

Chapter - 1

Introduction

1.1 Background Information

The history of Tharus is so old that it is very difficult to get materials at large and hard to study about it. It is endless to study. The history of their origin which the Tharu narrate are not uniform. The scholars who have trace the origin of Tharu offer conflicting views on the subject. According to (Nesfield, 1885, p. 155), “the name Tharu is derived from the word ‘Thar’ which in the colloquial dialect means a jungle”. Thus, a Tharu is one, who resides in forests, ‘a forest man’. Crooke also (1896, p. 381) traces their origin to the word Tharu, denoting ‘wine biber’. This name is believed to have been given to the Tharu by one of the Kshatriya Raja of the Plains, who was simply amazed at the thirst and their capacity of drinking liquor. The origin of the Tharu is thus traced to various interesting etymological sources.

Regional variety or dialect is a kind of language spoken by people of a particular geographical area such as the Tharu language of eastern, middle and western. Unless one makes a special study of a particular regional variety, he/she can not follow a speaker. This is also a kind of problem. The varieties of languages used by the people of different class of a society are called social varieties. The class divisions are made on the basis of socio- economic status such as upper, middle and lower. Problems of these types of varieties can be minimized through a careful study and having special study of regional dialects and social varieties.

1.1.1 Tharu and Their Language with its Phonetic Symbol

The Tharu people are found in most districts of Tarai region of Nepal. The people of Tarai region have generally more than two languages at their command.

They understand Maithili, Hindi, Bhojpuri, Tharu and others. Educated and a few other people understand Nepali also.

The downfall of the clan of shakya began since the Buddha got enlightened and Kolian people tended to follow Buddhism and came to visit his family. The people of two clans conducted themselves are informed by their elders to have been known as Drabedians. Buddhism is identified as 'sthavir'. From this word 'Tharu' derived (Singh,1-6)

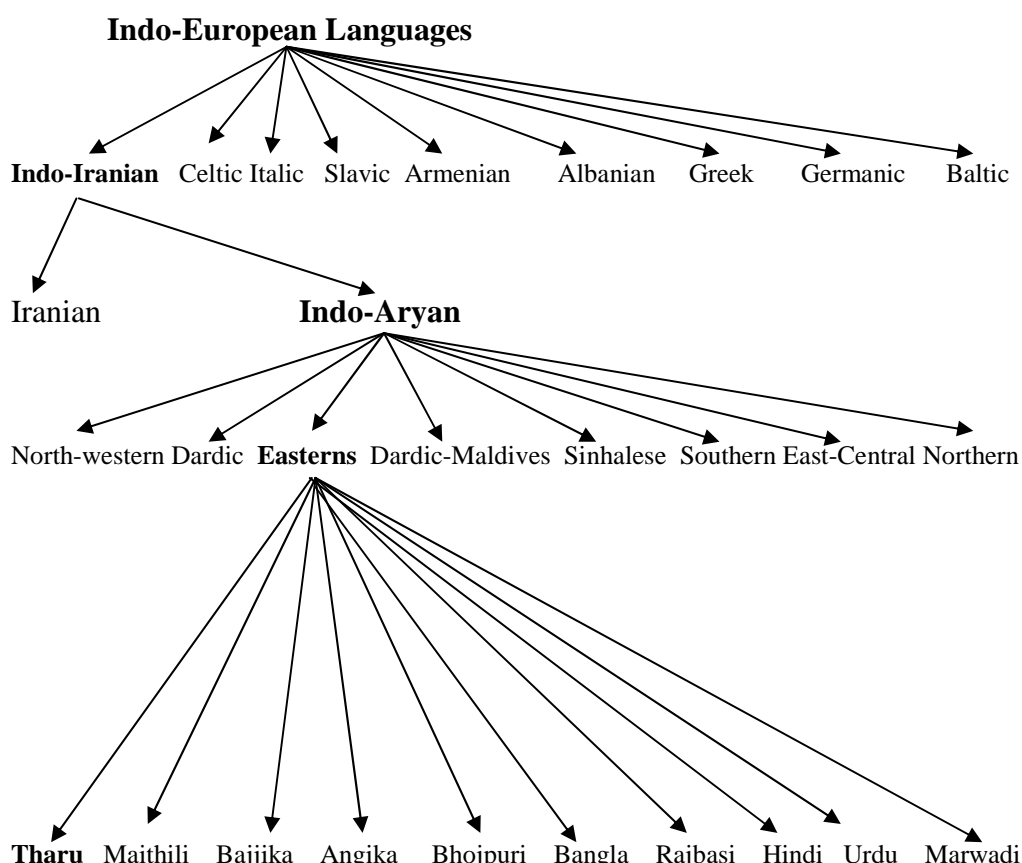
The Tharu either of east, middle or west area of the same region, it is needless to debate on this topic. They are originated in and around kapolvastu and their simplicity, honesty, loyalty and physical structure are similar with the lord Buddha. Therefore, it is said that origin of the Tharu in Nepal are of the shakya clan.

Fundamentally language is recognized as a means of communication i.e. olfactory, gustatory, tactical etc, however these system can not be seen as developed as languages. Nepal is a multilingual, multicultural and multi-religious country. The configuration of ethnic, cultural and linguistic diversity in a unique asset.

Languages spoken in Nepal fall under four language families. They are Indo-Aryan, Tibeto- Burman, Austro- Asiatic/Munda and Dracidian.the Indo- Aryan language family include both the English and Tharu languages. Among all languages there are 1,037 people speaking English as mother tongue.

Tharu language is one of the branches of new Indo-Aryan languages written in Devnagrik script. According to the census of 2058, approximately 6.75% in the total population appears to speak this language. This language is the fourth largest language of Nepal. The Tharu dwellers in those districts are recognizes the native speaker of the language such as Dangoriya in Dang, Chitwaniya in Chitwan, Barjilia in Bara, Rauthatiya in Rauthat, Saptariya in Saptari, Moragiya in Morang, Jhapaliya

in Jhapa, etc. But the language spoken in different region is known as none other than the Tharu language. All the speakers from various regions say that there is none other than Tharu language by name which is learnt as their native language. The languages the Tharu speak in some of the Tarai regions rely upon their regional dialects, and, thus, are not a fixed Tharu language. Tharu is member of Indo-Aryan family which is shown in the following diagram:



1.1.2 Tharu Social and Linguistic Study

Sociolinguistic research means a research on languages spoken by the people of different class, age and socio-economic status. This research is comparatively more recent than that of regional varieties. It is found that no language in any society is pure because the language spoken by a particular speech community affects more or less the other languages. That's why each language is a dialect of the other

language. The same language appears differently according to the division of the class such as upper, middle and lower (working) class. For example the middle and lower i.e. 'please come here.' From this statement we know an individual from upper class, but the statement 'come here' is not alike. In such a research there is a type of speakers in regional origin. The speaker's socio-economic status is seen to be very deplorable due to lack of education but there is now a little hope to upgrade their education both for males of young age, and for females of young age. The speakers of such a region are used to addressing to others on the basis of seniors and juniors. Such as 'Hin bhat khaihan' in politeness but 'Tu bhat kho' in impoliteness. Hin and Apane are the polite addressee and Tu is impolite addressee. Their mediums are written and spoken to convey their messages as in other languages. Tharu are very careful to use the degree of formality. There is a dominant role of speech act in which there are models of statements, question and command. In the Tharu language 'okanisab ghare chal gelai' is a statement. 'Okanisab ghar chal gelai'? is a question and 'Tu akhani bhat kho' is a command.

The above mentioned factors come under socio- linguistics, according to these verities on the basis of 'type of speaker, there are methodological problems in studying language variation, especially in countryside.

1.2 Statement of the problem

It is the first problem to decide whether it has two or three or four tenses. Some scholars and linguistics have studied this language but not all grammatical aspects about it. The Tharu tense and aspect system has not been studied linguistically. Scholars like Bista (1972), Mondon (1991), jha (1993) have said that Tharu have no actual language of their own but it is one of the regional dialect of its own ethnicity. So, the problem of this study is to analyze tense system of this

language as well as the regional Tharu language too. The eastern Tharu language is closely related to Maithili and some people even call it a dialect of Maithili. But this view is based only on opinions and not on facts. Some people also call it a separate language and not a dialect of Maithili. There is not any linguistic study to prove whether it is a separate language or a dialect of Maithili. Due to the lack of linguistic study on the Tharu language a dispute and several contradictory opinions have originated. Since a language demands a linguistic study to solve such a conflicting problem, a social linguistic study of the related language community is necessary. It is only the way to make a solid decision.

The next problem of this present study is to analyze the Tharu verbal aspect. There is different form of the same verb which are generally made by adding root or simple verbs. Such different verbal forms show different grammatical function. All the Tharu speaking people in the same region do not speak the same Tharu language because the language spoken by a particular community influences more or less the other language. Region, socio-economic status and educational background play the dominant role to speak the particular community the same language a little bit different.

Different items between English and Tharu tense aspect should properly and appropriately be not in a same form. It shows that markers of tense and aspect systems in Tharu and English verbs are quite different. Therefore, teachers who teach English to Tharu students or vice – versa should play more attention on the different markers are major problem in this study.

In grammar, the role of tense and aspect can not be neglected. Leech and Svartvik (1975, p. 305) define tense and aspect and analyze its major drawbacks.

Similarly, Celce Murcia and Larsen Freeman (1999, p. 110) do the same in the tense and aspect.

1.3 Hypothesis

The main objectives of this study are to discover the reality regarding the Tharu tense and aspect system in Jhapa District. The Tharu tense and aspect of Jhapa is closely related to Bhojpuri. The eastern Tharu tense and aspect, which is closely related to Maithili can be divided into two varieties. This study also attempts to find out which tense and aspect is comparatively pure Tharu tense and aspect of this research.

The present study reveals three hypotheses. The study claims that the Tharu tense has basically two distinctions: past and Non-past. It does not mean that Tharu verbs do not have future temporal verbal expression. But within Non-past tense, Tharu verbs can show present time reference and future time reference too. So these future temporal verbs are partly future marker. Therefore Tharu tense would be categorized into two kinds.

Secondly this study describes the verbal aspects of Tharu. There are many grammatical forms in this language. So verbal function of different forms seems to be very confusing because the same verb with different suffixes expresses different internal situation. So the Tharu tense aspect is different from English verbal aspect.

Thirdly, this present study also deals with eastern Tharu dialect especially in Jhapa District, which is analyzed briefly.

1.4 Justification of the study

- (i) To compare the tense aspect in between the Tharu and English.
- (ii) To analyze errors related to above tense committed by Tharu speaking students while learning English tense.

(iii) This research aims to present the systematic study of Tharu tense and aspect which will be helpful to analyze errors committed by Tharu native people while learning English tense.

So, this study can contribute significantly to the typological studies of the language of Nepal. It will also be helpful to preserve certain system of this language in written and oral form.

1.5 Review of the Related Literature

Many studies on comparing different features of languages spoken in Nepal and English have been carried out in the central department of English. Most related ones are revived here.

Bhandari (1999), studied the use of Tense and Aspect in Nepali English newspaper and the object of the study was to identify the use of tense and aspect in Nepali English newspaper and concluded that the form of the tense used in headlines did not necessarily reflect upon the timing when the news stories occurred. All most all the headlines where found to have been written in the present tense.

Paneru (2000), had completed the thesis entitled 'A comparative study of the present perfect and simple past tense in English and Nepali which was limited into two aspects of tense only. He presented that the students' score in the use of simple past was better than it was in the use of present perfect tense.

Mahato Tharu (2001), did a research entitled ' A comparative study of the s-v agreement in English and Tharu'. The study shows that the second and third person pronoun does not change for honorific forms in English whereas they do in the Tharu.

Chaudhary (2005), compared 'pronominal in the Tharu and English' and concluded that both Tharu and English have more or similar number of pronouns,

except for a few words in the Tharu languages. It is because of the existence of alternative words in the Tharu in Chitwan.

Ray (2005), studied 'Tense Aspect system in English and Bhojpuri: contrastive study' and concluded that the past and present are marked inflectionally in both languages. But there is an important difference in realizing the future in English and Bhojpuri. English uses modals (shall/will) to form the future whereas Bhojpuri uses the inflection (-ab/-i) to form the future.

Adhikari (2006), worked on 'passivisation in English and Tharu: A comparative linguistic study' and concluded that the syntactic positions of nouns and pronouns as subject and object remain intact or unchanged in Tharu while changing active sentence into passive. Like in English the inversion of the subject and object does not take place in passive structure in Tharu.

Khanal (2006), worked on 'Tense and aspect system in Awadhi and English. A comparative study' and concluded that Awadhi and English verbs are quite different. In the Awadhi language verbs inflect to agree with person, number, gender and honorificity of the subject but English verbs do not normally inflect to agree with person, gender and honorificity of the subject. But in the present tense third person singular subject takes -S for agreement. Awadhi language has simple, perfect and progressive aspects. It does not have combination of the perfect and progressive called perfect progressive. But English language has four aspects- simple (sometimes called zero aspect), perfect, progressive and their combination perfect progressive.

Chaudhary (2008), worked on 'A study of Errors committed by Tharu Learners of English in subject verb agreement' and concluded that the students committed more errors in main verbs. Such as;

- Everyone in our family help with the housework.

- Does your aunt and uncle live in Canada?

So far, no comparative study on tense and aspect of English and Tharu language has not been carried out properly. Therefore, this research was conducted to identify the tense aspect system in the Tharu language and compare the tense same with that of English language.

1.6 Research Methodology and Delimitation of the Study

Researching on study, the researcher tends to be very much interested in tense and aspect both in English and Tharu language. A survey is related to a particular community or society. So, the main source of data collection is field work on the related community.

The intuition of the researcher himself as a native speaker of Tharu language has done a vital role in data collection. Thus, the researcher is the prime source of primary data. But to carry out reliability of the researcher own data and also to collect further data, interview method has been adopted. So to study Tharu tense aspect system, field work, especially in Jhapa District has been selected. The interviews were held with native Tharu speaker for the collection of secondary data and different books, journals, and other authentic materials were also included. Thus, the researcher has selected forty native Tharu speakers for interview in the oral and questionnaire for written form.

The study was limited in the following ways:

- i. The study was confined to analysis of data derive form 40 native speakers of Tharu in Jhapa district.
- ii. The information on the tense and aspect systems of English was taken from the resources accessible to the researcher.

- iii. The study was primarily concerned with spoken form of tense and aspect system of Tharu only.
- iv. The study was limited only to the simple sentences.

1.7 Organization of the Study

The study is organized in the following chapters dealing with the different topics enlisted in it. The tentative division of chapters and time limitation will be as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduction	Approximately 4 weeks
Chapter 2: Methodology	Approximately 5 weeks
Chapter 3: Introduction and data analysis	Approximately 6 weeks
Chapter 4: Conclusion	Approximately 3 weeks

Chapter – 2

The Grammar of Tharu Language

2.1 Importance of Grammar of Tharu Language

According to Generative Grammar ‘Generative Grammar is a kind of grammar which describes a language by giving a set of rules used to produce all the possible sentences in that language.’ On the basis of the definition of grammar it is thought that it appears to be essential to generate appropriate form of expression and thus, is the solid foundation of the English language.

No languages can be spoken and written irrespective of grammar that helps one to convey ideas either negative or positive. The rules in grammar can help one to internalize its method to arrange words for meaningful sentence with the help of their native language of many people; they can acquire the second language for maintaining various things among them and so as the importance of Tharu grammar.

2.2 Formality of spoken aspects in Tharu Language

Formality is also one of the aspects of languages. It is found that no language in any society is pure because the language spoken by a particular speech community affects more or less the other language. The same language appears differently according to division of class such as upper, middle and lower (working) class.

Tharu language also has no exception in terms of formality. It also appears differently according to the division of class i.e. upper, middle and lower class, for example ‘Tu likhaise’ as impolite, ‘Tu likhaisa’ as polite and ‘Hin likhaisan’ as more polite in which socio-economic status play an important role. The upper class Tharu people in connection with same class of other caste speak polite language with their own communities and other communities such as ‘Hin khana khailan?’ is a more polite sentence meaning to ‘would you have meal?. They speak such language

because they most of the time take part in party ,ceremonies, occasion. The upper class Tharu people do not speak the pure language due to contact with the people speaking other languages. In the same way, the middle class Tharu people speak polite language due to contact with the same class such as ‘Tu khana kaila? Meaning to ‘please, have you taken meal? The reason is that they do not stress on more politeness like upper class people do. They speak their native language in moderate scale but upper class to some extent. Similarly lower class Tharu people speak impolite language such as ‘Tu khana khaile? Meaning to ‘have you taken meal? due to the contact with the same class. They do not stress on politeness because they hardly arrange any party, occasion, ceremonies etc. due to poverty. They all the time work for their livelihood. So socio-economic condition more or less affects the formality of language.

2.3 Socio - Linguistic Impact on Tharu Language

Tharu language is an Indo-European language spoken in the Tarai districts of Nepal, mainly in the Tharu community. The Tharu language is spoken in Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, Udaypur ,Saralahi, Rautahat, Bara etc. But the Tharu language of Jhapa district is closely related to Bhojpuri language. The Tharu people take their native language as their mother tongue or first language and the other language as second language.

Jhapa district lies in the east-south boarder of Nepal and closely related to Bihar, India. The Nepali language is the most dominant language of this district. So most of the Tharu speakers can speak Nepali language fluently with one another if necessary. Young generation from Tharu can not speak pure Tharu language due to the impact of Nepali language spoken by most of the people of this district in the course of conversation. But the Tharu from old age speak pure language due to

contact with their own community at that time. Young Tharu people some time speak Tharu-Nepali language such as 'Tu ghar jo' means 'timi ghar jau in Nepali. Here the word 'ghar' is a nepali word meaning to 'house', which the Tharu speakers use while speaking Tharu language. Though the majority of the Tharu language speakers live there. It is reported that they are more related to the Nepali speakers.

Chapter – 3

Tharu Tense and Aspect

3.1 Theoretical Framework

3.1.1. Theoretical Framework of Tense

A. Definition and meaning of Tense

The term ‘tense’ is generally used in grammatical description of languages. It is of course, derived from the Latin word ‘tempus’ which means ‘time’. Tense is a verbal expression of time. This grammatical term shows the close relation between the form of a verb and our concept of time. Now we shall see the tense relates the meaning of a verb to a time scale. David Crystal has defined it as a category used in the grammatical description of verbs (along with aspect and mood), referring primarily to the way the grammar marks the time at which the action denoted by the verbal phrase (352)

But time is linearly ordered and infinite and it does not provide any landmark to locate situation. so it is necessary to establish a reference point or zero point to which we can locate situation in time. That zero point, centre of a spatio- temporal context, refers to the present moment. Tense locate situation at the same time as the present moment or including the present moment, or to prior to the present moment, or subsequent to the present moment, with further potential categories of degree of remoteness from the present moment are distinguished. Conventionally time can be represented as a straight line where the past is represented to the left and the Non-past to the right. This representation shows ordinary language statement about the diagrammatically. But tense is not exactly related with time. As ‘timeless’ must not be confused with ‘timeless’, so ‘tensed’ must not be confused with either ‘time-bound’ or temporally restricted. The linguistic fact about tense is that it is a deictic category.

Deictic system relates with the entities to a reference point whereas aspect is non-deictic. Deictic system is one where the 'here' and 'now' is taken as a deictic centre. The expression used in languages for location in time and location in space are often derived etymologically from spatial expressions (Traugot, 470-72). But there are some overt distinctions between them because not- here defines a continuous area and not – now does not define a continuous area. Similarly, for location in time the present moment is same for both speaker and hearer, whereas for space, there can be different location and still communicate (e.g. in telephone). However, the deictic center is inevitable concept for most languages where the tense system is the core of such language.

Next traditional concept is that the tense system is based on the grammaticalizations of past, present and future. It is true that time direction can be seen as present, past, future from the temporal zero-point of the deictic context.

So, it is not necessary that all languages must have present tense, past tense and future tense because there are many ways to grammaticalize the distinctions of deictic temporal reference. So, tense is dichotomous rather than dichotomous. The most common dichotomous tense distinctions of the world language is past vs non-past, and less common is present vs future or present vs non-present by neglecting the directionality of time.

B. Absolute tense

The term 'absolute' tense is a traditional and misleading because the absolute time reference impossible in fact. To locate a time reference, a reference point or zero point is adopted from where the event time is referred. So, the deictic center establishes the most basic tenses. However, the absolute tense, includes as part of its

meaning the present moment as deictic center from where present tense and past tense are defined.

C. Relative tense

In relative tense, the reference point is determined by the context where in absolute tense the reference point for the location of a situation in time is the present moment. So, time adverbial finite and non-finite verbs play vital roles in relative tense. As English adverbial (e.g. on the same day, on the day before, on the next day, instead of today, yesterday, tomorrow) locate a situation relative to some reference point given by context but such distinctive relative time adverbials are not used in Tharu language rather the use of Tharu participles establishes time references simultaneously with the reference point.

D. Degree of tense

We have discussed about tense which locates a time reference from the view of present moment whether it is before or after the reference point. Now we shall see the possibility of the difference between the reference point and the situation that could be either very short or very long. Lexically it is easy to express the degree of remoteness but grammatically many language don't have such system and also Tharu and English have no such grammatical means to express degree of remoteness. So, the degree of remoteness is studied as part of meaning rather than an amplicature deriving from other feature remoteness of its meaning.

3.1.2 Theoretical Framework of Aspect

A. Definition, Meaning and Form of Aspect

Aspect is related to grammatical category of verbs along with tense and mood. Tense corresponds to the verbal form and the concept of time. Tense locates the time of a situation relative to the situation of an utterance, we may describe as deictic

(Lyons, *Introductions*, 257-81). Mood relates to the condition of verbal action as certainty, obligation, necessity, possibility, etc. So, mood refers to 'a set of syntactic and semantic contrast' because a wide range of a speaker's attitude is involved here with the factual content of his utterance (Crystal, 230). Whereas 'aspect concerns the manner in which the verbal action is experienced a regarded (as complete or in progress)'. So, aspect also relates to the time expression of a verb. 'Although both tense and aspect are concerned with time, they are concerned with time in very different ways...tense is a deictic category i.e. locates situation in time, usually with reference to the present moment, though, also with reference to the different situation. Aspect is not concern with the time of situation to any other time-point, but rather with the internal temporal constituency of the one situation (Comrie, *Aspect* 0.1). So, aspect is closely related to semantic concept of time reference, which is grammatical category. There are some semantic aspectual properties of various classes of lexical items and their interaction with other aspectual opposition. Such distinction show punctual and durative situation, between being in a state or process-entering a state or process- and leaving a state or process and that between situations which move towards a telic and an atelic verbal aspects.

B. Kinds of Aspect

i. Punctual and Durative

The term 'punctual' is related to perfective and the term 'durative' with continuous or imperfective situation but there is a slight difference imperceptivity implies viewing a situation with regards to its internal structure (duration phrasal sequence), and durativity simply refers to the facts that the given situation lasts for a certain period of time (or at least, is conceived of as lasting for a certain period of time). But the same punctual verb can, sometime, be used to express a series of

action. The opposite of durativity is punctuality, which means the quality of a situation that does not last in time (is not conceived of as lasting in time), one that takes place momentarily. So, it does not have duration and no internal structure. It is clear that durativity and punctuality are incompatible.

ii. Telic and Atelic

Even in a durative situation the verbs can be annualized in terms of telic and atelic. The term 'telic' refers to the propose of an agent or speaker to a certain end. The verb 'expression would have purposive end. A telic situation is one that involves a process that leads up to a well define terminal point beyond which the process can not continue (Comrie, Aspect, 45). It is true that a verb itself can not always show whether it is telic or atelic it is the situation that determines the telic or atelic meaning.

iii. State and Dynamic Situation

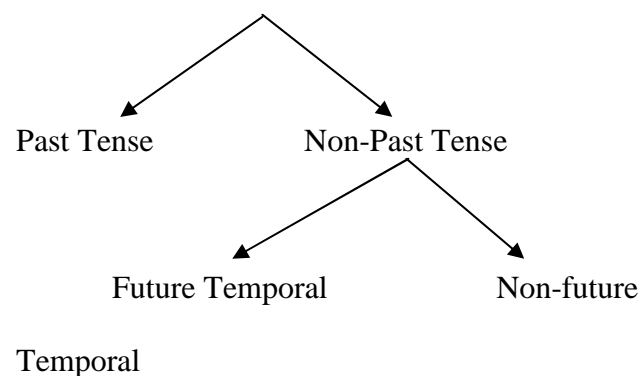
The distinction between state and dynamic situation is 'to some extend a conceptual rather than a real distinction' (Leech and Sbartvik, 63) stative or dynamic verbs don't occur in progressive form or in the imperative. It is said that these verbs express the inactive perceptual or cognitive progress or the state of affairs. Dynamic verbs occur in the progressive form and in the imperative sentences. The situation refer by such verbs covers a wide range including activity, process, bodily senses, etc (Crystal, 123). It is also true that dynamic situation involves a change and/or may or may not involve a change. The dynamic situation continues if new input of energy is used in action and the state will continue unless something happens to change the state. To remain in a state requires no effort, whereas to remain in dynamic a situation does require an effect, whether from inside or from outside.

iv. Prospective Aspect

The perfect refers to the relation between a state at one time and a situation at an earlier time. So it is retrospective but some languages have distinct forms of verb to express prospective meaning. In English, the construction: to be going, to about to, to be on the point of etc. show prospective meaning. In Tharu sentence Rohan ghare jaibala hai. The adverb bala contains prospective meaning.

3.2 Tense

Tharu tense



A. Past Tense

The past tense of a verb shows a situation in time prior to the present moment or a reference point. The situation might have been taken for a long period but it is already detached with the present situation. Tharu past tense markers are li, le,lai, lan.

For example,

- i. U likhlai
He wrote.
- ii. Hin likhlan.
You wrote.
- iii. U likhait rahalai.
He was writing.

- iv. Tu likhait rahale.
You were writing.
- v. Hum likhlele rahali.
I had written.
- vi. Hari likhlele rahlai.
Hari had written.
- vii. Tu likhte rahait rahale.
You had been writing.
- viii. U likhte rahait rahalai.
He had been writing.

B. Non – Past

It is already discussed that tense is divided into two binary opposition: Past and non-Past. Non- Past tense is temporal verbal expression which is the either in present time or in future time. On the basis of these two opposition in different time, non-past is subdivided into two categories future and non temporal, because in Tharu, there is distinct morphological marker which locates a situation in future time and in present time. As shown in fig.4 ‘yam’ and ‘be’ are future’s inflections of verb.

Affixes-yam and be show situation in future time. For example

- ix. Tu bihan aibe?
Will you come tomorrow?
- x. Hum roti khayam.
I will eat bread.

The next sub-category of non – past is non-future or present tense. There are suffixes-see,sai,bate,hai etc. to locate a situation in the present moment of non-past tense. For example:

xi. Hum daru piyaisee.

I drink wine.

xii. U daru piyaisai.

He drinks wine.

xiii. Tu daru piyait bare.

You are drinking wine.

xiv. U kathmandume hai.

'He is in Kathmandu.'

Thus the affixes-see, sai and bare or bate come with RT verbs to show present temporal inflection ha- 'exist' and ai- 'become' are root verb.

Chapter - 4

Analysis and Interpretation

In this chapter collected data from native speakers of the Tharu was analyzed with the help of illustration and tables. Then the tense and aspect in English and the Tharu are compared with examples. After that the point of similarities and differences are explained between Tharu and English tense and aspect system.

4.1 Tense and Aspect as a Whole

The following table shows tense-aspect combination in Tharu with verb 'Likh' 'Write' with first person singular hum 'I', second person singular 'tu' 'you' and third person singular 'u' 'he'.

Table no.: 1

The verb 'Likh' in tense-aspect combination as follows:

S.N.	Tense	Simple	Perfective	Progressive	Perfect Progressive
1.	Present	Hum likhaisee- 1 st sg. Tum likhaise- 2 nd sg. U likhaisai- 3 rd sg.	Hum likhleli Tu likhlele U likhlelai	Hum likhtebari Tu likhtebare U likhte hai	Hum likhterahalbari Tu likhterahalbare U likhterahal hai

2.	Past	Hum likhli- 1 st s.g. Tu likhale- 2 nd s.g. U likhlai- 3 rd s.g.	Hum likhlele rahali Tu likhlele rahale U likhlele rahalai	Hum likhte rahali Tu likhte rahale U likhte rahalai	Hum likhte rahait rahali Tu likhte rahait rahale U likhte rahait rahalai
3.	Future	Hum likhbai- 1 st s.g. Tu likhbe- 2 nd s.g. U likhtai- 3 rd s.g.	Hum likhlele hokham Tu likhlele hokhbe U likhlele hotau	Hum likhte hokham Tu likhte hokhbe U likhte hotau	Hum likhte rahait hokham Tu likhte rahait hokhbe U likhte rahait hotau

4.2 Tense system in Tharu

Tharu tense expresses the universal time through tenses. E.g.

i. U - ja – ita - hai

He – go – PROG – be – PRES – 3rd s.g.

He is going.

ii. U – ja – ita – rahalai

He – go – PROG – be – PT – 3rd s.g.

He was going

iii. U – ja – ite – hotau

He - go – PROG – be – FUT – 3rd s.g.

He will be going

In these sentences, 'hai' morpheme is used with 3rd person singular to indicate present, 'rahalai' indicate past and 'hotau' indicate future. In this way Tharu tense system is categorized in present, past and future.

4.2.1 Present Tense

In Tharu, to mark present tense different suffixes are added to verb form according to person and number of the subject. E.g.1

- iv Ram sap mar – ai -sai
 Ram snake kill – PRES – 3 rd sg
 Ram kills the snake.
- v. tu phutbal khel – lai se
 You football paly – PRES – 1st s.g.1
 You play football.
- vi. Hamisab ago laya ghar bana – izee
 We one new house built – PRES – 1st pl.
 We built a new house.

In the above sentences, Tharu present markers are sai, see, see. In Tharu, suffix – sai concords with Third person singular, - se with second person singular and -see with first person plural.

4.2.2 Past Tense

In Tharu, verb inflects according to person and number of the subject to indicate the past tense.

- vii. U hamara ego kalam de -la
 He me a pen give –PT-3sg
 He gave me a pen.
- viii. Tu ego chithi likh - le.

You a letter write PT-2sg

You wrote a letter.

ix. Loksab apaneke mukhiya chunlaka.

People you leader select PT-3rd pl

Example vii, viii and ix show that in Tharu language, la, le and laka –suffixes are used to indicate the past tense. In the above sentences suffix –la is used with third person singular, le with second person singular and laka with third person plural.

4.2.3. Future Tense

In Tharu, verbs are inflected to indicate the future tense.

x. Ram Tora pite-bala hau.

Ram you beat FUT-3rd sg

Ram will beat you.

xi. Tu football thele-bala bare.

You football play FUT- 2nd sg

Through the above x and xi sentences, it can be said that in Tharu language the future tense markers - bala hau and bala bare indicate future tense. Here hau concord with third person singular and bare with second person singular.

4.3. Aspect system in Tharu

Aspect system in Tharu is categorized into simple, progressive, perfective and perfect progressive.e.g.

xii. Hum bhat khaisee.

I rice eat PRES-1sg

I eat rice.

xiii. Hum bhat khaite bari.

I rice eat PROG-be PRES -1sg

I am eating rice.

xiv. Hum bhat kha leli.

- I rice eat PERR be PRES- 1sg
I have eaten rice.
- xv. Hum bhat kaite rahait bari.
I rice eat PERF PROF be PRES- 1sg
I have been eating rice.

In these sentences markers –see, Bari, leli and Bari are present markers which indicate present aspects. Suffix -see refers to simple pres aspect, bari pres progressive, leli pres perfective and rahait bari pres perfect progressive aspect.

4.3.1 Simple Aspect

Simple aspect in Tharu is combined with the present, past and Future.

4.3.1.1 Simple present

In Tharu suffixes are added in verb form according to person and number of subject to mark simple present.

Examples iv,v,vi exhibit the present tense in the simple aspect, some other examples are:

- xvi. Hum khelai see.
I play PRES-1sg.
I play.
- xvii. Okanisab khelaisai.
They play PRES- 3pl
They play.
- xviii. Tu Nepali bolaise.
You Nepali speak PRES- 2 sg.
You speak nepali.

So, simple present markers are see, sai and se. Marker-see is used with first person singular, -sai with second person singular and se with third person plural.

4.3.1.2 Simple Past

In Tharu, verbs are inflected to indicate simple past.

Example: vii, viii and ix exhibit past tense in simple aspect. Some other examples are:

xix. Hum khela li.

I play ed PT- 1sg

I played.

xx. Tu khela le.

You play PT – 2 sg

You played.

xxi. Okanisab khela lai.

They play ed PT-3pl

They played.

In above, simple past markers are li, le and lai. Suffix –li is used with first person singular, -le with second person singular and –lai with third person plural.

4.3.1.3 Simple Future

In Tharu, verbs are inflected according to person and number of subject to show simple future aspect.

Example: x and xi show future tense in simple aspect. Some other examples are:

xii. hum bhat khayam.

I rice eat FUT- 1sg.

I will eat rice.

xxiii. hamisab bhat khabai.

We rice eat FUT-1pl.

We shall eat rice.

xxiv. Okanisab bhat khatau.

They rice eat FUT- 3pl

They will eat rice.

In above aspect simple future markers are yam, bai and tai. Suffixes –yam is used with first person singular, -bai with first person plural and tau with third person plural.

4.3.2 Progressive Aspect

In Tharu, progressive aspect is combined with present, past and Future:

4.3.2.1. Present progressive

In Tharu, present progressive is inflected in root verb to show progressive aspect and other morphemes are occurred after progressive marker.

xxv. Raju ghadi banait rahal hai.

Raju watch repair-PROG be –PRES-3sg

Raju is repairing watch.

xxvi. Hum angregi sikhait bari.

I English teach PROG-be PRES-1sg

I am teaching English.

xxvii. Tu ego khata kahait bare.

You a story tell PROG-be PRES-2sg

You are telling a story.

In the examples above, suffixes –banait, -sikhait and –kahait show progressive aspects and hai , bari and bare are present markers. Morphemes hai is used with third person singular, bari with first person singular and bare with second person singular.

4.3.2.2. Past Progressive

In Tharu, root verbs are inflected to show progressive aspect and other morphemes occur according to person and number of the subject to show past.

xxviii. Okanisab maghi geet gaitte rahalai.

They maghi song sing PROG be- PT 3pl

They were singing maghi songs.

xxix. Hum roti banaite rahali.

I bread prepare PROG be PT -1sg

I am preparing bread.

In above xxviii and xxix, aite suffix refers to progressive aspect and –rahalai and rahali indicate past aspect and are used with third person plural and First person singular respectively.

4.3.2.3. Future Progressive

In Tharu, root verbs are inflected to show progressive and other morphemes are occurred to person and number of the subject to indicate future aspect.

xxx. Tu daugte hokhbe.

You run PROG be FUT-2sg

You will be running.

xxxi. Hamisab khelte hokham.

We play PROG be FUT- 1pl.

We will be playing.

In xxx and xxxi, suffix-te refers to progressive aspect and –be and yam indicate future. Hokhbe is used with second person singular and hokham with first person plural.

4.3.3. Perfect Aspect

Perfect aspect is used with present, past and future:

4.3.3.1. Present Perfect

In Tharu, present perfect is indicated by adding suffixes in root verbs form and other markers are used according to person and number of the subject.

xxxii. Okanisab nach dekh lelai.

They dance watch PERF be PRES-3pl

They watch dance.

xxxiii. Hum nach dekhleli

I dance watch PERF be PRES – 1st s.g.

In above xxxii and xxxiii suffixes ‘lelai’ and ‘leli’ refer to the perfect aspect.

‘lelai’ is used with third person plural and ‘leli’ with first person singular.

4.3.3.2 Past Perfect

In Tharu language suffixes are added to root verb form to present perfect aspect and other markers are used according to the person and number of subject to indicate past.

xxxiv. Okanisab Londonme bahute baris bitalele rahalai.

They London many years spend PERF be PT 3rd pl.

They had spent many years in London.

xxxv. Hum antarbarta pass karlele rahali.

I interview pas PREF be PT 1st sg.

I had passed the interview.

In xxxiv and xxxv suffixes ‘lele’ refer to perfect aspect and suffix ‘rahalai’ is used with 3rd person plural and ‘rahali’ with 1st person singular.

4.3.3.3 Future Perfect

In Tharu language perfect is expressed by verb root+suffixes and markers are used according to person and number of the subject.

xxxvi. Okanisab khana khalele hotau.

They food eat PERF be FUT 3rd pl.

They will have eaten rice.

xxxvii. Hari futbol khelele hotai.

Hari football play PERF be FUT 3rd sg.

Hari will have played football.

In above xxxvi and xxxvii 'lele' indicates perfect aspect, 'hotai' and 'hotau' refer to future tense aspect. Suffix 'hotau' is used with 3rd person plural and 'hotai' is used with third person singular.

4.3.4 Perfect Progressive Aspect

Perfect progressive aspect is used with present, past and future in Tharu.

4.3.4.1 Present Perfect Progressive

In Tharu, present perfect progressive is indicated by adding suffix in root verb forms and other markers are used according to person and number of the subject.

xxxviii. Okanisab kitab padhait rahalhai.

They book read PERF PROG be PERS 3rd pl.

They have been reading books.

xxxix. Hin kitab padhate rahal baran.

You book read PERF PROG be PERS 2nd sg.

You have been reading books.

xl. Hum kitab padhait rahal bari.

I book read PERF PROG be PERS 1st sg.

I have been reading book.

In xxxviii, xxxix and xl 'aitrahal' refers to perfect progressive aspect and marker 'rahal' - hai, baran and bari are used to show present perfect progressive aspect. Marker 'hai' is used with third person plural, 'baran' with second person singular and 'bari' with first person singular.

4.3.4.2 Past Perfect Progressive

In the Tharu language suffixes are added to root verb forms to indicate perfect progressive aspect and other markers are used according to person and number of the subject.

xli. Okanisab chithi likhte rahait rahalai.

They letter write PERF PROG be PT 3rd pl.

They had been writing letters.

xlii. Hin chithi likhte rahait rahalan

You letter write PERF PROG be PT 2nd sg.

You had been writing letter.

xliii. Hum chithi likhte rahait rahali.

I letter write PERF PROG be PT 1st sg.

I have been writing letter.

In xli, xlii, xliii suffixes 'te rahait' refers to perfect progressive aspect. Marker 'rahalai' is used it third person plural, 'rahalan' with second person singular and 'rahali' with first person singular.

4.3.4.3 Future Perfect Progressive

In Tharu language, future perfect progressive is expressed by verb root+suffixes and markers are used according to person and number of the subject.

xliv. Okanisab kitab padhte rahait hotau.

They book read PERF PROG be FUT 3rd pl.

They will have been reading books.

xlv. Hin chithi likhte rahait hoihan.

You letter write PREF PROG be FUT 2nd sg.

You will have been writing letter.

xlvi. Hum futbol khelte rahait hokham.

I football play PERF PROG be FUT 1st sg.

I will have been playing football.

In xlv, xlv, xlvii 'te rahait' refers to perfect progressive aspect. 'hotau', 'hoihan', 'hokham' refer to future aspect. Markers 'hotau' is used with third person plural, 'hoihan' with second person singular, 'hokham' with first person singular.

4.4 Similarities in the Tense System of English and Tharu

The classification of tense in English is divided into present, past and future. In the similar way, Tharu tense is also divided into present, past and future. Some examples are given in both English and Tharu, present, past and future respectively.

Present

xlvii. U bhat khai-sai.

He rice eat PROG 3rd sg

He eats rice.

xlviii. Hum bhat khai-see.

I rice eat PRES 1st sg.

I eat rice.

In xlvii and xlviii, in English third person singular 's' suffix in its base form but verb (eat) remains in root form with first person singular. In the similar way in Tharu present tense different suffixes are used according to person and number of the subject. Suffix 'sai' is used with third person singular and see with first person

singular. In this way, in verb form English and Tharu both are inflected in present tense.

Past

xlix. U bhat khalai.

He rice eat PT 3rd sg.

He eat rice.

l. Hum bhat khailee.

I rice eat PT 1st sg.

I eat rice.

In these sentences, English verbs inflect to indicate past tense (eat + past). Similarly, Tharu verbs also inflect to indicate past tense. Suffixes 'sai' and 'see' are inflected according to person and number of the subject.

Future

li. U bhat khatai.

He rice eat FUT 3rd sg.

He will eat rice.

lii. Hum bhat khayam.

I rice eat FUT 1st sg.

I shall eat rice.

In above sentences, English future tense is expressed by the use of will/shall verbs. Tharu future tense is expressed by 'tai' and 'yam' suffix 'tai' is used with third person singular and 'yam' with first person singular subject.

4.5. Differences in Tense system of English and Tharu language:

In English the present verbs do not normally inflect to agree with person and number of the subject but Tharu verbs inflects to agree with person and number of the subject. In English only third person singular subject takes – s for agreement in the present tense.

In past tense above, English verbs in xlvii and xlviii, inflect to indicate past tense (eat +Past= ate) but do not inflect to agree with person and number of the subject. Tharu verbs also inflect to indicate past tense but to mark person and number of the subject.

In English, Future tense is expressed by the use of shall/will(modal verb) before the verb but there is no verb inflection in future tense and the suffixes are marked for person and number of the subject in xlix and xl, ‘tai’ and ‘yam’ are used with third person singular and with first person singular respectively.

4.6 Comparison of similarities in the Aspect system of English and Tharu language

English aspect system is divided into simple, perfect, progressive and their combination perfect progressive. Tharu tense aspect system is divided into simple, perfect, progressive and their combination perfect progressive, too.

Simple aspect

In English simple aspect is combined with present, past and Future. Similarly in Tharu, simple aspect is also combined with present, past and Future: e.g.

Li. Ram chithi likhaisai.

Ram letter write PRES-3rd sg

Ram writes a letter.

lii. Ram chithi likhlai.
 Ram letter write PT – 3 sg
 Ram wrote a letter.

liii. Ram chithi likhtai.
 Ram letter write FUT – 3 sg
 Ram will write a letter.

In above li, lii and liii in English, simple aspect in present, past and Future is realized by – es +write, write + past and will + write respectively. Similar in Tharu, simple aspect in present, past and Future is realized by suffixes ‘sai’, ‘lai’ and ‘tai’ respectively.

Perfect aspect

In English perfect aspect is combined with present, past and Future. In Tharu also, perfect aspect is combined with present, past and Future: e.g.

liv. Hari chithi likhlelai.
 Hari letter write PERF be PRES - 3 s.g.
 Hari has written a letter.

lv. Hari chithi likhlele rahalai.
 Hari letter write PERF be PT- 2s.g.
 Hari had written a letter.

lvi. Hari chithi likhlele hotai.
 Hari letter write PERF be FUT-3s.g.

Perfect markers in English are present tense – has + write + en, past – had + write + en(v3), and Future - will have + write + en (v3). In Tharu, markers lelai indicate perfect aspect in present and lele rahalai indicate perfect aspect in past and lele hotai indicate perfect in future. Markers – lelai, lele rahalai, lele hotai are used

with third person singular, with second person singular and with third person singular respectively.

Progressive aspect

In English, it is combined with present, past and Future. In Tharu also, it is combined with present, past and Future: e.g.

lvii. Ram chithi likhait hai.

Ram letter write PROF be PRES – 3rd s.g.

Ram is writing a letter.

lviii. Ram chithi likhait rahalai.

Ram letter write PROG be PT – 3sg

Ram was writing a letter.

lix. Ram chithi likhte hotau.

Ram letter write PROG be FUT-3sg

Ram will be writing a letter.

In English progressive markers in present, past and Future are – is +write + ing, was +write + ing and will be + write + ing respectively. Similarly in Tharu language, markers ait, te indicate progressive in present, past and Future. Marker ‘hai’ is used with third person singular, ‘rahalai’ with third person singular and hotau with third person singular.

Perfect progressive

In English it is combined with present, past and Future. In Tharu also, it is also combined with present, past and Future: e.g.

lx. Ram chithi likhait rahal hai.

Ram letter write PERF PROG be PRES -3s.g.

Ram has been writing a letter.

lxi. Ram chithi likhte rahait rahalai.

Ram letter write PERF PROG be PT-3sg.

Ram had been writing a letter .

lxii. Ram chithi likhte rahait hotau.

Ram letter write PERF PROG be FUT -3s.g.

Ram will have been writing a letter.

In English , perfect progressive in present, past and Futur are – has +been +write + ing, had+been + write + ing, and will have + been + write + ing. In Tharu, markers ‘te’-‘ait’ ‘rahal’ indicate perfect progressive aspects. Marker ‘hai’ is used with third person singular, ‘rahalai’ with third person singular and ‘hotau’ with third person singular repectively.

4.7 Comparison in Differences in Aspect System of English and Tharu

In English, simple aspect in present, suffix – is used in base form for the third person singular (except other person and number after the main verb). But in Tharu, simple aspect in present depends upon person and number of the subject. Suffixes ‘sai’, ‘hai’ is used with third person singular. Similarly in English to marks in simple aspect in past base (root) form + past (v2) is used but in Tharu it depends upon the person and the number of subject. After verb (likh) suffix ‘lai’ is used with third person singular.

In English , perfect aspect in present is expressed by has/have + en. But in Tharu language it is indicated by adding suffixes in root verb form (likh- lelai). Suffix- lai is used with third person singular to indicate present. In English, perfect aspect in past is realized by had + v – en. But in Tharu suffexes are added to root verb form (likh –lele rahali) to indicate with perfect and morphene ‘lele rahalai’ is used with third person singular to mark past. Similarly in English perfect aspect in future is

realized by will/shall have + v- en. But in Tharu perfect aspect is realized by lele-hotau or hokham. Suffix –hatau is used with third person singular and hokham with first person singular respectively.

In English, progressive in present is realized by is/am/are + v – ing. But in Tharu verb root is inflected to show third person singular to indicate progressive. Suffix- ‘hai’ is used with third person singular to indicate present progressive after verb. Likewise , past progressive aspect in English is indicated by was/were + ing. But in Tharu ‘verb’ is inflected to indicate progressive (likh-ait) and morpheme ‘rahalai’ is used with third person singular. In English, future progressive aspect is expressed by will/shall + be + ing. But in Tharu verb root is inflected to show progressive (likh –te). Morpheme ‘hotau’ is used with third person singular to indicate future.

In English, perfect progressive aspect in simple is realized by has/have + been + ing. But in Tharu it is indicated by adding suffixes in root verb (likh – ait rahal hai) and morphemes ‘rahal-hai’ is used with third person singular to indicate present after the verb. Past perfect progressive aspect in English is indicated by had + been + ing. But in Tharu it is realized by adding suffixes in root verb form (likht rahait rahalai). Suffix –rahait rahal lai is used with third person singular. Similarly perfect progressive aspect in future is realized by shall/will have + been + ing. But in Tharu it is inflected to indicate perfect progressive (rahait hotau). Morpheme ‘rahait rahatau’ is used with third person singular to indicate future.

Chapter - 5

Conclusion

On the basis of the present survey on the Tharu language spoken by native Tharu speaker in Jhapa District, we come to conclusion that like Bhojpuri, Maithili or Awadhi, Tharu is an independent language. The goal of the questions, what's the Tharu speakers' attitude towards their language and tense aspect system of Tharu in comparison to English language.

English tense system is categorized into present, past and Future and so is in Tharu tense system. There is also similarity between the Tharu tense system and English tense system in term of sub-division of tense aspect system such as simple – present, past and future, present perfective, past perfective and future perfective, present progressive aspect, past progressive aspect and future progressive aspect, present perfect progressive aspect, past perfect progressive aspect and future perfect progressive aspect and so are the Tharu tense aspect system. In the present time, English verbs do not normally inflect to agree with person and number of the subject but the Tharu verbs inflect to agree with person and number of the subject. In past tense, English verbs inflect to indicate past tense (eat + past = ate) but do not inflect to agree with person and number of the subject. But the Tharu verb inflects to past tense according to person and number of the subject. Likewise, future tense is expressed by the use of modal verbs (shall/will) before the verbs but there is no inflection in future tense and the suffixes are marked for the person and number of the subject.

The comparative study carefully made here above carries with it a reliable source of getting away to be informed about the similarities and differences between the two languages the Tharu and English in terms of the tense aspect. Unless and until one has a special study the language he studies, he is sure to be ignorant of the

language. That entire thesis is made is oriented to a new search of the concerned language.

Truthfully saying, the more the search one makes the more the new findings he is sure to get for the development and improvement of the relative studied aspect of a language. It is hope that those very diligent to make further study for the information on the tense aspect of the Tharu language are likely to be benefitted irrespective of some difficulties on the path of going it through. This sort of study is seen to be essential to get much more knowledge, and, so, those very eager to study any aspects of language are to be encourage in any way they tend to study conveniently.

Works Cited

- Bista, D.B. *Fatalism and Development*. London: Orient Longman Ltd., 1997.
- Celce-Murica, M. & Larson Freeman, D. *The Grammar Book*, New York: Heinle and Heinle Publishers, 1999.
- Central Bureau Statistics. *Population Census 2001*. National Report, Kathmandu: Government of Nepal, 2002.
- Chaudhary, B. *Pronomial in the Tharu and English Language*. Lalitpur: Muna Press, 2005.
- Chaudhary, Hridaya Narayan. *Tharu Bhaka Ko Byakaran*. Kathamadu: M. K., 2046.
- Chaudhary, S.L. *Tharu the Pioneer of Civilization of Nepal*. Lalitpur: Muna Press, 2003.
- Comrie, Bernard. *Tense- Aspect*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993.
- Crook, W. *The tribes and caste of North Western Province and Oudh*. Calcutta: Government Press, 1896.
- Crystal, David. *A first Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1980.
- Khanal, K.P. *Tense and aspect system in Awadhi and English*. Lalitpur : New Nepal Press, 2006.

Leech, G. and J. Svartvik. *A communicative grammar of English*. Delhi: Pearson Education Ltd., 2000.

Lyons, John. *Introduction to Theoretical Linguistic*. London & New York: Cambridge University Press, 1968.

Macdonald, W.A. *Essays on the ethnology of Nepal and South Asia*. vol. III. Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak, 1983.

Mahato, R.P. *A comparative study of the subject verb agreement in English and Tharu Language*. Lalitpur: New Nepal Press, 2001.

Masica, C.P. *Indo-Aryan, Language*. London: Cambridge University Press, 1991.

Nesfield, J.C. "Description of the manners, Industries, Religion of the Tharu and Bhoksa tribe of upper India." *Calcutta Review*, vol. xxx, No. 1, 1885.

Ray, K. *Tense aspect system in English and Bhojpuri*. Lalitpur: Muna Press, 2005.

Singh, S.K. *The great son of the Tharu: Shakya Muni Buddha and Ashoka the Great*. Lalitpur: New Nepal Press, 2006.

Appendix – A

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

नाम (Name) :

उमेर (Age) :

ठेगाना (Address) :

लिङ्ग (Sex) :

पेशा (Occupation) :

शैक्षिक योग्यता (Academic Qualification) :

Simple

Simple Present

(१) राम साप मार।

(Ram the snake)

(२) हम फुटबल खेल.....।

(I..... Football)

(३) हमी सब एगो लया घर बना.....।

(We a new house)

(४) अपने फ्रेन्च वोलै।

(You French)

Simple Past

(५) उ हमरा एगो कलम दे।

(He me a pen)

(६) ऊ एगो चिट्ठी लिख।

(He a letter)

(७) लोक सव अपनेके मुखिया चुन।

(People you a leader)

Simple Future

(८) राम तोरा पिटे वाला।

(Ram you)

(९) हरि फुटबल खेल वाला।

(Hari play football)

Progressive

Present Progressive

(१०) राजु घडि बनाइत रहल।

(Raju repairing watch)

(११) हम अंग्रेजी पढाइत।

(I teaching English)

(१२) तु एगो कथा कहैत।

(You telling a story)

Past Progressive

(१३) ओकनीसव माघी गीत गाइत।

(They singing Maghi song)

(१४) विकास अम्लेट बनाइत।

(Bikash preparing omlet)

Future Progressive

(१५) तु दौडते।

(You running)

(१६) हमी सब खेलते।

(We playing)

Perfect

Present Perfect

(१७) ओकनी सब खेल जीत ले।

(They won game)

(१८) अनिता मुकेशके चिट्ठी दे।

(Anita given Mukesh a letter)

Past Perfect

(१९) ओकनिसब लण्डनमे बहुते बरिस विता लेले रह.....।

(Theyspent many years in London)

(२०) उ अन्तरवार्ता पास कर लेले रह।

(He passed the interview)

Future Perfect

(२१) ओकनी सब खाना खा लेले हो।

(They eaten food)

(२२) हरि फुटबल खेल लेले हो.....।

(Hari played football)

Perfect Progressive

(२३) राम बिहानेसे गीत गाइत रह।

(Ram singing a song since morning)

(२४) नीशा बिहानेसे टि.भी. देखैत रह।

(Nisha watching T.V. since morning)

Past Perfect Progressive

(२५) ओकनी सब चिट्ठी लिख्ते रहैत रह।

(They)

(२६) ऊ ँगु उडनुडस ललखुतु रहुत रहु।

(She writing a Novel)

Future Perfect Progressive

(२७) हुडुसवु डुतडल खलुतु रहुत हु।

(We running)

(२ॢ) उ ँगु उडनुडस डहुतु रहुत रहु।

(She reading a Novel)

Phonetic Symbols use in the Study

a	अ		ट	t	
	आ	।	ठ	th	
i	इ	ि	ड	d	
	ई	यी	ढ	dh	
u	उ		ण		ण
	ऊ	न	त	t	त
ri	ऋ		थ	th	थ
e	ए		द	d	
ai	ऐ		ध	dh	ध
o	ओ	ो	न	n	न
au	औ	ौ	प	p	प
am	अं		फ	ph	फ
ah	अः	:	ब	b	ब
k	क	क	भ	bh	भ
kh	ख	ख	म	m	म
g	ग	ग	य	y	
gh	घ	घ	र	r	
n	ङ		ल	l	ल

ch	च	च	व	w	व
chh	छ		श	श	श
ज	j	ज	प	s	प
झ	jh		स		स
ञ		ञ	ह	h	

Based on the Turner's (1931) Nepali Alphabet and Diacritic marks.

Appendix – B**Statistics of mother tongue speakers**

Mother Tongue	Total
Nepali	11053255
Maithili	2712536
Bhojpuri	1712536
Tharu	1331546
Tamang	1179145
Newari	825458
Magar	660116
Abadhi	560744
Rai (Bantwa)	371056
Gurung	338925
Limbu	333633
Bajika	237947
Urdu	174840
Rajbansi	129829
Sherpa	129771
Hindi	105765

Chamling (Rai)	44093
Santhal	40260
Chepang	36807
Danuwar	31849
Jhangar	38615
Sunuwar	26611
Bangali	23602
Barwadi	22841
Majhi	21841
Thami	18991
Kulung (Rai)	18686
Dhimal	17308
Angika	15892
Yakkha	14648