

# CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 General Background

Generally, language is defined as a means of human communication. It is a voluntary vocal system of human communication. It is a private property of human race, which differ human beings from other animals or other living beings. Although animal communicate, their communication system is restricted and they use it only for limit purpose. Although some animals possess some language features, the studies have proved that they cannot learn language.

Language is the chief of communication, which is used to interchange or exchange ideas, thoughts, opinions and emotions to each other. Hornby (1995; p.662) defines, “Language is the system of sound and words used by human to express their thoughts and feelings”. Language is a system of system, under which phonological system, morphological system, syntactic system and semantic system are included. It can be considered as the basic need that equips with and enriches human beings as the most superior and civilized animal of all.

Language is considered as pure human property that integrates all of the people of the society together and makes possible to exist and adopt in a particular society. It enables and encourages human being to adjust in a particular society. It is the major factor that transfers human cultures from one place to another place or from one generation to another generation. It is not only personal phenomenon but social phenomenon as well because person, social, ethnicity and geographical boundaries affect it. It is a system of conventional, spoken or written symbols by means of which human becomes as member of a social group and participates in his/her culture or community. It is a set of signals by which we communicate. Flexibility, complexity, productivity, creativity, arbitrariness, interchangeability and duality are the unique features of human language.

Different creatures communicate differently. Among them, human communication is different than that of animal communication. Animal communication lacks the following properties as whole though the animals share some of them to some degree.

- i. Duality of patterning
- ii. Productivity
- iii. Arbitrariness
- iv. Interchangeability
- v. Displacement
- vi. Specialization
- vii. Cultural transmission (Hokett, 1958)

Sthapit (2002) defines language as voluntary system of human communication. It is the most common and effective means of communication language consists of two main manifestations: speech and writing. Speech is primary and writing is secondary. It is believed that speech is originally language and writing simply a reflection of speech.

### **1.1.1 Contrastive Analysis**

Generally, contrastive analysis is a branch of linguistic which compares two language to find out their similarities and differences and then to predict the areas of difficulty in learning. On the other hand, CA is regarded as the typological comparison between languages rather than being aimed at establishing historical relation between them. Comparative analysis compares languages with the utilitarian aim of improving the methods and results of language teaching. Contrastive analysis was introduced in the late 1940s, and 50s, highly popularized in the 60s and its popularity declined in the 70s. The development of CA for foreign language teaching can be traced back to the American linguist C.C. Fries who made the first clarion call for it. It was the Fries who for the first time initiated the call to contrastive linguistic study to derive the best teaching material in teaching second and foreign language.

Concerning to the teaching and learning second foreign language, Fries asserts the most effective materials are those that are based upon a scientific description of the language to be learned carefully compared with a parallel description of the native language of the learners.

According to Sthapit (1978), "L<sub>1</sub> interference stands as a main obstacle on our way to L<sub>2</sub> learning". Learning an L<sub>2</sub> is therefore, essentially learning to overcome this obstacle. So any attempt to teach an L<sub>2</sub> should be preceded by an explanation of the nature of possible influence of L<sub>1</sub> behaviour. This is precisely what contrastive analysis (CA) does. Contrastive analysis is defined as a scientific study of similarities and differences between two languages. In other words, contrastive analysis is the comparative study of the language to find out their similarities and differences. Usually, two languages are compared, one being the native or first language and the other being the target or second language of the student in consideration. Contrastive analysis was developed and practiced in the late 1940s and 50s. It is based on classical structural and TG model. TG model of grammar provides the best framework for the comparison between languages. The functions of contrastive analysis are predictive and explanatory.

According to Gass and Selinker (2009), contrastive analysis is a way of comparing language in order to determine potential errors for the ultimate purpose of isolating what needs to be learned and what does not need to be learned in a second language learning situation. Various linguistic aspects of two different languages such as structure of sound system, morphological system, syntactic system and even the cultural system are analyzed contrastively for the purpose of discovering similarities and differences to predict areas that will be either easy or difficult for learners.

### **1.1.2 Need and Importance of Contrastive Analysis**

Contrastive analysis is one of the branches of applied linguistics. It is defined as the scientific study of similarities and differences between languages. In the

middle part of the twentieth century, one of the most popular pursuits for applied linguistics was the study of two languages in contrast. Eventually the stockpile of comparative and contrastive data on a multitude of pairs of languages yielded what commonly come to be known as the Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis (CAS). Deeply rooted in the behaviorist and structuralism approaches of the day, the CAS claimed that the principal barrier to second language acquisition is the interference of the first language system with the second language system, and that a scientific structural analysis of the two languages in question would yield a taxonomy of linguistic contrasts between them which in turn would enable the linguist to predict the difficulties a learner would encounter (Brown, p.193). As a conclusion, it involves the overcoming of the differences between the two linguistic systems the native and target languages.

There are mainly two functions or roles as predictive device and CA as an explanatory tool of CA. As a predictive device, CA predicts the area of difficulties in learning certain language and the likely errors to be committed by a particular group of learners in learning a particular language. This function of CA has the implications to language teaching and learning by.

- ) Pointing the areas of difficulties in learning and errors in performance.
- ) Determining/ specifying the area which the teachers have to learn with greater emphasis.
- ) helping/ assisting to design teaching and learning materials for those particular area that need more attention.

CA works to explain the sources of errors in one's performance. It founded on the assumption that L2 learners tend to transfer the formal features of their L1 to their L2. So, CA believes that greater the difficulty and the more instances of errors will occur. CA has applications in predicting and diagnosing a proportion of the L2 errors committed by learners with a common L1. It compares learner's two languages, viz. their mother tongue and target language, finds out similarities and differences and then predicts the area of ease and difficulty. The basic assumption of CA is that the learner transfers the system

of his native language (L1) to the foreign language (L2) he is learning. In CA, the description of the learner's native language is put side by side with the description of the foreign language. Such a comparison would be helpful in pointing the areas of difficulties in learning and errors in performance, determining and specifying the area which the learners have to learn with greater emphasis and helping to design teaching learning materials for those particular area that need more attention. The finding of CA would be useful for course designers, teachers, testing experts and learners and its importance in teaching cannot be exaggerated.

### **1.1.3 Linguistic Scenario of Nepal**

Nepal is a multilingual country. More than 123 languages are identified and spoken in a small country Nepal (CBS Report, 2011). Among them 12 languages are extinct. Most of the languages spoken in Nepal do not have their own written scripts; they have only spoken forms. The languages spoken in Nepal can be divided into four groups that are given below:

#### **1.1.3.1 Indo-Aryan Group**

This group includes the following languages:

Nepali	Meghali
Maithili	Marwadi
Bhojpuri	Kumal
Awadi	Darai
Rajbanshi	Bote
Danuwar	Hindi
Bangali	Churety
Urdu	

(CBS Report, 2011)

#### **1.1.3.2 Tibeto-Burman Group**

This group includes the following language:

Chepang	Dura
Thami	Chhantal
Rai	Lepcha
Lhomi	Newar
Byanshi	Tamang
Dhimal	Raute
Marpha	Magar
Kaike	Limbu
Thakali	Meche
Jirel	Yholmo
Hayu	Baram
Syang	Mangi
Kagate	Kham
Bhujel	Nar

(CBS Report, 2011)

### **1.1.3.3 Dravidian Group**

Jhangad is the only one language of the Dravidian family, which is spoken around the Koshi River in the eastern region of Nepal.

### **1.1.3.4 Austro-Asiatic Group**

Satar (Santhali) is the only one language. It is spoken in the Jhapa district of the eastern part of Nepal.

### **1.1.4 An Introduction to the Limbu Language**

The Limbu language is one of the languages belonging to Tibeto-Burman language family under the eastern sub-group. This language is spoken by about 3,43,603 (1.29%) of total population number of 26,49,40,504 Limbus according to CBS Report 2011. Limbus are called 'Yakthumbas' in the Limbu language, one of the major ethnic groups in the eastern Nepal. So, the language spoken by Yakthumbas is called 'Yakthungba Pan'. In terms of the population and vastness of geographical distribution, Limbu is considered as the dominant and the most prominent language of the Kiranti group of Tibeto-Burman language. Traditionally, the Kirante area is divided into three provinces, Wallo Kirant, Majha Kirant and Pallo Kirant. The original place of the Limbu is Pallo Kirant. Pallo Kirant includes Terthum, Dhankuta, Sankhuwasabha, Taplejung, Panchthar, Illam, Sunsari and Darjeling and Sikkim of India. Nowadays, Limbus are residing in Morang, Sunsari, Jhapa, Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts. Similarly, they are residing in Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Manipur of India, Barma and Bhutan i.e. outside Nepal migrating from their original place. The Limbu language has its own script, which is called 'Sirijanga Script.' It has its rich literature. But all of the aspects of the Limbu language are not developed fully so that research works should be made to 5 develop those aspects i.e. phonetics and phonology.

#### **i. Development of the Limbu Language**

Although Sirijanga introduced the Limbu script in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It took a long time to grow up. Many linguists have contributed to the development of the Limbu language. Kirkpatrick (1811 A.D.) was the first person who prepared the Limbu dictionary. Ampbell (1840 A.D) collected 326 Limbu words and Hodgson (1844 A.D.) had collected 713 words, Siniyar (1908 A.D.) 3200 words and Grierson (1909) had 241 words. Kajiman Kandangwa was the first Nepali scholar who collected the Limbu words in 1953 A.D. Imanshing Chemjong published Limbu-Nepali-English Dictionary in 1961 which is a

classic and profound masterpiece for the development of the Limbu language. After Chemjong many scholars contributed to the development of the Limbu language. B.B. Subba, Brajaabihari Kumar, P.S. Subba, Van Drien, Bairagi Kaila, Hasta Lal Sawaden, Birahi Kaila and Khelraj Yonghang are some scholars whose contributions for the development of the Limbu language and literature are praiseworthy (Nepal Academy, 2003).

## **ii. Limbu People and Language in Nepal**

The Limbu are an indigenous ethnic group in Nepal who call themselves *Yakthumba*. According to the most recent Nepal government census, 363,868 Limbus, the vast majority live in an area situated between the Arun and the Mechi rivers (CBS, 2013). The area of approximately 4,500 square miles, historically known as Limbuwan (land of the Limbus), comprises nine separate districts and ranges in homesteads dispersed across steep hillsides rather than in nucleated villages (Jones & Jones 1976, p.169). Accounting for only 10.2% of the population, Limbus have become a minority in Limbuwan due to a steady influx of internal migration into the area by high caste Hindus (Hutt, 1944; p. 24). Today, the majority of the area's 3.5 million inhabitants are monolingual Nepal speakers (CBS, 2011). Significant communities of Limbus are also found in Sikkim and Assam in India and in Bhutan.

Of the nine districts of Limbuwan, Panchthar contains the highest concentration of Limbus at 41.9% and Sunsari has the lowest concentration of Limbu at 3.2%. Unsurprisingly, districts with higher concentrations of Limbus generally demonstrate less census evidence of language shift. Representing either end of the scale, 95.8% of Limbu respondents claimed Limbus as their mother tongue in Panchthar while 84.1% of Limbu respondents claimed Limbu as their mother tongue in Sunsari (CBS, 2011). The figures demonstrate that even in areas where the lowest concentrations of Limbus are found there is still a high level of language loyalty. On this basis, Ethnologue's categorization of Limbu as a level 5 (developing) language appears to be correct.

(Valley; 2013)

### iii. Sounds of the Limbu Language

The study of sound system falls under the field of phonetics and phonology. Phonetics and phonology are the most problematic areas and most of the aspects of Limbu phonetics and phonology have not been developed and identified yet. The following tables show the classification of the Limbu consonant and vowel sounds which is based on Kainla (2002), Van Driem (1990), Weidert and Subba (1985).

#### a. Consonants

Limbu consonants are classified and presented in the following classificatory table:

**Table No. 1**  
**Limbu Consonants**

Place of Articulation	Glottal		Velar		Palatal		Alveolar		Dental		Bilabial	
	VI	Vd	VI	Vd	VI	Vd	VI	Vd	VI	Vd	VI	Vd
Plosive	?		k kh	(g) (gh)					t th	(d) (dh)	p ph	(b) (bh)
Nasal								<i>n</i>				<i>m</i>
Affricate							c (ch)	(dz) (dzh)				
Trill								<i>r</i>				
Lateral								<i>l</i>				
Fricative		<i>h</i>					<i>s</i>					
Approximant						<i>y</i>						<i>w</i>

#### b. Vowels

Limbu vowels are presented in the following table:

**Table No. 2**  
**Limbu Vowels**

	<b>Front</b>	<b>Central</b>	<b>Back</b>
Close	<i>i/i:</i>		<i>u/u:</i>
Half-close	<i>e:</i>		<i>o:</i>
Half-open	/ :		/ :
Open		<i>a/a:</i>	

(Yonghang; 2012)

### **1.1.5 Dialects of the Limbu Language**

The dialects spoken by Limbu are categorized into four locational dialects according to the diversity of lexisat used in that area; which are introduced below.

#### **i. The Panchthare Dialects**

The Panchthare is literally the dialect of the Panchthar or ‘Fine Clans.’ This dialect is spoken in Panchthar and Ilam districts of the eastern Nepal. Similarly, it is also spoken in Yangrok of Taplejung, Choubis-Thum of Dhankuta and different parts of India. This dialect is regarded as the standard dialect among the varieties of the Limbu language. Most of the books or literature are written in this dialects.

#### **ii. Phedappe Dialect**

Phedappe dialect is spoken throughout the Terhathum district, and even Indo-Aryans living outside Terhathum bazar, especially, those of lower castes speak, Limbu in addition to their Nepali (Van Driem, 1987). The largest center of population is the Terhathum. The term phedappe is a Nepali adjective form of ‘Phedap’; the region where the Phedappe is spoken and formally the designation for all of present day Limbuwan.

### **iii. Chhathare Dialect**

This dialect is spoken in the eastern part of the Koshi zone (Tankhuwa, Hathithunga, Bhirgau and Banchare VDCs) and in the eastern part of adjoining Terhethum district. Dangappa, Chatthar-Pakhari, Hamarjung and Okharbote VDCs). The Limbu language spoken by Chhatthare speakers is virtually wholly unintelligible to the speakers of other dialects but it is the matter of surprise that the Chhatthare speaking people understand and can speak their dialects. (Limbu-Nepali-English Dictionary, 2049)

### **iv. Tamarkhole Dialect**

This dialect is spoken in the Taplejung district and around the Tamor Khola valley. This dialect is also called the Taplejung dialect. In terms of its linguistic structure, the Limbu language is different in many respects from all the other Kiranti languages.

Panthare, Phedape, Tamorkhole (Taplejung), Chaubise (Charkhole, Chhathare, Chhathr), Yangrokke (Yang gruppe), Yaagrokke, Chaubise and Charkhole are minor. Variants of the Panthare dialects, Phedappe and Tamorkhole are similar; Chhathare is less well understood by other dialect speakers. The dialect spoken in Sikkim, India is same as Panthare. Intelligibility among all varieties is 84% and higher. According to Census 2011, 3,44,000 people speak the Limbu language, whereas 123 languages are spoken in Nepal as mother tongue.

## **1.1.6 Morphology**

Morphology is the study of words, their internal structure and the changes they undergo when altered to form new words (word formation) or when they have different roles within a sentence (grammatical inflection). It is the study of morphemes and their arrangement in forming words. Oxford advanced Lerner's Dictionary of Current English defines morphology as "the study of the morphemes of a language and how they are combined to make words". According to Lyons (1971, p.194), "Morphology deals with the internal

structure of words and syntax with the rules governing their combination in sentences”. In the similar vein, Hockett (1958, p.177) says, “Morphology includes the stock of segmental morphemes, and the way in which words are built out of them”. Thus, following him, morphology is the study of segmental morphemes. Some other remark that morphology is a branch of grammar concerned with the study and analysis of structure, forms and classes of words. Anyway, morphology is the study of morphemes under which we study the definition, types, and classification of morphemes and how they are arranged to form words or parts of words in a language.

### **1.1.6.1 Adverbs**

An adverb is a word that modifies verbs, adjectives, another adverbs, adjectives, determiners, noun phrases, clauses or sentences. Adverb typically express manner, place, time, frequency, degree, level of certainty on answering questions such as how?, in what way?, when? and to what extent? This function is called the adverbial function and may be realized by single words (adverbs) or by multi-word expressions (adverbial phrases and adverbial clauses).

Adverbs are traditionally regarded as one of the parts of speech. However, modern linguistics note that it has come to be used as a kind of catch-all category, used to classify words with various different types of syntactic behaviour, not necessarily having much in common except that they do not fit into any of the other available categories (noun, adjectives, preposition etc.)

According to Arts and Arts (1986), a book entitled English syntactic structures, adverbs can be identified on the basis of typical derivational and inflectional suffixes. The suffixes ‘-ly’, ‘-wards’ and ‘-wise’ are taken as common derivational adverbial suffixes whereas ‘-er’ and ‘-est’ are inflectional suffixes for comparison. Likewise, in the point of syntactic prospective adverbs can be distinguished between two major functions of adverbs. They are adverbial or modifier of adjective phrases head and modifier of adverb phrase head.

### 1.1.6.2 Affixation in English

From the point of view of linguistic perspective, affixation is the process of adding a morpheme to create either a different form of that word or a new word with a different meaning. Thus, affixation is the most common way of making new words especially in English.

There are two primary kinds of affixation: prefixation and suffixation.

Prefix is a morpheme attached before a root or stem or base to create either a different form of that word or a new word with a different meaning.

Some of the common prefixes in English are shown as below:

#### a. Most common prefixes

The most common prefixes in English are presented below:

**Table No. 3**  
**Common Prefixes in English**

Prefix	Meaning	Example
a-, an-	without	a moral
ante-	before	antecedent
anti-	against	anticorruption
auto-	self	autopilot
circum-	around	circumvent
co-	with	co-pilot
com-	with	companion
con-	-	contact
contra-	against	contradiction
de-	off	delist, devalue
dis-	not	disappear
en-	put into	enclose, envelop
ex-	-	extract, ex-governor
hetero-	different	heterosexual
homo-	same	homonym, homophone
hyper-	over, more	hyperactive
il-, im-	not	illegal

in-, ir-	without	impractical, irresponsible
intera-	inside	interavenerous
macro-	large	macro nutrient
micro-	small	microscope
mono-	small	microscope
mono-	one	monocle
non-	not/without	non-countable
omni-	all, every	omnipresent
post-	after	post-modern
pre-	before	precede
pro-	forward	project
sub-	under	submarine
super-	above	supervisor
trans-	across	transmit
tri-	three	tripod
un-	not	undone/ unfine shed

**b. Most common suffixes:**

Suffix is a morpheme attached after a root or stem or base to create either a different form of that word or a new word with a different meaning.

Some of the common suffixes in English are shown as below:

**Table No. 4**  
**Suffixes in English**

<b>Suffix</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Example</b>
-able, -ible	can be done	comfortable
-al	having the characteristics of	personal
ed	past tense of verbs	danced
-en	made of	golden/ wooden
-er	comparative	tidier
-er	One who does	actor, worker
-est	superlative	cupful, careful
-ic	having characteristics of	Sarcastic
-ing	present participle and gerund	dancing

-ity, -ty	state of	humility, infinity
-ive, -ative	adjective form of noun	expensive, qualitative
-itive	-	plaintive
-less	without	topless, fearless
-ly	adverb of ending	nicely
-ment	action or process	enjoyment
-ness	state of condition of	kindness
-ous	possessing the qualities	erroneous, enormous, joyous
-s, -es	plural	tables, foxes
-y	characterized by	fatty, jumpy

According to Bloomfield (1973), affixes are further classified into two sections:

- i) Derivational affixes and
- ii) Inflectional affixes

Derivational affixes such as *-er, -es, -hood, -ive, -ness, -re, -un* make new words by adding concrete meaning to old words: All English prefixes and most suffixes are derivational. On the other hand inflectional affixes make different grammatical forms of the same words. English has only 8 productive inflections: 3 for verbs; *-ed, -s, -ing*.

E.g.:- Work + ed, work+s, work+ing

3 for nouns; *\_s, \_'s, \_s'*

E.g.: → boys, boy's, boys'

2 for adjective: *\_er, \_est*

E.g.: smarter, smartest

There are several unproductive inflectional affixes too, like the plural *\_en* in ‘oxen’ and participial ‘*en*’ in ‘given’.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Research on adverbial affixation in Limbu is really problematic and challenging in comparison with English, since there is no crystal clear rule for adverbial affixation in Limbu. The other problems are:

- How to gather information concerning to adverbial affixation?
- How to find out the required information from the collected source to show the context and similarities.
- What are the ways to justify/ analyze the English and Limbu affixation in terms of adverbial affixations?
- Why do we analyze them?

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The study had the following objectives:

- To find out the adverbial affixation and their markers in the Limbu language,
  - a. To compare and contrast the adverbial affixation markers in the English and Limbu in terms of manner, frequency, direction, reason, distance, spatial, certainty, quality intensifier, action intensifier, temporal and favour.
- To suggest some pedagogical implications.

## **1.4 Significance of the Study**

This study will be significant for prospective researchers, who carry out the research between two languages comparatively. The outcome of this study will be beneficial and will help to the linguistics to study adverbial affixation system in English and Limbu. Similarly, it will be significant to those teachers who teach English as a foreign language to the Limbu speaking students and vice-versa. It will also be significant to linguists, grammarians, language teachers, language students, textbook writers, curriculum and syllabus designers, policy makers and the people who are interested in this field, as well as it provides some remedies for the errors committed by the students and with suggestions for some classroom implication and pedagogic strategies.

## **1.5 Delimitations of the Study**

The study had the following limitations:

- The study was confined to the analysis of data derived from any 35 Limbu native speakers.
- Limbu native speakers from Morang district and Panchthar were selected as primary sources for data collection.
- The information of affixation of only adverbs in English was taken from the resources accessible to the researcher in the period of study.
- Only adverbial affixations of Panchthar Limbu were collected and analyzed in the term of adverb of manner, frequency, direction, reason, distance, spatial, certainty, quality intensifier, action intensifier, temporal and favour/prefer.

## **CHAPTER - TWO**

### **REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1 Review of the Theoretical Literature**

In order to complete this research work, different materials like books, theses, journals and other publications related to this study have been reviewed. Some of them are presented below:

Nida (1949) published a book “Morphology, The Descriptive Analysis of words”. In this book, he proposed the fundamental principle of descriptive analysis of morphology concerning to the ground reality of historical and comparative status in general. On the other hand, types of morphemes on the basis of their distribution have been proposed. On underlying the distribution of morphemes, types of morphemes i.e. root vs. non-roots, bound vs. free form, root vs. stem nuclei vs. non-nuclei are illustrated.

Mathews (1974) published a book entitled “Morphology”. He proposed the scope of morphology and emphasized the morphology as the branch of grammar of language that deals with the internal structure of words. He justified technically distinction between relations within paradigms, inflectional to morphology and lexical morphology.

Katamba (1993) published a book entitled "*Morphology*". He proposed the word structure on the basis of the lexeme and types of morphemes i.e. roots, affixes, stem and bases. Likewise, he furthermore distinguished the inflectional morphology and derivational morphology concerning the affixations.

Varshney (1993) published a book entitled “*An Introductory Textbook of Linguistics & Phonetics*”. In this book, under the content of morphology, he proposed sub-contents as morpheme, morphs, allomorphs, phonological

condition, morphological condition, zero suffix, replacive problem of morphemic cutting, classification of morphemes, phonological semantic and synthetic consideration of ration in morphemes and morphophonemic.

Todd (1987) published a book entitled “An Introduction to Linguistics.” In this book, under the content of morphology, he defined the morphology as a study of morphemes, which are the smallest significant units of grammar. He proposed free and bound morphemes as the categories of morphemes and derivational and inflectional morphology as categories of morphology.

## **2.2 Review of Empirical Literature**

Many researchers have been carried on languages and linguistics like Nepali, Chamling Rai, Puma Rai, Bantawa Rai, Tharu, Limbu, Awadi, Bhojpuri and Yakkha in the Department of English Education, T.U. Some of the related literature to this study are reviewed below:

Phiyak (2004) made an attempt to carry out a research on “Limbu and English Pronominal: A Linguistic Comparative Study.” His major objectives were to determine Limbu pronominal and to compare similarities and differences between Limbu and English pronominal. He developed interview schedules and selected 30 Limbu native speakers through snowball sampling procedure from Ilam and Panchthar districts as primary sources of data collection.

Kurumba and Phaktep VDCs from Panchthar district and Lumde VDC from Ilam were the selected areas. Ten Limbu native speakers, five male and five female from each VDC were interviewed to get required data. He found that Limbu and English pronominal system are different. The Limbu language has more and complex pronominal system than the English language.

Poudel (2004) did a research on “A Comparative Study on Negative and Interrogative Transformation in English and Panchthare Dialect of Limbu Language”. His main objectives were to find out the process of negative and interrogative transformation in the Limbu language and to compare and

contrast the process of negative and interrogative transformation in the Limbu with those in English. As primary sources of data, he used the Limbu native speaker of Yasok and Manzabung VDCs of Panchthar district. He selected 25 Limbu native speakers from each VDCs by using random sampling procedure. He used pre-interview schedule, which contained fifty Nepali sentences and their transformations were designed to interrogative transformations system in Limbu and English language. He found that negative and interrogative transformation system between English and Limbu in which the negative marker of the Limbu language was ‘me’ and that of English Language is ‘not’. Tumbapo (2005) carried out a research entitled “Verb Affixation in Limbu and English: A Comparative Study”. The major objectives of the study were to identify the verbal affixation and the rules of the verbal affixation in Panchthare Limbu language in terms of person, number, tense and negation and examine the similarities and differences in verbal affixation in Panchthare dialect of Limbu and English language. As primary source of data, he used sixty Limbu native speakers of Panchthar dialect from Chokmargu VDC of Panchthar district who were selected through judgmental sampling procedure. He used interview schedule as research tool. His major findings are that Panchthare dialect of the Limbu language has person marker prefixes, infixes and suffixes whereas the English language has only one person marker suffix and it marks third person singular.

Tumbahang (2007) has carried out a dissertation entitled “A Descriptive Grammar of Chhathare Limbu”. He presented descriptive analysis of phonology, morphology and lexical words underlying the grammar of Chhathare Limbu. His major objective of his research was to find the structure of word-formation in Chhathare Limbu concerning the deviational and inflectional affixes, number of consonant phonemes and vowels as well. He consulted many linguistics, professors, intellectual and socio-linguistics through means of ethnographic research procedure. In his research, he found that the Limbu has twenty consonants and seven vowels with no vowel length

contrast. Nouns inflect for number and case. Likewise, he found out that the Limbu adjectives were derived from verbs, nouns and verbs by suffixation system and only few adverbs were lexical adverbs and rest of them were derivated adverbs formed by suffixation, reduplication, and compounding. Similarly, he pointed out twenty types of verbs stems in Limbu.

In the same way, Yonghang's (2012) study on "Tense and Aspect in Phedape Limbu and English: A Comparative Study". He aimed to find out similarities and differences between tense and aspect in Phedape Limbu and English. As primary sources of data collection, he used forty Limbu native speakers from Morang district using stratified random sampling procedure and native speakers were divided into three strata: illiterate, literate and educated. He used questionnaire as a research tool to collect the data. In order to confirm the data, the researcher participated in daily informal conversation with the Phedap Limbu native speakers for one week. He found that the Limbu does not have future tense but the future tense in Limbu is expressed by further time adverbs. Likewise, he found the marker 'Chi' as the first person dual, the second person dual and third person dual.

Chamling (2015) did a research on "Pronominal in English and Chamling: A Comparative Study". Her major objectives of the study were to identify the pronominal system in the Chamling language and compare with those of the English language. As primary source of data, she used 45 Chamling native speakers of Dharan of Sunsari district. She used pre-scheduled interview questionnaire and record as research tool underlying the purposive random sampling procedure. She found that both English and Chamling have personal reflexive and possessive pronouns. In English, reflexive pronouns are fixed where self is suffixed to singular and selves are with plural. But there is no any fixed form in Chamling both in singular and plural.

Khanal (2015) has carried out a research entitled "Distinctive Features of English and Nepali Consonant and Vowel: A Comparative Study". She aimed

to identify the similarities and differences between the English and Nepali consonant and vowel sounds in terms of phonological features. As source of data collection, she consulted the authentic English and Nepali books on phonology, especially, the distinctive features of consonant and vowel as described by Chomsky and Halle and Nepali sounds described by Neupane and Bhandari. She found that the English and Nepali vowels *i*, *e*, *u*, *o* and *a* share the same phonological features in both languages but English vowels *æ*, *ɔ*, *ɛ*, *ɪ* and *ʊ* are not found in Nepali vowels. All English and Nepali consonants share consonantal feature except /y/ and /w/ in both languages but some Nepali consonants such as *k<sup>h</sup>*, *g<sup>h</sup>*, *c<sup>h</sup>*, *j<sup>h</sup>*, *t<sup>h</sup>*, *d<sup>h</sup>* are not found in English.

### **2.3 Implication of the Review for the Study**

Nearly, all the researches are built on the concept of previous research. Review of literature is, therefore essential and considerable about the research study; it readily serves as indicator of researches in the selected area or issue. Selected topic cannot be confirmed by the researchers until and unless the related literature review is confirmed. The review of the related literature, I have done helped the researcher like me to:

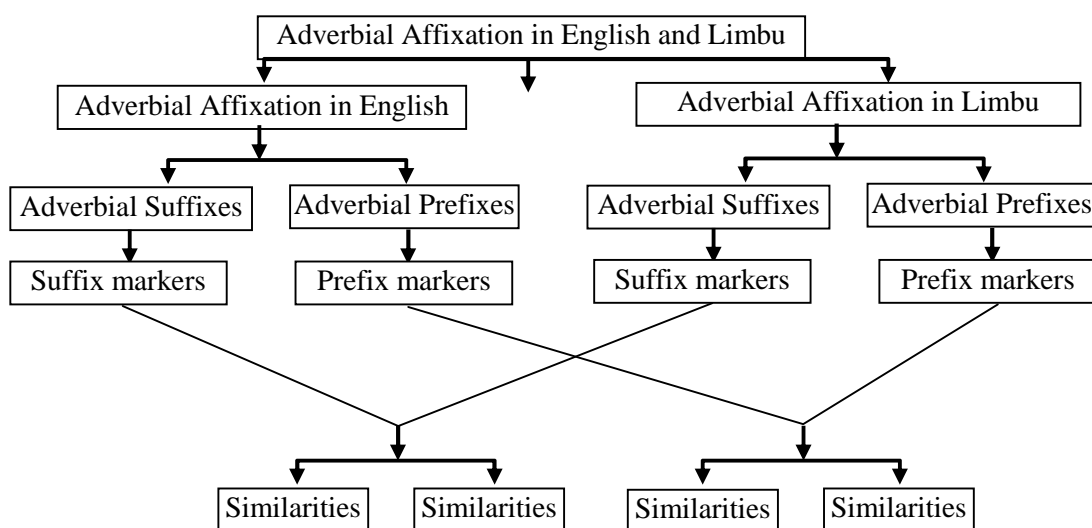
- Bring clarity and focus on to the research problem.
- Improve the methodology and
- Broaden the knowledge based on the research area.
- Analysis and interpret the collected data.

The present study has derived some theoretical and conceptual ideas and framework from the review. It means the study was conducted in a line with the spirit of the review.

## 2.4 Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

In order to complete this study, mainly, I studied and took theoretical ideas from Fransis Katamb's (1993) book entitled "Morphology". Katamba (1993) proposes rules, affixes, stem and bases under the structure and as types of morphemes. Formation of adverbs between English and Limbu have been represented in this study underlying the contrastive analysis of theoretical and conceptual framework.

Figure : Theoretical and Conceptual Framework



On the basis of theoretical and conceptual framework given above figure, I have presented the identification of variables between two languages in my study.

## **CHAPTER - THREE**

### **METHOD AND PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY**

#### **3.1 Design and Method of the Study**

The design of the present study is descriptive, analytic and comparative in nature. The basic ideas of the distinctive features as described by Katamba (1993), Varshancy (1993), Nida (1949) and Tumbahang (2007) were followed to describe and analyze both English and Limbu adverbial. Hence, the approach I adopted to accomplish this study is based on qualitative in nature.

#### **3.2 Population, Sampling and Sampling Strategy**

##### **3.2.1 Sample Population**

The sample population of my study were 35 native speakers who were selected from Patharishanishchare Municipality of Morang District and Yasok VDC of Panchthar district. The following table shows the informants of the study

##### **3.2.2 Sampling Strategy**

I selected the 35 Limbu native speakers living in Patharishanishchare Municipality of Morang district and Yasok V.D.C. of Panchthar district who were from common limbu native speakers.

#### **3.3 Study Area/ Field**

In this study I studied the adverbial affixation system in Limbu language and analyzed contrastively. The study I carried out belongs to the Limbu language.

#### **3.4 Data Collection Tools and Techniques**

I used a set of questionnaire as research tool to collect data. The questionnaire included both close as well as open ended questions.

### **3.5 The Data Collection Procedure**

The process of data collection applied by the me was as follow:

- i. I prepared the required questionnaire as a research tool, and visited the selected (native speaker group of) place (VDCs and Municipalities) and made a good report with the Limbu speakers.
- ii. I identified the purpose of the study. I took interview with the selected Limbu native speakers according to the prepared questionnaire.
- iii. After collecting the data through questionnaire, I studied intensively for one week and was asked to intellectual circle to crosscheck the validity of the data.
- iv. The information provided in Devanagari script by the Limbu native speakers were translated into Roman script.

### **3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedures**

Adverbial affixation of English and Limbu was analyzed and interpreted descriptively and comparatively by presenting them in the table in terms of adverb of manner, frequency, direction, distance, reason, distal, certainty, quality intensifier, action intensifier, temporal and favour.

# **CHAPTER - FOUR**

## **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS**

### **4.1 Analysis of Data and Interpretation of the Results**

This chapter is the main part of the study and dealt with the analysis and interpretation of the collected data for the study. The data elicited from the Limbu native speakers and information extracted from the Limbu article and books were studied, analyzed, compared and contrasted systematically with those of English with the help of tables and diagrams to achieve the objectives of the study. The overall analysis and interpretation of English and Limbu adverbial affixations have been carried out in the terms of:

- i. Adverbial affixation of manner
- ii. Adverbial affixation of frequency
- iii. Adverbial affixation of direction
- iv. Adverbial affixation of distance
- v. Adverbial affixation of reason
- vi. Adverbial affixation of distal
- vii. Adverbial affixation of certainty
- viii. Adverbial affixation of quality intensifier
- ix. Adverbial affixation of action intensifier
- x. Adverbial affixation of temporal
- xi. Adverbs of favour

### 4.1.1 Adverbial Affixation of Manner

Adverb of manner describes how or in what way the action is carried out. Some of the examples of ‘adverb of manner’ pertaining to adverbial affixation of manner of Panchthare dialects of the Limbu language within the sentences are given below:

A. hune ya ya **a** kak kuyu  
he lightly load carries  
He carries load lightly.

B. a ga yakyaka langheka.  
I slowly walk.  
I walk slowly

C. hune swata yu .  
he silently sits.  
He sits silently.

D. hune nurika la .  
he/she nicely dances.  
He/she dances nicely.

E. hune imimse tak cha.  
he by sleeping rice eats.  
He eats rice by sleeping.

In the Panchthare dialect of the Limbu language, element ‘-a ’ is suffixed to the duplicated syllable and root form of word to form a manner of adverb. On the other hand, elements ‘a ’ and ‘se’ are suffixed to the reduplicated word (verb) to form adverbs of manner.

**Table No. 5**  
**Adverbial Affixation of Manner**

<b>Root</b>	<b>Word class</b>	<b>Word formation</b>	<b>Adverb</b>	<b>Suffix</b>
swat	Adjective	Adj.+ suffix	swata	‘-a ’
nurik	Adjective	Adj. +suffix	nurika	‘-a ’
ya ya	Adjective	Reduplication of syllable + suffix	ya ya a	‘-a ’
yak	Verb	Reduplication of syllable +suffix	yakyaka	‘-a ’
im	Verb	Reduplication of verb+ suffix	imimse	‘-se’

The above table shows that the Limbu has suffixes ‘-a ’ and ‘-se’ as adverbial affixes of manner which are attached to the root words and reduplicated root words and syllable to form manner of adverbs.

#### **4.1.2 Adverbial Affixation of Frequency**

Adverb of frequency describes how the action is carried out. Some of the examples of adverb of frequency pertaining to the adverbial affixation of frequency of the Limbu language within the sentences are given below:

A.    hune            yamo            thikle            hibbo            jkhu  
        he                a day            once            teeth            brush

The brushes teeth once a day.

B.    anga            ta bere            necchile            India            peka.  
        I                a year            twice            India            go to.

I go to India twice a year.

C.    hunei            yammo            sumle            tocha            chang.  
        he/she            a day            trice            food            eats.

He/she eats food thrice a day.

D.    hune            yakle            bazaar            pek.  
        he                always            bazaar            goes to.

He always goes to bazaar.

In the Panchthare dialect of the Limbu language, element ‘-le ’ is suffixed to the root to form adverb of frequency.

**Table No. 6**  
**Adverbial Affixation of Frequency**

Root	Word class	Word formation	Adverb	Suffix
thik	Adjective (number)	root + suffix	thile	‘-le ’
nechmi	Adjective (number)	root + suffix	nechhile	‘-le ’
sum	Adjective (number)	root + suffix	sumle	‘-le ’
yak	Adjective (quantity)	root + suffix	yakle	‘-le ’

The table 7 indicates that the Limbu has ‘-le ’ as a adverbial affix of frequency which is suffixed to root (number) to form adverb of frequency.

#### 4.1.3 Adverbial Affixation of Direction

Adverb of direction indicates a point of origin or towards a destination. Some of the examples of adverb of direction pertaining to adverbial affixation of direction of Panchthare Limbu language within the sentences are given below:

A.    anga     chupsa     hisi a:  
      I       left side     turn  
      I turn left side.

B.    hune     phencha     hi  
      He     right side     turns  
      He turns right side.

C.    hune     ega         hi  
      he     back side     turns  
      He turns back side.

D.    anga     toga        hia:  
      I       front side     turn  
      I turn front side.

E.    anga     tholekha     peka  
      I       upward     go to  
      I go to upward.

In the Panchthare dialect of Limbu language, element ‘-a ’ is suffixed to derived form of root words of adjectives to form direction of adverb. On the other hand, element ‘-lekha ’ is suffixed to the root word of adjectives to form direction of adverb as well.

**Table No. 7**  
**Adverbial Affixation of Direction**

<b>Root</b>	<b>Word class</b>	<b>Word formation</b>	<b>Adverb</b>	<b>Suffix</b>
chukwa	Adjective	root + suffix	chupsa	‘-a ’
phe wa	Adjective	root + suffix	phencha	‘-a ’
ek	Adjective	root + suffix	ega	‘-a ’
tagi	Adjective	root + suffix	taga	‘-a ’
tho	Adjective	root + suffix	tholekha	‘-lekha ’

The table indicates that the Limbu has suffixes ‘-a ’ and ‘-lekhan ’ as adverbial affixes of direction which suffix to the root to form adverb of direction.

#### **4.1.4 Adverbial Affixation of Reason**

Adverb of reason describes a cause or motive for an action or a determination.

Some of the examples pertaining to adverbial affixation of reason of Panchthare Limbu language within the sentence are given below:

- A.    **thea**        hene        him-mo    kepekpa?  
           why        you        house     go to?  
           Why do you go to house?
- B.    **aakheya**    a ga        him-mo    pekka?  
           in what    way I     house     go to?  
           How do I go to house?
- C.    **aaga**        **akheya**    langheka.  
           I            in this way walk.  
           I walk in this way

The adverbial affixation of reason in Limbu is shown in the following table:

**Table No. 8**  
**Adverbial Affixation of Reason**

Root	Word class	Word formation	Adverb	Suffix
the	Pro. interrogative	root+ suffix	theya	'-ya '
aakhe	Adjective	derivated form of the+ suffix	aakheya	'-ya '
ache	Adjective	derivated form of the+ suffix	akheya	'-ya '

The above table shows that the element '**-ya** ' is only one affix marker of adverb of reason which suffixes to root word and derived word to form adverb of reason in Limbu.

#### **4.1.5 Adverbial Affixation of Distance**

Adverb of distance refers to the amount of space between two place or things. One the other hand, it refers to a point that is particular amount of space away from something else. Some of the examples pertaining to adverbial affixation of distance of Panchthare Limbu language within the sentence are given below.

A.    aahimin    kuhimile    neta    wa.  
      my house   his house   near to   is.  
      My house is near to his house.

B.    hune    mipma    mangha    pe.  
      he    yesterday   far    went.  
      He went far yesterday.

In the Panchthare dialect of the Limbu language, elements '**-a** ' and '**gha**' are suffixed to root words to form adverb of distance.

**Table No. 9**

**Adverbial Affixation of Distance**

<b>Root</b>	<b>Word class</b>	<b>Word formation</b>	<b>Adverb</b>	<b>Suffix</b>
nit	Adjective	root + suffix	nita	‘-a ’
ma	Adjective	root+ suffix	ma <b>gha</b>	‘-gha’

The above table indicates that affixes ‘-a ’ and ‘-gha’ are suffixed to root as adverbial marker of distance to form an adverb of distance in Limbu.

**4.1.6 Adverbial Affixation of Spatial**

Adverb of spatial refers to space and the position of things or distance between the things. Some of the examples pertaining to adverbial affixation of distal of Panchthare Limbu language within the sentence are given below.

A. hene thodok cha-si e.  
you a bit up move.  
You move a bit up.

B. hene yoyok chasi e.  
you a bit down move.  
You move a bit down.

C. hene nanak chasi e.  
you a bit far move  
You move a bit far.

In the Panchthare dialect of the Limbu language, element ‘-k’ is suffixed to the reduplicated form of root words to form adverb of spatial.

**Table No. 10**

**Adverbial Affixation of Spatial**

<b>Root</b>	<b>Word class</b>	<b>Word formation</b>	<b>Adverb</b>	<b>Suffix</b>
tho	Adjective	root+ reduplication of root	thothok	‘-k’
yo	Adjective	root+ reduplication of root	yoyok	‘-k’
na:		root+ reduplication of root	nanak	‘-k’

The above table shows that the Limbu has suffix ‘-k’ as adverbial marker of spatial which suffixes to reduplicated root to form adverb of spatial.

**4.1.7 Adverbial Affixation of Certainty**

Adverb of certainty refers to the degrees of expression of the speaker’s opinion. Some of the examples pertaining to adverbial affixation of certainty of Panchthare Limbu language within the sentence are given below:

- A.    aain       ni:ssesa     wahit       tha.  
      today     really       rain       falls  
      It really rains today.
- B.    hune       sekhasa     yambak     chok.  
      he       definitely   work       does  
      He definitely works.

In the Panchthare dialect of the Limbu language, element ‘-sa ’ is suffixed to the root words to form adverb of certainty.

**Table No. 11**

**Adverbial Affixation of Certainty**

<b>Root</b>	<b>Word class</b>	<b>Word formation</b>	<b>Adverb</b>	<b>Suffix</b>
ni:sse	Adjective	root+ suffix	ni:ssesa	‘-sa ’
se:kha	Adjective	root+ suffix	se:khasa	‘-sa ’

The above table indicates that the Limbu has affix ‘-sa ’ as adverbial marker of certainty which suffixes to the root to form adverb of certainty.

#### 4.1.8 Adverbial Affixation of Quality Intensifier

Adverb of quality intensifier intensify the amount in degree of quality of taste and state of food or things. Some of the examples pertaining to adverb of quality intensifier of Panchthare dialect of the Limbu language are given below:

- A.     sidain     **pa** khikkhik  
           medicine very tastes bitter  
           Medicine tastes very bitter.
- B.     chadukin **pa** supsup.  
           lemon     very tastes sour  
           Lemon tastes very sour.
- C.     limbain    **pa** limlim  
           sweet     very tastes sweet  
           Sweet tastes very sweet.

In the Panchthare dialects of the Limbu language, element ‘**pa-**’ is prefixed to the reduplicated ‘root word’ to intensify the quality of taste or state of food or things.

**Table No. 12**  
**Adverbial Affixation of Quality Intensifier**

<b>Prefix</b>	<b>Root</b>	<b>Word Class</b>	<b>Word formation</b>	<b>Adverb</b>
<b>‘pa-’</b>	khik	Adjective	prefix+root duplication	<b>pakhikhik</b>
<b>‘pa-’</b>	sup	Adjective	prefix+root duplication	<b>pasupsup</b>
<b>‘Pa-’</b>	lim	Adjective	prefix+root duplication	<b>palimlim</b>

The above table shows that the affix ‘**pa-**’ is marked as adverbial affix of quality intensifier that is prefixed to the duplicated root to form adverb of quality intensifier.

#### 4.1.9 Adverbial Affixation of Action Intensifier

Adverb of action intensifier intensifies the quality and condition of action about how it has been performed or has taken place. Some of the examples pertaining to adverb of action intensifier of Panchthare dialect of Limbu language are given below:

- A.    anga    **sitak**    taktu  
       I        completely (quality) received.  
       I completely received.
- B.    hune    **sihap**    hattu.  
       he       completely       got entangled.  
       I completely got entangled.
- C.    hune    **sinep**    neptu.  
       he       completely       pressed in.  
       I completely pressed in.

In the Panchthare dialects of the Limbu language, element ‘**si-**’ is prefixed to the derive root form of word to form an adverb of action intensifier.

**Table No. 13**  
**Adverbial Affixation of Action Intensifier**

<b>prefix</b>	<b>Root</b>	<b>Word class</b>	<b>Word formation</b>	<b>Adverb</b>
<b>‘si-’</b>	tak	verb	prefix + root duplication	<b>sitak</b>
<b>‘si-’</b>	hap	verb	prefix + root duplication	<b>sihap</b>
<b>‘si-’</b>	nep	verb	prefix + root duplication	<b>sinep</b>

The table 14 shows that the Limbu has particle ‘**si-**’ as an adverbial affix of action intensifier which is prefixed to the duplicated root to form adverb of action intensifier in Limbu.

#### 4.1.10 Adverbial Affixation of Temporal

Adverb of temporal indicates the duration of time and its limitation. Some of the examples of Panchthare dialect of the Limbu language pertaining to the adverbial affixation of temporal are given below.

- A.    anga    **ahi** hi     khune   lu matuktu .  
       I        till            I live   him/her   love.  
       I love her/him till I live.
- B.    hune    **kuhi** hi     hen     himbo     yak  
       he     till            he     lives     in house stays.  
       He stays in that house till he lives.
- C.    hune    **kuimim**    anga   sapla nita  
       he     till sleep   I     read.  
       I read till he sleeps.

In the Panchthare dialects of Limbu language, elements ‘a:’ and ‘ku-’ are prefixed to the reduplicated form of root to make a adverbs of temporal.

**Table No. 14**  
**Adverbial Affixation of Temporal**

prefix	Root	Word class	Word formation	Adverb
‘a-’	hi	verb	prefix+root duplication	<b>ahi hi</b>
‘ku-’	hi	verb	prefix+root duplication	<b>kuhi hi</b>
‘ku-’	im	verb	prefix+root duplication	<b>kuimim</b>

The above table indicates that the particles ‘a-’ and ‘ku-’ are marked as adverbial affixes of temporal which prefix to the duplicated root to form an adverb of temporal in Limbu.

#### 4.1.11 Adverbial Affixation of favour

Adverb of prefer or favour indicates the action or performance of a person or thing which is carried out or likely to be carried out concerning to state of favour or desire. Some of the examples of Panchthare dialect of the Limbu language pertaining to the adverbial affixation of prefer/ favoure are given below:

- A. hune      **kubappap**      chogu.  
 he            whatever he says    does.  
 He does whatever he says.
- B. anga      **achokchok**    chogu .  
 I    whatever I know/ want    do.  
 I do whatever I know/ want.
- C.    **kechok**    chok      choge.  
 as you    know/ want      you do.  
 Do as you know/ want.

In the Panchthare dialects of the Limbu language elements ‘**ku-**’, ‘**a-**’ and ‘**ke-**’ are prefixed to the reduplicated root form to make adverb of prefer or favour.

**Table No. 15**  
**Adverbial Affixation of Favour**

prefix	Root	Word class	Word formation	Adverb
‘ <b>ku-</b> ’	bap	verb	prefix+ reduplication of root	<b>kubap</b>
‘ <b>a-</b> ’	chok	verb	prefix + reduplication of root	<b>ajok chok</b>
‘ <b>ke-</b> ’	chok	verb	prefix + reduplication of root	<b>kejok chok</b>

The table 16 indicates that the Limbu has particles ‘**ku-**’, ‘**a-**’ and ‘**ke-**’ as adverbial affixes marker of prefer or favour which prefix to the duplicated root to form of adverb of favour.

#### 4.2 Comparison Between English and Panchthare Limbu Adverbial Affixation

The adverbial affixation system in Panthare Limbu and English are more or less similar. On the one hand, both languages have adverbial suffixes and prefixes in some extends. On the other hand, English language has uncommon adverb forms.

Some of the similarities and differences in adverbial affixation between Panchthare Limbu and English are stated in the following table.

**Table No. 16**  
**Adverbial Affixation in Limbu and English**

Suffixes		Prefixes	
Limbu	English	Limbu	English
‘-a ’	‘-ly’, ‘-ily’	‘pa-’	-
‘-se’	-	‘si-’	-
‘-le ’	‘-ly’, ‘-ily’, ‘-ally’	‘a-’	-
‘-lekha ’	‘-ward’	‘ku-’	-
‘-ya ’	-	‘ke-’	-
‘-gha’	-	-	-
‘-k’	-	-	-
‘-sa ’	-	-	-

The table 17 shows that both languages have adverbial affixation elements. Limbu has elements ‘-a ’, ‘-se’, ‘-le ’, ‘-lekha ’, ‘-ya ’, ‘-gha’, ‘-k’ and ‘-sa ’ as common adverbial suffixes. English has elements ‘-ly’, ‘-ily’, ‘-ally’ and ‘-ward’ as common adverbial suffixes. English has no adverbial prefixes but Limbu has ‘pa’, ‘si-’, ‘a-’, ‘ku-’, and ‘ke-’ as adverbial prefixes.

### 4.2.1 Adverbial Affixation of Manner

In the Panchthare dialect of the Limbu language elements ‘-a ’ and ‘-se’ are the adverbial suffixes which are suffixed to the root words and suffixed to the reduplicated syllable and root. In English, elements ‘-ly’ is common adverbial suffix to form an adverb of manner. On the other hand, English has uncommon form of adverb. Some examples are given below:

<u>Limbu</u>		<u>English</u>	
a. hune	ya ya a	kak kaya.	→ He carries load <b>lightly</b> .
b. ang	yakyaka	langheka.	→ I walk <b>slowly</b> .
c. hune	swata	yu .	→ He sits <b>silently</b> .
d. hune	nurika	lan .	→ He dances <b>well</b> .
e. hena	imimse	kecha.	→ He eats <b>by sleeping</b> .

**Table No. 17**

#### **Limbu and English adverbial affixation of manner**

<b>Limbu</b>			<b>English</b>		
<i>Root</i>	<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Words</i>	<i>Root</i>	<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Words</i>
yanya	‘-a ’	ya ya a	Light	‘-ly’	lightly
yakyak	‘-a ’	yakyaka	slow	‘-ly’	slowly
nurik	‘-a ’	nurika	well	‘- ’	<b>well</b>
im	‘-se’	imimse	sleep	-	<b>by sleeping</b>
swat	‘-a ’	swata	silent	‘-ly’	silently

The above table shows that Limbu has ‘-a ’ and ‘-se’ as adverbial suffixes of manner whereas English has uncommon form of adverb of manner in the exceptional case. English suffix ‘-ly’ is a common adverb manner.

## 4.2.2 Adverbial Affixation of Frequency

In Limbu, the element ‘-le ’ is suffixed to the root form of numbers and quantity to form an adverb of frequency but English has element ‘-ly’ as suffix of adverb of frequency and uncommon form of adverb of frequency in exceptional case. Some of the examples are given below:

### Limbu

### English

- a. hune yamo thikle hibbo khu. → He brushes his teeth once a day
- b. anga ta bere necchile Indiapeka. → I go to India twice a year.
- c. hune yammo sumle takcha. → He eats rice thrice a day.
- d. hune yakle Bazar pek. → He frequently goes to bazaar.

**Table No. 18**

**Limbu and English Adverbial Affixation of Frequency**

Limbu			English		
Root	Suffix	Words	Root	Suffix	Words
thik	‘-le ’	thikle	one	‘- ’	<b>once</b>
nechi	‘-le ’	necchile	two	‘- ’	<b>twice</b>
sum	‘-le ’	sumle	three	‘- ’	<b>thrice</b>
yak	‘-le ’	yakyle	frequent	‘-ly’	frequently

The table given above shows that ‘-le ’ is a common suffixes of frequency in Limbu and ‘-ly’ is an adverbial suffix of frequency in English. On the other hand English has uncommon form of adverb of frequency in the exceptional case.

## 4.2.3 Adverbial Affixation of Direction

In Limbu, the element ‘a ’ is suffixed to the derivated form of root to form an adverb of direction but English has no direction marker elements to form directional suffixes of adverbs. Some of the examples are given below:

<u>Limbu</u>	<u>English</u>
a. anga chupsa hia:.	→ I turn to the right.
b. hune phencha hi:	→ He turns to the left.
c. hune ega hi:	→ He turns to the back.
d. anga tonga hia:	→ I turn to the front.
e. anga tholekha peka.	→ I go to upward.

**Table No. 19**  
**Limbu and English Adverbial Suffixation of Direction**

<b>Limbu</b>			<b>English</b>		
<i>Root</i>	<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Words</i>	<i>Root</i>	<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Words</i>
chukwa	‘-a ’	chuksa	left	‘- ’	to the left
phe wa	‘-a ’	phencha	right	‘- ’	to the right
ek	‘-a ’	ega	back	‘- ’	to the back
tagi	‘-a ’	tagya	front	‘- ’	front
tho	‘-lekha ’	tholekha	up	‘-ward’	upward

The table given above shows that Limbu has element ‘-a ’ as adverbial suffix of direction which is suffixed to the root word and derived form of root word but English has ‘-ward’ as adverbial suffix of adverb of direction.

#### **4.2.4 Adverbial Affixation of Reason**

In Limbu, the element ‘-ya ’ is suffixed to root to form an adverb of reason. English has uncommon form of adverb such as ‘what’, ‘why’, ‘how’ etc.

Some of the examples are given below:

<u>Limbu</u>	<u>English</u>
a. theya hene himmo kebekpa?	→ why do you go home?
b. aakheya anga himmo pekaba?	→ How do you go home?
c. anga akheya langheka.	→ I go home in this way.

**Table No. 20**

**Limbu and English Adverbial Suffixation of Reason**

<b>Limbu</b>			<b>English</b>		
<i>Root</i>	<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Words</i>	<i>Root</i>	<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Words</i>
the	'-ya '	theya	what	'- '	what
dakhe	'-ya '	aakheya	why	'- '	why
akhe	'-ya '	akheya	in this way	'- '	-

The table shows that '-ya ' is a common adverbial suffix of reason in Limbu whereas English has no such adverbial suffix but has uncommon form of adverb such as 'what', 'why' and 'how'.

**4.2.5 Adverbial Suffixation of Distance**

In Limbu the elements '-a ' and '-gha' are suffixed to the root words to form an adverb of distance but English has no distance marker elements as suffix of distance. English has uncommon form of adverb of distance. Some of the examples are given below:

**Limbu**

**English**

- a. aahimin kuhiminle neta wa. → My house is near to his house.
- b. hune mipma man gha pe. → He went far yesterday.

**Table No. 21**

**Limbu and English Adverbial Suffixation of Distance**

<b>Limbu</b>			<b>English</b>		
<i>Root</i>	<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Words</i>	<i>Root</i>	<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Words</i>
nit	'-a '	nita	near	'- '	near
ma	'-gha'	ma gha	far	'- '	far

The above table shows that Limbu suffix '-a ' shows nearer and '-gha' shows distal which are suffixed to the root to form adverb of distance but English has no distance marker elements to suffix to the root.

#### 4.2.6 Adverbial Affixation of Spatial

In Limbu, the element ‘-k’ is suffixed to the root to form an adverb of spatial but English has no spatial marker element as suffix of adverb of spatial.

English has uncommon form of adverb of spatial. Some of the examples are given below:

<u>Limbu</u>	<u>English</u>
a. hene thodok cha-si e.	→ You move a bit up.
b. hune yoyok cha-si .	→ He moves a bit down.
c. hune nanak cha-si .	→ He moves a bit far.

**Table No. 22**

#### Limbu and English Adverbial Suffixes of Spatial

Limbu			English		
<i>Root</i>	<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Words</i>	<i>Root</i>	<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Words</i>
<b>tho</b>	<b>‘-k’</b>	thodok	Far	‘-’	a bit up
<b>yo</b>	<b>‘-k’</b>	yoyok	down	‘-’	a bit down
<b>na</b>	<b>‘-k’</b>	Nanak	far	‘-’	a bit far

The above table indicates that Limbu suffix ‘-k’ is attached to the root which shows a bit but English has no adverb of spatial suffix marker.

#### 4.2.7 Adverbial Suffixation of Certainty

In Limbu the element ‘-sa ’ is suffixed to the root words to form adverb of certainty. English has certainty marker element ‘-ly’ as suffix. Some examples are given below:

<u>Limbu</u>	<u>English</u>
a. aain ni:ssesa wahit tha.	→ It really rains today.
b. hune sekhasa yamsk chok.	→ He definitely works.

**Table No. 23**  
**Limbu and English Adverbial Suffixation of Certainty**

<b>Limbu</b>			<b>English</b>		
<i>Root</i>	<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Words</i>	<i>Root</i>	<i>Suffix</i>	<i>Words</i>
nisse	‘-sa ’	ni:ssesa	real	‘- ly’	really
sekha	‘-sa ’	sekhasa	definite	‘- ly’	definitely

The table 24 shows that the element ‘-sa ’ is a common Limbu adverbial suffix which is attached to the root to form an adverb of certainty. English has element ‘-ly’ which is suffixed to the root to form adverb of certainty.

#### 4.2.8 Adverbial Prefixation of Quality Intensifier

In Limbu, the element ‘pa-’ is prefixed to the reduplicated root word to form an adverb of quality intensifier but the English has no elements of quality intensifier marker prefix. Some of the examples are given below:

<u><b>Limbu</b></u>	<u><b>English</b></u>
a. sidain pakhikkhik	→ Medicine tastes very bitter.
b. chandukin pasupsup.	→ Lemon tastes very sour.
c. limbain palimlim.	→ Chocolate tastes very sweet.

**Table No. 24**  
**Limbu and English Adverbial Prefixes of Quality of Intensifier**

<b>Limbu</b>			<b>English</b>		
<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Root</i>	<i>Words</i>	<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Root</i>	<i>Words</i>
‘pa-’	khik	pakhikkhit	‘ -’	bitter	very bitter
‘pa-’	sup	pasupsap	‘ -’	sour	very sour
‘pa-’	lim	palimlim	‘ -’	sweet	very sweet

The above table shows that the element ‘pa-’ indicates very which prefixes to the derived form of reduplicated root to form an adverb of quality of intensifier.

English has no quality intensifier marker prefixes but adverb ‘**very**’ occurs along with adjectives as uncommon form of adverbs.

#### 4.2.9 Adverbial Prefixation of Action Intensifier

In Limbu, the element ‘**si-**’ is prefixed to the reduplicated root to form adverb of action intensifier but the English has no elements of action intensifier marker prefixes. Some of the examples are given below.

<u>Limbu</u>	<u>English</u>
a. anga sitak taktu .	→ I received completely.
b. hune sihap haptu.	→ He got entangled completely.
c. hune sinep neptu.	→ He pressed fully.

**Table No. 25**

#### **Limbu and English Adverbial Prefixes of Action Intensifier**

<b>Limbu</b>			<b>English</b>		
<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Root</i>	<i>Words</i>	<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Root</i>	<i>Words</i>
‘ <b>si-</b> ’	tak	<b>sitaktak</b>	‘ -’	receive	receive completely
‘ <b>si-</b> ’	nap	<b>sinapnap</b>	‘ -’	seize	seize completely
‘ <b>si-</b> ’	Nep	<b>sinepnep</b>	‘ -’	press	press fully

The above table shows that Limbu has element ‘**si-**’ indicates fully or completely which is prefixed to reduplicated root words but English has no element as action intensifier marker prefix but uncommon form of adverb such as ‘**completely**’ and ‘**fully**’ which are equivalent to Limbu prefix ‘**si-**’.

#### 4.2.10 Adverbial Affixation of Temporal

In Limbu, the elements ‘**a-**’ and ‘**ku-**’ are prefixed to reduplicated root to form adverb of temporal but English has no elements of adverb of temporal marker prefixes. Some of the examples are given below:

### Limbu

### English

- a. aanga **ahi** hi khune lu ma tuktu . → I love him/her till I live.
- b. hune **kuhi** hi hen himbo yu . → He stays in that house till he lives.
- c. hune **kuimim** anga supla nita. → I read book till he sleeps.

**Table No. 26**

### **Limbu and English Adverbial Prefixes of Temporal**

<b>Limbu</b>			<b>English</b>		
<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Root</i>	<i>Words</i>	<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Root</i>	<i>Words</i>
'a-'	hi	ahi hi	' -'	live	till lives
'ku-'	hi	kuhi hi	' -'	live	till lives
'ku-'	im	kuimim	' -'	sleep	till sleeps

The table 27 shows that Limbu has element 'a-' indicates first person and 'ku-' shows third person which are prefixed to reduplicated root words but English has no elements as adverb of temporal prefixes.

#### **4.2.11 Adverbial Affixation of Prefer/ Favour**

In Limbu, the elements 'ku-', 'a-' and 'ke-' are prefixed to the reduplicated root to form adverb of prefer/ favour but English has no elements of adverb of prefer/ favour marker prefixes. Some of the examples are given below:

### Limbu

### English

- a. hune **kupappap** chogu. → He does whatever he says.
- b. anga **achokchok** chogu . → I do whatever I like/want.
- c. hene **kechokchok** choge. → You do whatever you like/want.

**Table No. 27**

**Limbu and English Adverbial Prefixes of Prefer/ Favour**

<b>Limbu</b>			<b>English</b>		
<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Root</i>	<i>Words</i>	<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Root</i>	<i>Words</i>
<b>'ku-'</b>	pap	<b>kupappap</b>	<b>' -'</b>	do say	does whatever he says
<b>'a-'</b>	chok	<b>achokchok</b>	<b>' -'</b>	do	do whatever I like/want
<b>'ke-'</b>	chok	<b>kechokchok</b>	<b>' -'</b>	do	do whatever you like/want

The above table indicates that the adverbial prefixes **'a-'**, **'ku-'** and **'k-'** in Limbu mark first person, third person and second person respectively which are attached to the reduplicated root words but English has no adverb of prefer and prefer marker prefix.

## CHAPTER - FIVE

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Conclusions

After the analysis and interpretation of the data on the basis of objectives, I concluded the findings of the study as follows:

##### 5.1.1 Adverbial Affixation Markers Identified in Limbu

- a. The adverbial affixation markers are **-a** , **-se**, **-le** , **-lekha** , **-ya** , **-gha**, **-k**, **-sa** , **par-**, **si-**, **a-**, **ku-** and **ke-**.
- b. **-a** , **-se**, **-le** , **-lekha** , **-ya** , **-gha**, **-k** and **-sa** are the adverbial suffix markers in Limbu.
- c. **pa-**, **si-**, **a-**, **ku-** and **ke-** are the adverbial prefix markers.
- d. **'-a** ' and **'-se'** are the adverbial suffix markers of manner of adverb.
- e. **'-le** ' is the adverbial suffix marker of frequency.
- f. **'-a** ' and **'-lekha** ' are the adverbial suffix marker of direction.
- g. **'-ya** ' is the adverbial suffix marker of reason.
- h. **'-a** ' and **'-gha'** are adverbial suffix markers of distance.
- i. **'-k'** is the adverbial suffix marker of distal.
- j. **'-sa** ' is the adverbial suffix marker of certainty.
- k. **'pa-'** is the adverbial prefix marker of quality intensifier.
- l. **'si-'** is the adverbial prefix marker of action intensifier.
- m. **'a-'** and **'ku-'** are the adverbial prefixes of temporal.
- n. **'ku-'**, **'a-'** and **'ke-'** are the adverbial prefixes markers of prefer or favour.

## 5.1.2 Similarities and Differences between English and Limbu Adverbial Affixation

After comparing the adverbial affixation between Limbu and English, the following similarities and differences are pointed out.

### 5.1.2.1 Similarities

- a. Adverbial affixation is common in both languages.
- b. Both languages have adverbial suffixes of manner, frequency and certainty.
- c. Both languages have adverb of manner, adverb of frequency and adverb of certainty.

### 5.1.2.2 Differences

- a. The English has suffixes **'-ly'**, **'-ily'**, **'-ally'**, **'-ward'** and **'-wise'** as adverbial suffixes whereas the Limbu has suffixes **'-a'**, **'-se'**, **'-le'**, **'-lekha'**, **'-ya'**, **'-gha'**, **'-k'** and **'-sa'** as adverbial suffixes.
- b. In English suffixes **'-ly'** and **'-ily'** are marked as adverbial marker of manner, whereas in Limbu suffixes **'-a'** and **'-se'** are marked as adverbial markers of manner.
- c. English has suffixes **'-ly'**, **'ily'** and **'ally'** as adverbial markers of frequency whereas Limbu has suffix **'-le'** as adverbial marker of frequency.
- d. Limbu has suffixes **'-a'** and **'-lekha'** as adverbial suffixes of direction but English has suffix **'-ward'** and uncommon form of adverb of frequency.
- e. Limbu has suffix **'-ya'** as adverbial suffix of reason but English has no suffix and has uncommon form of adverb of reason.

- f. English does not have spatial suffix but Limbu has spatial suffix marker ‘-k’.
- g. Limbu has suffix ‘-sa ’ as adverbial suffix of certainty whereas English has suffix ‘-ly’.
- h. Limbu adverbs are formed by adding prefixes to the root but it is not possible in English.
- i. Limbu has ‘pa-’ as adverbial prefix of quality intensifier whereas English has no adverbial prefix.
- j. Limbu has ‘si-’ as adverbial prefix of action intensifier but such adverbial prefix of action intensifier is lacking in English.
- k. Limbu has ‘a-’ and ‘ku-’ as adverbial prefixes of temporal whereas English has no such adverbial prefixes.
- l. In Limbu, prefixes ‘ku-’, ‘a-’ and ‘ke-’ are marked as adverbial suffixes of prefer or favour but English does not have such suffixes.

## **5.2. Recommendations**

On the basis of above findings the following recommendations have been made at the at the policy, practice and further research level:

### **5.2.1 At the Policy Level**

- a) Learning the English language is not so easy for Limbu learners. So, Limbu learners should study the morphology system of both languages. Our curriculum, textbook and reference materials should be designed for primary level to higher level students to provide essential information about morphology and the system of morphology.
- b) Learners can learn Limbu language by regular exercise. So, text book should be made with more exercise about grammar pertaining to morphology and morphological system focusing to role and constituent of affixation in the level of word formation. Text book should be

designed in comparison style so that students are able to compare any subject matter effectively.

- c) The findings of CA are not given due emphasis by the policy makers. They should make clear due ELT policy considering the multilingual students.
- d) Our government should make such type of policy to study the morphological system between English and Limbu.

### **5.2.2 At the Practice Level**

- a) For teaching English and Limbu languages, teacher can use various methods and procedure. In the classroom activities, the student centered activities should be focused on in higher level classes. It would be to teach word structure by presenting the authentic materials collected from authentic sources such as books, articles, bulletins and electronic source.
- b) Teacher should have the sound knowledge about both languages morphological system and features as well.
- c) While teaching the adverbial affixation, the teacher should have the knowledge of the system of the word formation and its constituent of both languages.
- d) Teaching and learning of morphological feature is not easy task, so the teacher should be fully engaged in those exercises to make clear to the students. The teacher should present the similar subject matters of two languages before the presentation of different subject matter in the classroom activities in order to make teaching and learning effective.
- e) Similarities should be presented in the classroom teaching before the differences between two languages are taught.
- f) Limbu has some prefixes to form adverbial which are not found in English, such kinds of differences are should be considered while teaching.

- e) As being a language teacher, one should have the knowledge of both languages' system of word structure considering the root, base, affixes and word class to show similarities and differences distinctively.
- f) The teacher should pay special attention while teaching Limbu speaking students in the classroom. The teacher should provide sufficient examples and exercises with view that adverbial affixation system within the morphology.
- g) The linguistic phenomena which exist in English do not exist in Limbu and vice-versa. The most important matter that the teacher should bear in mind is having sound knowledge of both languages' morphological system and their feature to teach the student in fruitful way.

### **5.2.3 At the Further Research Level**

- a) The findings of this study at research level indicate that most of the Limbu adverbs are formed by either suffixing or prefixing the root and duplicated words. This information will be helpful to the researcher who carries out their research on affixation.
- b) This study is about English and Limbu adverbial affixation with their morphological features. In this sense, this study will be beneficial and recommendable for other research related to morphology.
- c) In this study, I have just presented the differences and similarities contrastively between the formation of adverbial affixation in English and Limbu but have not presented the findings of error areas committed by the language learners. So, I would like to recommend that it would be better to further research on this issue at the further research level.

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## Appendix - I

### Questionnaires

Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Address : \_\_\_\_\_

Caste : \_\_\_\_\_

Qualification: \_\_\_\_\_ Profession: \_\_\_\_\_

#### A. Adverbial affixation of ‘manner’

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.		He carries load lightly.
2.		I walk slowly.
3.		He sits silently.
4.		He dances well/nicely.
5.		You eat by sleeping.

#### B. Adverbial affixation of ‘frequency’

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.		He brushes his teeth once a day.
2.		I go to India twice a year.
3.		He eats thrice a day.
4		He always goes to bazaar.

#### C. Adverbial affixation of ‘direction’

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.		I turn to the right
2.		He turns to the left.
3.		He turns to the back.
4.		I turn to the front.
5.		I go to upwards.

#### D. Adverbial affixation of ‘reason’

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.		Why do you go home?
2.		How do you go home?

3.		I go home in this way.
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**E. Adverbial affixation of ‘distance’**

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.		My house is near to his house.
2.		He went far yesterday.

**Questionnaires**

Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Address : \_\_\_\_\_

Caste : \_\_\_\_\_

Qualification: \_\_\_\_\_ Profession: \_\_\_\_\_

**F. Adverbial affixation of ‘Spatial’**

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.		You move a bit up.
2.		He moves a bit down.
3.		He moves a bit far.

**G. Adverbial affixation of ‘certainty’**

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.		It really rains today.
2.		He definitely works.

**H. Adverbial affixation of ‘quality intensifier’**

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.		Medicine tastes very bitter.
2.		Lemon tastes very sour.
3.		Chocolate tastes very sweet.

**I. Adverbial affixation of ‘action intensifier’**

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.		I received completely.
2.		He got entangled completely.
3.		He pressed fully.

**J. Adverbial affixation of ‘temporal’**

<b>S.N</b>	<b>Limbu Sentence</b>	<b>English Sentence</b>
1.		I love him/her till I live.
2.		He stays in that house till he lives.
3.		I read till he sleeps.

**K. Adverbial affixation of ‘favour/ prefer’**

<b>S.N</b>	<b>Limbu Sentence</b>	<b>English Sentence</b>
1.		He does whatever he says.
2.		I do whatever I like/ know.
3.		Do as you know/want.

## Appendix-II Questionnaires

Name : Deu Man Sereng Age: 42  
 Address : Patharisanishchare-2  
 Caste : Limbu  
 Qualification: +2 Profession: Social worker

### A. Adverbial affixation of 'manner'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune yonyang kak kuyu.	He carries load lightly.
2.	Anga yakyakang langheka.	I walk slowly.
3.	Hune swatang yun.	He sits silently.
4.	Hune nurikang lan.	He dances well/nicely.
5.	Hene imimse kecha.	You eat by sleeping.

### B. Adverbial affixation of 'frequency'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune yamo thiklen hibbo ikhu.	He brushes his teeth once a day.
2.	Anga tanbere nechhilen India pek.	I go to India twice a year.
3.	Hune yamo sumsileng cha.	He eats thrice a day.
4.	Hune yaklen bazaar pek.	He always goes to bazaar.

### C. Adverbial affixation of 'direction'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Anga chupsang hia:	I turn to the right
2.	Hune phenchang hi:	He turns to the left.
3.	Hune egang hi:	He turns to the back.
4.	Anga togang hia:	I turn to the front.
5.	Anga tholekhang peka.	I go to upwards.

### D. Adverbial affixation of 'reason'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Theyang hene himmo kebekpa?	Why do you go home?
2.	Akheyang anga himmo pekaba?	How do you go home?
3.	Anga akheyang langheka.	I go home in this way.

### E. Adverbial affixation of 'distance'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Aahimin kuhimille netang wa.	My house is near to his house.
2.	Hune mipma mangha pe.	He went far yesterday.

Name : Urmila Lawati Age: 27  
 Address : Yashok-4 Panchthar-  
 Caste : Limbu  
 Qualification: B. Ed Profession: Teaching

**A. Adverbial affixation of 'manner'**

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune yanyang kak kuyu.	He carries load lightly.
2.	Anga yakyakang langheka.	I walk slowly.
3.	Hune swatang yun.	He sits silently.
4.	Hune nurikang lan.	He dances well/nicely.
5.	Hene imimse kecha.	You eat by sleeping.

**B. Adverbial affixation of 'frequency'**

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune yamo thikleg hibbo ikhu.	He brushes his teeth once a day.
2.	Anga tanbere nechhilar India pek.	I go to India twice a year.
3.	Hune yamo sumsileg cha.	He eats thrice a day.
4.	Hune yakleg bazaar pek.	He always goes to bazaar.

**C. Adverbial affixation of 'direction'**

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Anga chupsang hia:	I turn to the right
2.	Hune phenchag hi:	He turns to the left.
3.	Hune egang hi:	He turns to the back.
4.	Anga togang hia:	I turn to the front.
5.	Anga tholekhang peka.	I go to upwards.

**D. Adverbial affixation of 'reason'**

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Theyang hene himmo kebekpa?	Why do you go home?
2.	Akheyang anga himmo pekaba?	How do you go home?
3.	Anga akheyang langheka.	I go home in this way.

**E. Adverbial affixation of 'distance'**

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Aahimln kuhimille netang wa.	My house is near to his house.
2.	Hune mipma mangha pe.	He went far yesterday.

## Questionnaires

Name : Sakun Dewan Age: 25  
 Address : Patharisanishchare-2 Morang  
 Caste : Limbu  
 Qualification: B. Com Profession: Teaching

### A. Adverbial affixation of 'manner'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune yanyanj kak kuyu.	He carries load lightly.
2.	Anga yakyakaj langheka.	I walk slowly.
3.	Hune swataj yuj.	He sits silently.
4.	Hune nurikaj laj.	He dances well/nicely.
5.	Hene imimse kecha.	You eat by sleeping.

### B. Adverbial affixation of 'frequency'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune yamo thiklej hibbo ikhu.	He brushes his teeth once a day.
2.	Anga tanbere nechhiler India peka.	I go to India twice a year.
3.	Hune yamo sumsilaj cha.	He eats thrice a day.
4.	Hune yaklej bazaar pek.	He always goes to bazaar.

### C. Adverbial affixation of 'direction'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Anga chupsaj hia:	I turn to the right
2.	Hune phenchaj hi:	He turns to the left.
3.	Hune egaj hi:	He turns to the back.
4.	Anga togaj hia:	I turn to the front.
5.	Anga tholekaj peka.	I go to upwards.

### D. Adverbial affixation of 'reason'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Theyaj hene himmo kebekpa?	Why do you go home?
2.	Akheyaj anga himmo pekaba?	How do you go home?
3.	Anga akheyaj langheka.	I go home in this way.

### E. Adverbial affixation of 'distance'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	AahimIn kuhimille netaj wa.	My house is near to his house.
2.	Hune mipma mangha pe.	He went far yesterday.

## Questionnaires

Name : Gyani Lawati Age: 24  
 Address : Pathari sanishchare-7 Morang  
 Caste : Limbu  
 Qualification: B.S.E. Profession: Teaching

### A. Adverbial affixation of 'manner'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune janyang kak kuyu.	He carries load lightly.
2.	Anga yakyakang langheka.	I walk slowly.
3.	Hune swatang yun.	He sits silently.
4.	Hune nurikang lanj.	He dances well/nicely.
5.	Hene imimse kecha.	You eat by sleeping.

### B. Adverbial affixation of 'frequency'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune yamo thiklen hibbo ikhu.	He brushes his teeth once a day.
2.	Anga tanbere nechhilar India peka.	I go to India twice a year.
3.	Hune yamo sumsileng cha.	He eats thrice a day.
4.	Hune yaklen bazaar pek.	He always goes to bazaar.

### C. Adverbial affixation of 'direction'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Anga chupsang hia:	I turn to the right
2.	Hune phenchang hi:	He turns to the left.
3.	Hune egang hi:	He turns to the back.
4.	Anga togang hia:	I turn to the front.
5.	Anga tholekhang peka.	I go to upwards.

### D. Adverbial affixation of 'reason'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Theyang hene himmo kebekpa?	Why do you go home?
2.	Akheyang anga himmo pekaba?	How do you go home?
3.	Anga akheyang langheka.	I go home in this way.

### E. Adverbial affixation of 'distance'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Aahimln kuhimille netang wa.	My house is near to his house.
2.	Hune mipma mangha pe.	He went far yesterday.

## Questionnaires

Name : Tulashi Lawati Age: 29  
 Address : Yashok - 4 Panchthar  
 Caste : Limbu  
 Qualification: I. Ed Profession: Teaching

### A. Adverbial affixation of 'manner'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune yonyangan kak kuyu.	He carries load lightly.
2.	Anga yakyakang langheka.	I walk slowly.
3.	Hune swatang yun.	He sits silently.
4.	Hune nurikang lang.	He dances well/nicely.
5.	Hene imimse kecha.	You eat by sleeping.

### B. Adverbial affixation of 'frequency'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune yamo thiklen hibbo ikhu.	He brushes his teeth once a day.
2.	Anga tangbere nechhilen India peka.	I go to India twice a year.
3.	Hune yamo sumsileng cha.	He eats thrice a day.
4.	Hune yaklen bazaar pek.	He always goes to bazaar.

### C. Adverbial affixation of 'direction'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Anga chupsang hia:	I turn to the right
2.	Hune phenchang hi:	He turns to the left.
3.	Hune egang hi:	He turns to the back.
4.	Anga togang hia:	I turn to the front.
5.	Anga tholekhang peka.	I go to upwards.

### D. Adverbial affixation of 'reason'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Theyang hene himmo kebekpa?	Why do you go home?
2.	Akheyang anga himmo pekaba?	How do you go home?
3.	Anga akheyang langheka.	I go home in this way.

### E. Adverbial affixation of 'distance'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Aahimin kuhimille netang wa.	My house is near to his house.
2.	Hune mipma mangha pe.	He went far yesterday.

## Questionnaires

Name : Asarmati Limbu Age: 46  
 Address : Patharisanishchare-1  
 Caste : Limbu  
 Qualification: Illiterate Profession: Housewife

### A. Adverbial affixation of 'manner'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune yangyang kak kuyu.	He carries load lightly.
2.	Anga yakyakang langheka.	I walk slowly.
3.	Hune swatang yun.	He sits silently.
4.	Hune nurikang lang.	He dances well/nicely.
5.	Hene imimse kecha.	You eat by sleeping.

### B. Adverbial affixation of 'frequency'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune yamo thiklen hibbo ikhu.	He brushes his teeth once a day.
2.	Anga tangbere nechhilen India pek.	I go to India twice a year.
3.	Hune yamo sumsilen cha.	He eats thrice a day.
4.	Hune yaklen bazaar pek.	He always goes to bazaar.

### C. Adverbial affixation of 'direction'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Anga chupsang hia:	I turn to the right
2.	Hune phenchang hi:	He turns to the left.
3.	Hune egang hi:	He turns to the back.
4.	Anga togang hia:	I turn to the front.
5.	Anga tholekhang peka.	I go to upwards.

### D. Adverbial affixation of 'reason'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Theyang hene himmo kebekpa?	Why do you go home?
2.	Akheyang anga himmo pekaba?	How do you go home?
3.	Anga akheyang langheka.	I go home in this way.

### E. Adverbial affixation of 'distance'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Aahimin kuhimille netang wa.	My house is near to his house.
2.	Hune mipma mangha pe.	He went far yesterday.

## Questionnaires

Name : Mani Kumar Begha Age: 43  
 Address : Patharisanishchare-2  
 Caste : Limbu  
 Qualification: Illiterate Profession: Peon

### A. Adverbial affixation of 'manner'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune yanyang kak kuyu.	He carries load lightly.
2.	Anga yakyakang langheka.	I walk slowly.
3.	Hune swatang yun.	He sits silently.
4.	Hune nurikang lang.	He dances well/nicely.
5.	Hene imimse kecha.	You eat by sleeping.

### B. Adverbial affixation of 'frequency'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune yamo thiklen hibbo ikhu.	He brushes his teeth once a day.
2.	Anga tangbere nechhilen India peka.	I go to India twice a year.
3.	Hune yamo sumsileng cha.	He eats thrice a day.
4.	Hune yaklen bazaar peka.	He always goes to bazaar.

### C. Adverbial affixation of 'direction'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Anga chupsang hia:	I turn to the right
2.	Hune phenchag hi:	He turns to the left.
3.	Hune egang hi:	He turns to the back.
4.	Anga togang hia:	I turn to the front.
5.	Anga tholekhang peka.	I go to upwards.

### D. Adverbial affixation of 'reason'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Theyang hene himmo kebekpa?	Why do you go home?
2.	Akheyang anga himmo pokaba?	How do you go home?
3.	Anga akheyang langheka.	I go home in this way.

### E. Adverbial affixation of 'distance'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Aahimln kuhimille netag wa.	My house is near to his house.
2.	Hune mipma mangha pe.	He went far yesterday.

## Questionnaires

Name : Mohan Kumar Tumbapo Age: 50  
 Address : Patharisanishchare - 2 Morang  
 Caste : Limbu  
 Qualification: literate Profession: Social Worker

### A. Adverbial affixation of 'manner'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune yanyanang kak kuyu.	He carries load lightly.
2.	Anga yakyakang langheka.	I walk slowly.
3.	Hune swatang yun.	He sits silently.
4.	Hune nurikang lan.	He dances well/nicely.
5.	Hene imimse kecha.	You eat by sleeping.

### B. Adverbial affixation of 'frequency'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune yamo thiklen kibbo ikhu.	He brushes his teeth once a day.
2.	Anga tanbere nechhilen India peka.	I go to India twice a year.
3.	Hune yamo sumsileng cha.	He eats thrice a day.
4.	Hune yaklen bazaar peka.	He always goes to bazaar.

### C. Adverbial affixation of 'direction'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Anga chupsang hia:	I turn to the right
2.	Hune phenchag hi:	He turns to the left.
3.	Hune egang hi:	He turns to the back.
4.	Anga togang hia:	I turn to the front.
5.	Anga thdekhang peka.	I go to upwards.

### D. Adverbial affixation of 'reason'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Theyang hene himmo kebekpa?	Why do you go home?
2.	Akheyang anga himmo pekaba?	How do you go home?
3.	Anga akheyang langheka.	I go home in this way.

### E. Adverbial affixation of 'distance'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Aahimln kuhimille netang wa.	My house is near to his house.
2.	Hune nipma mangha pe.	He went far yesterday.

## Questionnaires

Name : 'Ashma Limbu Age: 2  
 Address : Patharisanishchare  
 Caste : Limbu  
 Qualification: Literate Profession: Housewife

### F. Adverbial affixation of 'Spatial'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hene thodok chasine.	You move a bit up.
2.	Hune yoyok cha-sig.	He moves a bit down.
3.	Hune nanak cha-sig.	He moves a bit far.

### G. Adverbial affixation of 'certainty'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Ain nissesag wahit tha.	It really rains today.
2.	Hune sekhasag yambok ehok.	He definitely works.

### H. Adverbial affixation of 'quality intensifier'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Sidain pakhikhik.	Medicine tastes very bitter.
2.	Chandukin pasupsup.	Lemon tastes very sour.
3.	limbain palimlim.	Chocolate tastes very sweet.

### I. Adverbial affixation of 'action intensifier'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Anga sitak taktuj.	I received completely.
2.	Hune sihap haptu.	He got entangled completely.
3.	Hune sinep neptu.	He pressed fully.

### J. Adverbial affixation of 'temporal'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Aanga a:highij khune lugma tuktuj.	I love him/her till I live.
2.	Hune ku:highij hen himbo yuj.	He stays in that house till he lives.
3.	Hun ku:imim anga sapla nita.	I read book till he sleeps.

### K. Adverbial affixation of 'favour/ prefer'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune ku:pappap chogu.	He does whatever he says.
2.	Anga a:chokchok choguj.	I do whatever I know/want.
3.	Hene kechokchok choge.	Do as you know/want.

## Questionnaires

Name : Mina Pauthak Age: 47  
 Address : Patharisanishchare - 2  
 Caste : Limbu  
 Qualification: : Illiterate Profession: Farmer

### F. Adverbial affixation of 'Spatial'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hene thodok chasine.	You move a bit up.
2.	Hune yoyok cha-sig.	He moves a bit down.
3.	Hune nanak cha-sig.	He moves a bit far.

### G. Adverbial affixation of 'certainty'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Ain nissesag wahit tha.	It really rains today.
2.	Hune sekhasag yambok ehok.	He definitely works.

### H. Adverbial affixation of 'quality intensifier'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Sidain pakhikhik.	Medicine tastes very bitter.
2.	Chandukin pasupsup.	Lemon tastes very sour.
3.	limbain palimlim.	Chocolate tastes very sweet.

### I. Adverbial affixation of 'action intensifier'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Anga sitak takturj.	I received completely.
2.	Hune sihap haptu.	He got entangled completely.
3.	Hune sinep neptu.	He pressed fully.

### J. Adverbial affixation of 'temporal'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Aanga a:highig khune lugma tukturj.	I love him/her till I live.
2.	Hune ku:highig hen himbo yurj.	He stays in that house till he lives.
3.	Hun ku:imim anga sapla nita.	I read book till he sleeps.

### K. Adverbial affixation of 'favour/ prefer'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune ku:pappap chogu.	He does whatever he says.
2.	Anga a:chokchok chogurj.	I do whatever I know/want.
3.	Hene kechokchok choge.	Do as you know/want.

## Questionnaires

Name : Gobinda Chongbang Age: 48  
 Address : Patharisaniskhare - 2  
 Caste : Limbu  
 Qualification: Literate Profession: Social Worker

### F. Adverbial affixation of 'Spatial'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hene thodok chasine.	You move a bit up.
2.	Hune yoyok cha-sig.	He moves a bit down.
3.	Hune nanak cha-sig.	He moves a bit far.

### G. Adverbial affixation of 'certainty'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Ain nissesag wahit tha.	It really rains today.
2.	Hune sekhasag yambok ehok.	He definitely works.

### H. Adverbial affixation of 'quality intensifier'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Sidain pakhikhik.	Medicine tastes very bitter.
2.	Chandukin pasupsup.	Lemon tastes very sour.
3.	limbain palimlim.	Chocolate tastes very sweet.

### I. Adverbial affixation of 'action intensifier'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Anga sitak taktug.	I received completely.
2.	Hune sihap haptu.	He got entangled completely.
3.	Hune sinep neptu.	He pressed fully.

### J. Adverbial affixation of 'temporal'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Aanga a:highig khune lugma tuktug.	I love him/her till I live.
2.	Hune ku:highig hen himbo yug.	He stays in that house till he lives.
3.	Hun ku:imim anga sapla nita.	I read book till he sleeps.

### K. Adverbial affixation of 'favour/ prefer'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune ku:pappap chogu.	He does whatever he says.
2.	Anga a:chokchok chogug.	I do whatever I know/want.
3.	Hene kechokchok choge.	Do as you know/want.

## Questionnaires

Name : Chhatra Bahadur Lingdam Age: 66  
 Address : Patharisanishchare-20  
 Caste : Limbu  
 Qualification: Illiterate Profession: Farmer

### F. Adverbial affixation of 'Spatial'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hene thodok chasine.	You move a bit up.
2.	Hune yoyok cha-sig.	He moves a bit down.
3.	Hune nanak cha-sig.	He moves a bit far.

### G. Adverbial affixation of 'certainty'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Ain nissesag wahit tha.	It really rains today.
2.	Hune sekhasag yambok ehok.	He definitely works.

### H. Adverbial affixation of 'quality intensifier'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Sidain pakhikhik.	Medicine tastes very bitter.
2.	Chandukin pasupsup.	Lemon tastes very sour.
3.	limbain palimlim.	Chocolate tastes very sweet.

### I. Adverbial affixation of 'action intensifier'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Anga sitak taktuj.	I received completely.
2.	Hune sihap haptu.	He got entangled completely.
3.	Hune sinep neptu.	He pressed fully.

### J. Adverbial affixation of 'temporal'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Aanga a:highiq khune lunma tuktuj.	I love him/her till I live.
2.	Hune ku:highiq hen himbo yuj.	He stays in that house till he lives.
3.	Hun ku:imim anga sapla nita.	I read book till he sleeps.

### K. Adverbial affixation of 'favour/ prefer'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune ku:pappap chogu.	He does whatever he says.
2.	Anga a:chokchok choguj.	I do whatever I know/want.
3.	Hene kechokchok choge.	Do as you know/want.

## Questionnaires

Name : Suna Devi Lawati Age: 32  
 Address : Patharisanishchare-2  
 Caste : Limbu  
 Qualification: B.A. Profession: Teacher

### F. Adverbial affixation of 'Spatial'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hene thodok chasine.	You move a bit up.
2.	Hune yoyok cha-sig.	He moves a bit down.
3.	Hune nanak cha-sig.	He moves a bit far.

### G. Adverbial affixation of 'certainty'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Ain nissesag wahit tha.	It really rains today.
2.	Hune sekhasag yambok ehok.	He definitely works.

### H. Adverbial affixation of 'quality intensifier'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Sidain pakhikhik.	Medicine tastes very bitter.
2.	Chandukin pasupsup.	Lemon tastes very sour.
3.	limbain palimlim.	Chocolate tastes very sweet.

### I. Adverbial affixation of 'action intensifier'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Anga sitak taktuj.	I received completely.
2.	Hune sihap haptu.	He got entangled completely.
3.	Hune sinep neptu.	He pressed fully.

### J. Adverbial affixation of 'temporal'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Aanga a:highij khune lunma taktuj.	I love him/her till I live.
2.	Hune ku:highij hen himbo yuj.	He stays in that house till he lives.
3.	Hun ku:imim anga sapla nita.	I read book till he sleeps.

### K. Adverbial affixation of 'favour/ prefer'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune ku:pappap chogu.	He does whatever he says.
2.	Anga a:chokchok choguj.	I do whatever I know/want.
3.	Hene kechokchok choge.	Do as you know/want.

## Questionnaires

Name : Chandra Bahadur Chongbang Age: 52  
 Address : Patharisanishchare - 4  
 Caste : Limbu  
 Qualification: B. Ed Profession: Teaching

### F. Adverbial affixation of 'Spatial'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hene thodok chasine.	You move a bit up.
2.	Hune yoyok cha-sig.	He moves a bit down.
3.	Hune nanak cha-sig.	He moves a bit far.

### G. Adverbial affixation of 'certainty'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Ain nissesag wahit tha.	It really rains today.
2.	Hune sekhasag yambok ehok.	He definitely works.

### H. Adverbial affixation of 'quality intensifier'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Sidain pakhikhik.	Medicine tastes very bitter.
2.	Chandukin pasupsup.	Lemon tastes very sour.
3.	limbain palimlim.	Chocolate tastes very sweet.

### I. Adverbial affixation of 'action intensifier'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Anga sitak takturj.	I received completely.
2.	Hune sihap haptu.	He got entangled completely.
3.	Hune sinep neptu.	He pressed fully.

### J. Adverbial affixation of 'temporal'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Aanga a:highij khunx lugma tukturj.	I love him/her till I live.
2.	Hune ku:highij hen himbo yurj.	He stays in that house till he lives.
3.	Hun ku:imim anga sapla nita.	I read book till he sleeps.

### K. Adverbial affixation of 'favour/ prefer'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune ku:pappap chogurj.	He does whatever he says.
2.	Anga a:chokchok chogurj.	I do whatever I know/want.
3.	Hene kechokchok choge.	Do as you know/want.

## Questionnaires

Name : Lakh Dhoj Limbu Age: 25  
 Address : Patharisanishchare-2  
 Caste : Limbu  
 Qualification: Illiterate Profession: Driver

### F. Adverbial affixation of 'Spatial'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hene thodok chasine.	You move a bit up.
2.	Hune yoyok cha-sig.	He moves a bit down.
3.	Hune nanak cha-sig.	He moves a bit far.

### G. Adverbial affixation of 'certainty'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Ain nissesag wahit tha.	It really rains today.
2.	Hune sekhasag yambok ehok.	He definitely works.

### H. Adverbial affixation of 'quality intensifier'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Sidain pakhikhik.	Medicine tastes very bitter.
2.	Chandukin pasupsup.	Lemon tastes very sour.
3.	limbain palimlim.	Chocolate tastes very sweet.

### I. Adverbial affixation of 'action intensifier'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Anga sitak taktun.	I received completely.
2.	Hune sihap haptu.	He got entangled completely.
3.	Hune sinep neptu.	He pressed fully.

### J. Adverbial affixation of 'temporal'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Aanga a:highig khune lugma taktun.	I love him/her till I live.
2.	Hune ku:highig hen himbo yun.	He stays in that house till he lives.
3.	Hun ku:imim anga sapla nita.	I read book till he sleeps.

### K. Adverbial affixation of 'favour/ prefer'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune ku:pappap chogu.	He does whatever he says.
2.	Anga a:chokchok chogun.	I do whatever I know/want.
3.	Hene kechokchok choge.	Do as you know/want.

## Questionnaires

Name : Kumari Begha Age: 45  
 Address : Patharisanishchare - 1  
 Caste : Limbu  
 Qualification: Literate Profession: Farmer

### F. Adverbial affixation of 'Spatial'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hene thodok chasine.	You move a bit up.
2.	Hune yoyok cha-sig.	He moves a bit down.
3.	Hune nanak cha-sig.	He moves a bit far.

### G. Adverbial affixation of 'certainty'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Ain nissesag wahit tha.	It really rains today.
2.	Hune sekhasag yambok ehok.	He definitely works.

### H. Adverbial affixation of 'quality intensifier'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Sidain pakhikhik.	Medicine tastes very bitter.
2.	Chandukin pasupsup.	Lemon tastes very sour.
3.	limbain palimlim.	Chocolate tastes very sweet.

### I. Adverbial affixation of 'action intensifier'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Anga sitak taktug.	I received completely.
2.	Hune sihap haptu.	He got entangled completely.
3.	Hune sinep neptu.	He pressed fully.

### J. Adverbial affixation of 'temporal'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Aanga a:highij khune lugma tuktug.	I love him/her till I live.
2.	Hune ku:highij hen himbo yug.	He stays in that house till he lives.
3.	Hun ku:imim anga sapla nita.	I read book till he sleeps.

### K. Adverbial affixation of 'favour/ prefer'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune ku:pappap chogu.	He does whatever he says.
2.	Anga a:chokchok chogug.	I do whatever I know/want.
3.	Hene kechokchok choge.	Do as you know/want.

## Questionnaires

Name : Autar Bahadur Hangsoronjy Age: 64  
 Address : Pa tharisanishchare-2  
 Caste : Limbu  
 Qualification: Literate Profession: Farmer

### F. Adverbial affixation of 'Spatial'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hene thodok chasine.	You move a bit up.
2.	Hune yoyok cha-sig.	He moves a bit down.
3.	Hune nanak cha-sig.	He moves a bit far.

### G. Adverbial affixation of 'certainty'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Ain nissesag wahit tha.	It really rains today.
2.	Hune sekhasag yambok ehok.	He definitely works.

### H. Adverbial affixation of 'quality intensifier'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Sidain pakhikhik.	Medicine tastes very bitter.
2.	Chandukin pasupsup.	Lemon tastes very sour.
3.	limbain palimlim.	Chocolate tastes very sweet.

### I. Adverbial affixation of 'action intensifier'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Anga sitak takturj.	I received completely.
2.	Hune sihap haptu.	He got entangled completely.
3.	Hune sinep neptu.	He pressed fully.

### J. Adverbial affixation of 'temporal'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Aanga a:highig khune lugma tukturj.	I love him/her till I live.
2.	Hune ku:highig hen himbo yurj.	He stays in that house till he lives.
3.	Hun ku:'imim anga sapla nita.	I read book till he sleeps.

### K. Adverbial affixation of 'favour/ prefer'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune ku:pappap chogu.	He does whatever he says.
2.	Anga a:chokchok chogurj.	I do whatever I know/want.
3.	Hene kechokchok choge.	Do as you know/want.

## Questionnaires

Name : Suk Maya Chongbang Age: 20  
 Address : Patharisanishchare - 6 Morang  
 Caste : Limbu  
 Qualification: +2 Profession: Student

### A. Adverbial affixation of 'manner'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune yanyang kak kuyu.	He carries load lightly.
2.	Anga yakyakang langheka.	I walk slowly.
3.	Hune swatang yun.	He sits silently.
4.	Hune nurikang lan.	He dances well/nicely.
5.	Hene imimse kecha.	You eat by sleeping.

### B. Adverbial affixation of 'frequency'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Hune yamo thiklen hibbo ikhu.	He brushes his teeth once a day.
2.	Anga tanbere nechhilar India pek.	I go to India twice a year.
3.	Hune yamo sumsilen cha.	He eats thrice a day.
4.	Hune yaklen bazaar pek.	He always goes to bazaar.

### C. Adverbial affixation of 'direction'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Anga chupsang hia:	I turn to the right
2.	Hune phenchang hi:	He turns to the left.
3.	Hune egang hi:	He turns to the back.
4.	Anga togang hia:	I turn to the front.
5.	Anga tholekhang peka.	I go to upwards.

### D. Adverbial affixation of 'reason'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Theyang hene himmo kebekpa?	Why do you go home?
2.	Akheyang anga himmo pekaba?	How do you go home?
3.	Anga akheyang langheka.	I go home in this way.

### E. Adverbial affixation of 'distance'

S.N	Limbu Sentence	English Sentence
1.	Aahimln kuhimille netang wa.	My house is near to his house.
2.	Hune mipma mangha pe.	He went far yesterday.