjections (markers) to form exclamatory sentence. Generally in Jhagad

exclamation sentence ehe, eh, babre, dh t, eya, ekase etc. markers use to express, surprise, grief, sorrow, happiness etc.

4.1.2. Functional classification of sentence

On the basis of functional criteria as well there are four types sentence in Jhagad viz. Statement, question, command and exclamation. This classification of sentence is according to particular function they do in speech situation. In other words each type of formal sentence is used to serve certain function in discourse: as declarative for statement. Interrogative for question, imperative for command and exclamatory for exclamation. This correlation between formal and functional types sentence can be visualized as below:-

a. Statement

The declarative sentence serving the function of statement can be shown by the help of the following example:

Table No. 12 : Statement

Jhagad	English
- gita m ndi bit bi:. gita rice cook-prs-3 ^{sg} .	Gita cooks rice.
- sita m ndi m bit bi:. sita rice not cook-prs-3 ^{sg} .	Sita does not cook rice.
- s gai biniyas he cow milk-pst-3 ^{sg}	He milked the cow.
- abd r gai m mentab nar. He/she cow not graze-p st -3 ^{pl}	They did not graze the cow.

The examples visualized above clearly show that declarative sentence starts with subject and object comes before verb. They are either positive or negative. There is 'ma' negative marker use in Jhagad language which makes affirmative sentence negative. It states that something is or is not.

b) Question

How interrogative sentences are used to serve different types of questions can be shown as follows:

Table No. 13 : Question

Jhagad	English
- shyam es n keras? shyam where go-p st -3 ^{sg} ?	Where did Shyam go?
- d adpanu ri:? Ø she home at be-prs-3 ^{sg} ?	Is she at home?
- ninga mithai m np rari:, mala t ? You sweets like-p ^{rs} -2 ^{sg} , no?	You like sweets, don't you?
- ningage g nit ki ngreji m nprari? You math or english like-p ^{rs} -2 ^{sg} ?	Do you like math or English?
- Halla (gul) man na boonki en ningan kyaber b ap raro? noise not make-Inf i you now many tell-prs- I ^{sq} ?	How many times do I have to tell you not to make a noise?

The above given examples shows that both in English and Jhagad language have either positive or negative statements.

c. Command

Imperative sentence give command like, advice, order, request which can be shown as follows:

Table No. 14 : Command

Jhagad	English
- chhito m ndi bitab - i soon rice cook	Cook rice soon.
- b te eng n sahayog-n na. kindly me help	Kindly help me.
- mastersi der-n na teacher respect	Respect your teacher
- basi m ndi ma iklahun m onke. stale food never (not) eat.	Never eat stale food.

The above examples shows that both in English and Jhagad language imperative sentences use as to give command advice, order, request etc.

d. Exclamation

Exclamation sentence expressing, surprise, grief, sorrow, happiness etc. can be visualized as below how they make exclamation in Jhagad language.

Table No. 15 : Exclamation

Jhagad	English
- eh! ema gem jitach kam. Hurray ! we match win-p st -I ^{pl}	Hurray ! we won the match.
- ehe ! kya nape kuke What beautiful girl	What a beautiful girl
- babre! si t mb s ch ro keches. alash ! his father yesterday-die-pst-3 ^{sq}	Alash! His father died yesterday.

- dh t ! ekanne phohora las. pooh pooh! how dirty that man be-p ^{rs} -3s ^g	Pooh pooh ! How dirty that man is.
- aiyage ! ang-ha kul nunj - 1 gi. ouch ! my stomach ache-prog-be-p ^{rs} -1 ^{sg}	Ouch ! my stomach is aching.

The above table shows that both in English and Jhagad language exclamation sentence express, surprise, grief, sorrow, happiness etc.

4.1.3. Structural classification of sentence

On the basis of constructional (structured) properties Jhagad sentences can be classified into three types. Viz. Simple, complex and compound. These sentences are illustrated as below:

a. Simple sentence

A simple sentence consists of only one subject and predicate. It is an independent sentence and can occur on its own. Like English, a simple sentence of Jhagad does not contain an embedded clause for example.

Table No. 16 : Simple sentence

Jhagad	English
- kudkh Guthi t raihi adibasi hikn r. Jhagad-pl terai of aboriginal be-p ^{rs} -3 ^{pl} .	Jhagad are the aboriginal of Teral.
- s jung l (todo- n) keras. he jungle go-p st -3 ^{sg}	He went to jungle.
- Kudukha-ar k rom g dnar. Jhagad-Pl karamadharama celebrate-prs-3 ^{pl}	Jhagad celebrate karama dharma.

- ab dhar kriket becha l gnar. he/she-pl cricket play-prog, be-p ^{rs} -3 ^{pl}	They are playing cricket.
- en dilli m kerka-r -adan I delhi not visit-perf be-p ^{rs} -I ^{sg}	I have not visited Delhi.
- sama chakewa tharuwarhi onta kohan pabani hike. s ma-ch kewa tharu-pl-poss one important festival be-p ^{rs} -3 ^{sg}	Sama-chakewa is one of the important festivals of tharu.
- h ris m ndi ond s hari rice eat-p ^{rs} -3 ^{sg}	Hari eats rice.
- en ningan m ya-n nd n I you love-p ^{rs} -I ^{sg}	I love you.

The examples presented above in table no. 16 show that both Jhagad and English simple sentence contain independent clause which consists of only one subject and predicate. Sentence pattern of English is 'S+V+O' where as of Jhagad is 'S+O+V'.

b. Complex sentence

A complex sentence consists of a main clause and one or more sub-ordinate clause. Like English, Jhagad language also has equivalent sub-ordinate conjunctions which are used to connect the clauses to form complex sentence. Complex sentence has one independent cause which can stand on its own and other dependent clause which is embedded in the independent clause to convey meaning. The sub-ordinating conjunction of Jhagad are as follows with their English equivalent words.

Table No. 17 : sub-ordinating conjunction

Jhagad	English
g r	if
p h ne/ gu	before
khokha	after
d	that
j la/jat k/tat k	till/until
onge/end rge/end ra	because/since
nnu hun	although/though
j kh ni/t kh ni/ekabaki	when/while
indiroom/ nder-adum	whatever
es - anum/ kasum	wherever
ek -ambari	whenever
nek um	whoever

English Uranw Dictionary (1956), C. bleses, S.J.

Table No. 18 : Complex sentence

Jhagad	English
- <u>ekabaki</u> gumar m ni, nam-n l kh n na poldat MK when not be-p ^{rs} -3 ^{sg} we work not can.	When it is hot, we can't work.
- nin <u>endrum</u> n nday, bess n na MK you whatever do-prs-2 ^{sg} , well do	Whatever you do, do well.
- <u>g_r</u> pas-n na tukki hole k la p d a m la hole maljalan era. MK if pass-fut-2 ^{sg} go and read otherwise home at the cattle look after.	If you can pass, go and read otherwise look after the cattle at home.

- indrum ba-anti <u>p hile</u> duiber sochat wa. MK anything speak before twice think.	Think twice before speaking anything.
- d mihinet n nja <u>tyo</u> fell m nja MK she hard labour-pst-3 ^{sg} <u>although</u> fail-pst-3 ^{sg}	She failed although she laboured hard.
- run s k bitan mab rn <u>s mm</u> ijs . MK arun kabita for came until waited.	Arun waited for kabita until she came.
- din-bay <u>ad</u> b da-l gdan. MK them tell that I come-prog be-prs-I ^{sg}	Tell them that Iam coming.

The above table shows that complex sentence consists of a main clause and one or more sub-ordinate clauses joined with sub-ordinating conjunctions. In Jhagad language g r, p h ne, agu, kh kha, add, Jat k, tat k, onege, endarge, endix, annuhu, ekabaki esrnum, akasum, nekr-um, indirum, and r-adum etc. sub ordinating conjunction are used to form complex sentences.

c. Compound sentence

A compound sentence consists of two or more simple sentences combined with coordinating conjunctions. The sentence or clauses connected in the compound sentences are independent i.e. they can stand on their own. The coordinating conjunctions of the Jhagad language with their equivalent terminology in English are as below:

Table No. 19 : Co-coordinating conjunction

Jhagad	English
ur/kane	and
m h j/lekin/munda	but
nnehun/onge	so
y t/m khkh le/m h j/ka	or
m lla(ma)/ch he	nor
kit... yat/ ma-t /ch he	either-or
na-t /ch he	neither-nor

Table No. 20 : Compound sentence

Jhagad	English
- rina nape kuna r i <u>m h j</u> d murkh r i. MK reena beautiful is but she foolish is	Reena is beautiful but she is foolish.
- chenp chhuttra <u>kh ne</u> em em han kudd nan or n nj kam MK rain stopped and we our journey started	The rain stopped and we started our journey
- d <u>chahe</u> bhutlar i yat murkh r i. MK she either forgetful is or foolish is	She is either forgetful or foolish.
- sige kam n na b dar -o <u>m kh le</u> kidam khe onsa. MK he work must or starve-fut-3 ^{sg}	He must work or he will starve.

<p>- d ne-t b dhiya r i <u>na</u> bes m la.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MK</p> <p>she neither beautiful is nor ugly not neg.</p>	<p>She is neither beautiful nor ugly.</p>
<p>- en birami r hd n <u>onge</u> k lej m kerkan.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MK</p> <p>I sick am so college neg neg go-pst-I^{sg}</p>	<p>I am sick so I didn't go to college.</p>

The above given examples in table shows that compound sentence consists of two or more independent simple sentence combined with co-ordinating conjunctions. The co-ordinating conjunction of Jhagad language aur/kane, mah j/lekin/munda, annuhun/onge, yat/m khkh le/mah j/ka, malla (ma) ch he, kit --- yat/ma – t / ch he, na – t / ch he etc. are used.

4.2 Comparison of Jhagad and English sentence types

During this study, the researcher didn't find any written Jhagad grammar. Only the data collected from 40 native speakers of Jhagad were the sole source regarding the Jhagad grammar. In this sub-unit, the researcher has compared the sentence types of the Jhagad language with those of English All the types of sentence on the basis of three different criteria viz. formal, functional and constructional are separately compared as below:

4.2.1 Comparison of formal sentences

Both Jhagad and English have four types of formal sentence and those four types of sentences in Jhagad viz. declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory are compared with those of English and similarities and differences are found as below:

Table No. 22 Interrogative sentence

Jhagad	English
- <u>endra</u> nin d ndi man pad dai? Ø you music love do?	Do you love music?
- <u>endra</u> nin data gutiyage madat nane? Ø you me data collection help can.	can you help me in data collection?
radha ritun p sin nani. Radha Rita love-prs-3 ^{sg}	Does Radha love Ritu?
en ningan m dat nana ongun i you help can?	Can I help you?

Both Jhagad and English yes/no questions start with district marker. Jhagad yes/no/ question begins with andra (marker) and its pattern is 'andra+S+O+V ..?' Where as English yes/no question begins with and auxiliary verb and its pattern is 'A.V.+S+M.V.+O .. ?' But in some cases Jhagad Yes/no question may be without marker andra in the pattern S+O+V ... ? with rising intonating.

ii. Open Interrogative/wh-question

Table No. 23 : Open Interrogative/wh-question

Jhagad	English
ninha name endra hike? you name what is?	What is your name?
r mesh s es n kera:s? Ramesh where go-pst-3 ^{sg}	Where did Ramesh go?
abder aka-ula dpa kalor? they when home fut-3 ^p	When will they go home?

Both the Jhagad and English Language have district open interrogative question. In Jhagad, question markers i.e. wh-word' usually occur between subject and verb

whereas in English they occur in the beginning of the sentence. The sentence patter of Jhagad language is S+Q.M.+V ... ?

Whereas of English is wh-word+A.V.+S.+M.V.+ ... ?

iii. Tag question

Table No. 24 : Tag question

Jhagad	English
nin ngreji p rtab -adai, m la-t ? you teach English, not?	You teach English, don't you?
kuke mala-bes, mala-t ? That girl neg beautiful, not	That girl is not beautiful, is she?
ek gilsa biy r ho , hait ? a glass beer have, will you	Have a glass of beer, will you?
apna des n mayanana, le? your nation love, will you	Love your nation, will you?

Both Jhagad and English have two types of question-tag viz. Statement+tag and command+Tag but they differ in the process. If the statement is positive, tag is negative, and if the statement is negative, tag is positive in English whereas the question tag in Jhagad is always negative whether statement is positive or negative. mala-anti or malato' marker followed by questions mark (?) is used as particle of statement tag in Jhagad but in English 'A.V.+pronoun subject+?' and 'A.V.+n't+pronoun subject+?' are particle of negative and positive tag respectively. Like wise, English uses. 'shall we' or 'will you' as particle of command+Tag whereas Jhagad use 'le' 'lega'or haita+?

iv. Alternative question

Table No. 25 : Alternative question

Jhagad	English
nin m ndi ond kay ka as ma mok kay? you rice eat or bread eat perf be-prs-2 ^{sg} ?	Have you eaten rice or bread?
chah oneka coffee? tea take fut-2 ^{sg} or coffee	will you take tea or coffee?
i : dudhhi: gayhi hekeka bhais-hi this milk cow is or buffalo of.	It this milk of cow or buffalo

Both the Jhagad and English language use distinct markers for alternative questions.

The markers 'ka' and 'or' are used in Jhagad and English respectively. This alternative marker is placed between two alternative words in both languages.

v. Rhetorical question

Table No. 26 : Rhetorical question

Jhagad	English
gul man na boonki en ningan kyaber b -ap raro noise not make-inf i you how many tell-prs-1 ^{sg} ?	How many times do I have to tell you not to make noise?
nin anha s m syan enderge m bujh rdai? You my problem try why neg-do- understand prs-2 ^{sg} ?	Why don't you try to understand my problem?

Both the Jhagad and English language use rhetorical questions to suggest, order or request strongly rather than asking questions. The sentence pattern of this question is just like open interrogative wh-questions in both languages.

c. Imperative sentence

Table No. 27 : Imperative sentence

Jhagad	English
apna desen mayanana your nation love	love your nation
ek glass chiya ho a glass tea have	Have a glass of tea
eng n enghay n lekhan munja ch me my work finish let	let me finish my work
bidi ma ona smoke not do	Don't smoke

In both Jhagad and English imperatives sentences, subject (You) is missing. Jhagad imperative sentence begins with object whereas English imperative sentence begins with verb. The sentence pattern of each of them are 'O+V' and 'V+O' respectively.

d. Exclamatory sentence

Table No. 28 : Exclamatory sentence

Jhagad	English
ehe! kya nape kuke. what beautiful girl!	What a beautiful girl?
eh! ema gem jit ch kam. Hurray! we match won.	Hurray! we won the match
babre! si t mb s ch ro kech s alash! his father yesterday died	Alash! his father died yesterday
dh t ! ekanne phohora las pooh pooh ! How dirty man is	Pooh pooh ! How dirty man is

Both Jhagad and English exclamatory sentences use their own distinct markers followed by exclamation mark (i) Exclamatory sentence usually begins with interjection words in both the language.

4.2.2 Comparison of Functional Sentences

On the basis of functional properties as well both the Jhagad and English language have four types of sentences viz. Statement question, command and exclamation which is based on particular function they do in speech situation. Each type of formal sentence of Jhagad as well of English is used to serve certain function in discourse, as declarative for statement, interrogative for question, imperative for command and exclamatory for exclamation during this research, the researchers did not find any distinct differences between functional types of sentences of the Jhagad and English languages in serving the communicative function.

4.2.3 Comparison of Structural Sentences

On the basis of constructional properties both the Jhagad and English language have three types of sentences viz. Simple, complex and compound. These sentences are compared as below:

a. Simple sentence

Table No. 29 : Simple sentence

Jhagad	English
H ris m ndi ond s. Hari rice eat-prs-3 ^{sg}	Hari eats rice
s ma ch kewa tharuwarhi onta kohan p b ni hike. sama chakewa tharu-pl-poss on important festival be-prs-3 ^{sg}	Sama-chakewa is one of the important festivals of Tharu

en dilli ma kerka r adan. I delhi not visit-perf be prs-I ^{sg}	I have not visited Delhi
--	--------------------------

The example given above show that both Jhagad and English simple sentences have only one independent clause which consist of only one subject and predicate. The sentence pattern of Jhagad is 'S+O+V' Whereas of English is 'S+V+O'.

b. Complex sentence

Table No. 30 : Complex sentence

Jhagad	English
ekabaki gumar m ni, namn l kh n na poldat. When hot be-prs-3 ^{sg} We work neg. can.	When it is hot, we can't work.
nin endrum n nday, bess n na. you whatever do-prs-2 ^{sg} well do.	Whatever you do, do well.
d mihinet n nja tyo fell m nja She hard labour-pst-3 ^{sg} although fail-pst-3 ^{sg}	she failed although she labored hard

The examples stated above show that both the Jhagad and English complex sentences consist a main clause and one or more sub-ordinate clause or clauses embedded with sub-ordinating conjunction. In complex sentence both the languages use their own distinct sub-ordinating conjunction markers.

c. Compound sentence

Table No. 31 : Compound sentence

Jhagad	English
rina nape kuna r i lekin d murkh r i. reena beautiful is but she foolish is.	Reena is beautiful but she is foolish

chenp ambiya k ne em em ha yatrasuru nanjakam. rain stopped and we our journey started.	The rain stopped and we started our journey.
en birami r hdon onge k lej m kerk n. I sick am so college neg go-pst-I ^{sg}	I am sick so I didn't go to college

From the comparison made above, it can be stated that both the Jhagad and English language use their own distinct coordinating conjunction markers to combine two or more simple clauses or sentences into compound one. Both the languages combine two or more independent clauses or sentences. The Jhagad language which have more than one similar terms which the English language lacks. For example Jhagad has three terms for English equivalent 'but', mah j/lekin/munda.

CHAPTER - FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

This is the final chapter of the study which deals with the findings of the research along with some recommendations and pedagogical implications.

5.1. Summary

The researcher collected data from Jhagad native speakers. The research was conducted to find out sentences types of the Jhagad language and compared with the world wide used language 'English'. The research has been limited on formal classification of sentences, functional classification of sentence and structural classification of sentence between English and Jhagad languages. To fulfill the objectives of the research, a practical study was carried out on the basis of analysis and interpretation of the data. The researcher found out the following results. They are derived below:

5.2. Conclusions

From the analysis and interpretation the sentence types of Jhagad were found as given below:

- A. Four types of sentences were found on the basis of formal properties. They are declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory.
 - a. The sentence pattern of declarative sentence was found to be S+O+V. There are two types of declarative sentence pattern affirmative and negative. Their sentence pattern are 'S+O+V' and 'S+O+MA+V' respectively.

- b. Five types of interrogative sentences were found in Jhagad viz. Yes/no question, open interrogative, tag questions, alternative questions and rhetorical question.
- i. The general sentence pattern of yes/no question was found to be "Andra+S+O+V ? But 'S+O+V ?" pattern with rising intonation is also used to form yes/no question.
 - ii. The sentence pattern of open interrogative was found to be "S+ question marker+V+?"
 - iii. Two types of question tag were found in Jhagad and whether the statement is negative question tag in Jhagad was found to be negative and particle of statement+tag is 'malaanti' leanti or 'mala to' marker in all the cases. Likewise, in command+tag the marker:le/lega' is used as the particle of tag. The markers is preceded by comma (,) and followed by question mark (?).
 - iv. 'Ka' was found to be used as 'alternation marker in alternative question. This marker is placed between the two alternative words of the question.
 - v. The sentence pattern of rhetorical question was found to be similar to open interrogative but it was found to be used to give advice, order etc. rather than asking question.
- c. As the study shows, The Jhagad imperative sentence starts with object followed by verbs, its subject (you) is missing and the sentence pattern is 'O+V'.
- d. Jhagad exclamatory sentences were found with markers like, en, ehe, babre, dh t, eiyage etc. Which are followed by exclamation (!) mark.
- B) on the basis of functional properties as well four types of sentences were found viz. statement, question, command and exclamation. This classification was based on

the communicative function each types of formal sentences did in speech situation.

- C) Like wise, on the basis of constructional (Structural) criteria three types of sentences viz. Simple, complex and compound were found.
- a) The simple sentence consists of one subject and one predicate and can occur on its own. Its sentence pattern was 'S+O+V'.
 - b) Complex sentence consists of a main clause and one or more sub-ordinate clauses joined with sub-ordinating conjunctions. The sub-ordinating conjunction marker of Jhagad were found to be g r, p h ne, agu, kh kha, add, Jat k, tat k, onge, end rge, end ra, annuhu, ekabaki es nnum, akasum, nek -um, indirum, and r-adum. etc.
 - c) Compound sentence consists of two or more independent simple sentence combined with co-ordinating conjunctions. The co-ordinating conjunction of Jhagad were found to be- ur/kane, mah j/lekin/munda, annuhun/onge, yat/makhhole/mah j/ka, malla (ma) hahe, kit --- yat/ma – ta/ chahe, na – t / chahe.

The researcher doesn't claim that the present study is sufficient to find out all the sentence types of the Jhagad language. On the basis of different criteria viz. formal, functional and constructional. So, there may appear other types of sentence as well with the arrival of different Jhagad scholars in the near future. The present study is mainly based on the data collected form 40 Jhagad native speakers of two VDCS viz. chhitaha and Tanmuna of sunsari district. However, the researcher has tried his best to generalize the type of sentences in Jhagad explicitly based on the collected data.

5.3 Pedagogical Implications

The researcher studied about sentence types on the basis of formal, functional and constructional criteria and found some similarities and difference between English and Jhagad languages. Some of them may be helpful for pedagogical purposes they are mentioned below:-

5.3.1 Policy level

The researcher has visited two VDCs viz. Chhitaha and Tammuna of Sunsari district and asked questions how they are using Jhagad language on their society studying the Jhagad and English languages the researcher found some similarities and differences. The researcher doesn't claim that the present study is sufficient to find out all the sentence types of the Jhagad language. It's only on the basis of different criteria viz. formal, functional and constructional so, there may appear other types of sentences as well with the arrival of different Jhagad scholars in the near future. The research work may help to the teacher who are teaching English to the Jhagar speakers. It may be useful to English language learner of Jhagad speaker to compare and contrast between English and Jhagad languages. It may also be helpful to other researcher to compare and contrast between English and Jhagad language. This research work may be helpful to syllabus designer or curriculum designer to designing the curriculum they can designing the books by giving some useful tips in Jhagad language who are trying to learn English as third language. The research work may be helpful to the researcher who will tip to prepare research work about Jhagad language from different aspects pedagogical, cultural or linguistics etc.

5.3.2 Practice level

The research work may be helpful to the Jhagad speakers as well as teacher to practice English in Jhagad speakers society. It also may be helpful to practise new research work. Jhagad speaker may feel easy to learn English after studying the similarities and differences between Jhagad and English languages. The researcher hopes that the research work may help to the teachers, students, curriculum designers other research worker and the stake holders who are involved in language teaching and learning of research work between English and Jhagad languages.

- a. The teacher must understand about The sentence pattern of Jhagad which is differs from English- So, the sentence pattern should be made clear by giving sufficient examples while teaching English sentence types to the Jhagad native speaker.
- b. The negative marker (not) is placed just after auxiliary verb in English but in Jhagad negative marker (ma) is placed just before the verb. So, the language teacher should be aware of this fact.
- c. The teacher should understand about Jhagad has distinctive open question markers to make open interrogative but those markers are used differently than in English. So, the difference should be taken into account, while teaching English wh/or open interrogative.
- d. The process of making question tag in Jhagad differs from that of English. Jhagad has only negative tag for statement+tag but English has both negative as well as positive tag. Therefore, while teaching English question tag to the Jhagad native speakers focus should be given in the difference.
- e. English imperative sentence begins with verb but Jhagad imperative sentence begins with object. So, the language a teacher should be a ware of this fact while teaching English as a second language to Jhagad native speakers.

- f. Jhagad and English both have distinct interjections (markers) to form exclamatory sentence but the meaning of those exclamation markers should be made clear while teaching exclamatory sentence.
- g. Jhagad has distinct sub-ordinating and co-ordinating conjunctions markers like English. So, meaning of these conjunction markers should be made clear with equivalent marker of English while teaching English complex and compound sentences to the native Jhagad students.
- h. The teacher should help the learner to learn English by comparing with their previous back ground.
- i. If the teacher has knowledge of Jhagad language he/she may teach English to the Jhagad native speaker properly.
- j. The syllabus designer, text book writers or language planners should be more conscious while designing the syllabus and writing text books for the Jhagad native learners who are learning English as a second language.

5.3.3 Further Research

On the basis of the findings some recommendation have been suggested as follows:

- i. Declarative sentence starts with subject, verb occurs between subject and object in English whereas in Jhagad object occurs between subject and verb. These similarities and difference should be taken into consideration while teaching sentence types to Jhagad students.
- ii. Negative marker 'not' is placed after auxiliary verb in English negative sentences where as in Jhagad marker 'ma' is placed just before verbs.

- iii. Both Jhagad and English have distinct open interrogative question marker. In English these markers occur in the beginning whereas in Jhagad question markers usually occur between subject and verbs.
- iv. Jhagad and English use the markers 'ka' and 'or' respectively in alternative question. That marker placed between two alternative words in both the languages.
- v. Both Jhagad and English simple sentence contain independent clause which consists of only one subject and predicate. Sentence pattern of English is 'S+V+O' whereas of Jhagad is 'S+O+V'. Therefore, the learner should be taught about this fact while teaching English to Jhagad language learner.
- vi. Complex sentence consists of a main clause and one or more sub-ordinate clauses joined with sub-ordinating conjunctions. The sub-ordinating conjunction marker of Jhagad were found to be g r, p h ne, agu, kh kha, add, Jat k, tat k, onege, endarge, endix, annuhu, ekabaki es anum, akasum, nekr-um, indirum, and r-adum etc.
- vii. Compound sentence consists of two or more independent simple sentence combined with co-ordinating conjunctions. The co-ordinating conjunction of Jhagad were found to be- aur/kane, mah j/lekin/munda, annuhun/onge, yat/m khkh le/mah j/ka, malla (ma) ch he, kit --- yat/ma – t / ch he, na – t / ch he. So, the teacher should clarify this fact to the students.

Finally, the researcher wants to request the concerned authority to take the above mentioned recommendations into consideration furthermore, he would like to request the authority to carry out other researches on the various area of the Jhagad language.

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