

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General Background**

Language is a voluntary vocal system of human communication. It is the most widely used means of communication through which we can express our ideas, emotions, feelings, thoughts, desires and so on. Language is common to all and only human being. It is the unique gift that sets them apart from the rest of living beings in the world. It is the greatest accomplishment at human civilization. It is a means by which we can perform several things such as communication, thinking, group solidarity, inter- linguistic conflict, nation building, control of various burning and terrifying events or issues, creation of beautiful things and so on. We cannot think of any social, academic and artistic creation and activities without the language now. It is perhaps, the most significant asset of human beings. Chomsky (1957:13) defines it as "a finite set of elements that creates an infinite set of sentences." Similarly, Sapir (1978:8) defines language as "a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas emotion and desires by means of voluntarily produced sounds. Language is the medium which is used by human beings to think in political, social, academic, artistic, and several other issues. It is the specific and uniform possession of human beings. Thus, language is a systematic, purely human and non- instinctive method of communication.

#### **1.1.1 The English Language and its Significance in Nepal**

"English is the most widely used language in the history of our planet. One in every

Seven human being can speak English” Sthapit et al.(1994:1). According to Gordon (2005:1) “There are over six thousands languages in the world.” Among them English is one of the richest languages. Similarly, more than half of the world's books and three quarters of international mail are in English of all languages. English has the largest vocabularies, perhaps as many as two million words, and one of the noblest bodies of literature, (This Crazy Language).

It is an international language which is used all over the world. Undoubtedly, English is the means of international communication and it is the world’s major language. English has become the language of science, commerce, trade etc. There is no existence of human civilization without language. Human beings are only subject to acquire language. The English language is being taught from pre- primary school to University as a foreign or second language in Nepal. English is an international lingua-franca. It belongs to the group of Indo-European language family. The importance of English in Nepal is growing rapidly like other developed countries are trying to develop their languages at international level but are unable to reach in their destination due to the wide use of the English language all over the world. English is standard language.

Basically, teaching English in the schools of Nepal has the purpose of enabling the students to exchange ideas with people of any nation who speak or write English and the other is to expose them to vast treasures of knowledge and pleasure available in written and spoken English. Language here is seen as a skill that enables one to get things done. It will be appropriate to mention here that language is learnt in terms of developing four skills, namely listening, speaking, reading, and writing. As English

has become an inevitable tool for anybody to achieve their target in the academic field.

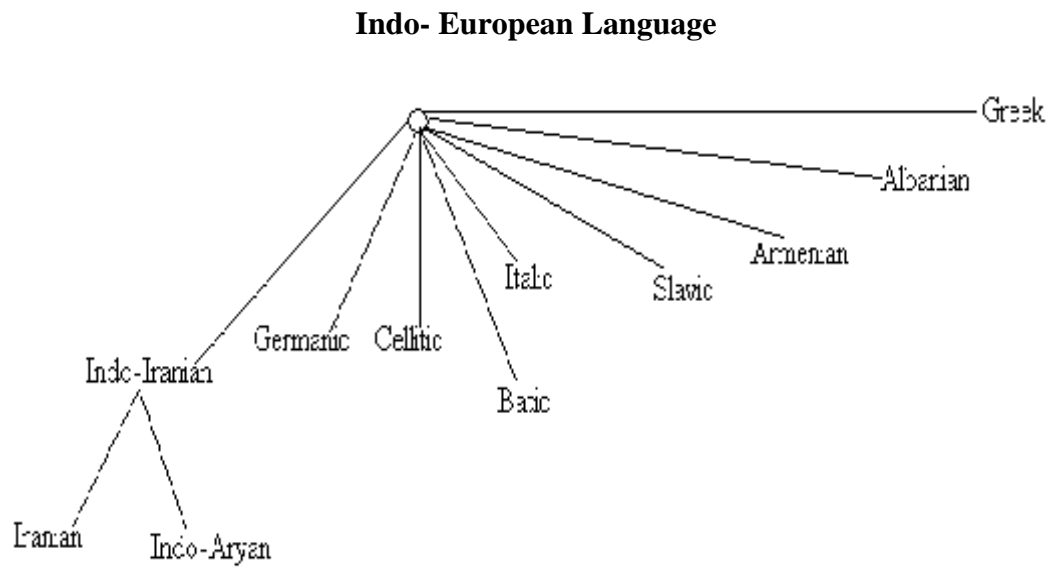
### **1.1.2 The Languages of Nepal**

Nepal is a multi-racial, multi-religious, multi-cultural, multi-lingual, and multiethnic country where different people of different caste, religion, culture live. Around 90 languages are used in our country. Every ethnic nationality has its own unique language, tradition, religion and culture. Most of the languages which are used in our country have only the spoken form. As we know, Nepali is our national language; it has its written script. Other languages such as Newari, Limbu, Tibetan, Maithili, Awadhi, Bhojpuri, etc have their own script and literature. The census reports of 2012 records 60 different ethnic groups communicate more than 90 languages in the country. Languages are broadly, divided into four families. Indo –Aryan, Tibeto-Burman, Austro – Asiatic Munda and Dravidian. The description of each family is as follows:

#### **a) The Indo- Aryan Family**

These Indo- Aryan languages are spoken by the majority of Nepal's. It has a long literary history. A large part of this literature is in Sanskrit. So, the early forms of Indo- Aryan are collectively referred to as Sanskrit the language in which the Vedas, the oldest sacred texts, are written. The Indo- Aryan languages spoken in Nepal are mainly distributed from Western to the Eastern hills and the Terai and also the Far Western mountains though they are spoken with low density in almost all the remaining part of country (as cited from Chaudhary 2005).

**Diagram No.1**



(Source: Yadava, 2003,145)

**This Language Family includes the following Languages:**

Nepali	Maithili	Bhojpuri
Tharu	Awadhi	Urdu
Hindi	Tajpuri	Bengali
Danuwari	Marwadi	Maghi
English	Darai	Kumale
Majhi	Bote	Chureti

(Source: Yadava, 2003,145)

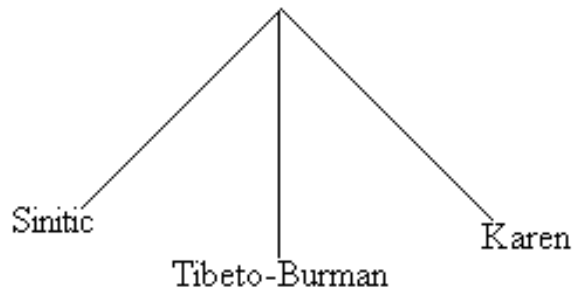
**b) The Tibeto- Burman Family/ Sino- Tibetan Language Family**

The most extensive languages family in Eastern Asia is the Sino-Tibetan language family. There are nearly 300 languages in the Tibeto-Burman branch and these have

been classified in several different ways. Different languages of Nepal are belonged to Tibet - Burman branch. (as cited from chauthary 2005).

**Diagram No.2**

**Sino- Tibetan Language**



(Source: Yadava, 2003, 156)

**The following Languages are included in Sino-Tibetan Language Family:**

Tamang	Newari	Magar
Rai-Kirati	Limbu	Gurung
Sherpa	Chepangi	Thami
Dhimal	Thakali	Jireli
Meche	Sunuwari	Hayu
Vyasi	Raute	Pahri
Tibetan	Lepcha	Dura

(Source: Yadava, 2003, 156)

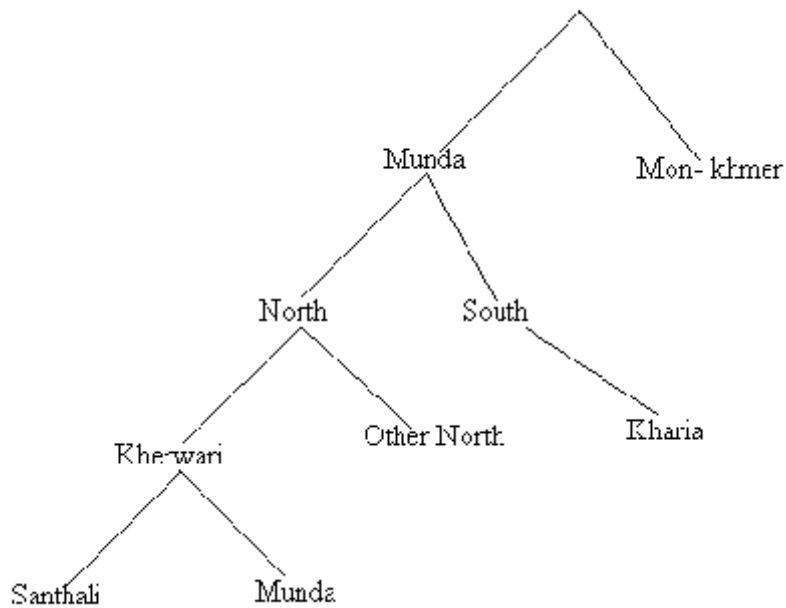
**c) Austro- Asiatic Language Family/ Munda Family**

Most of the languages of this family are spoken in south East Asia. One language of it is spoken in Nepal also that is known as Satar or Santali language. These languages

are spoken by groups of tribal people from the eastern Terai. Some major languages of this family are Mon- Khmer, Kharia, Munda, Santhali. (as cited from Chaudhary 2005).

**Diagram No: 3**

**Austro- Asiatic Language**



(Source: Yadava, 2003, 158)

This family also includes Santali and Satar languages.

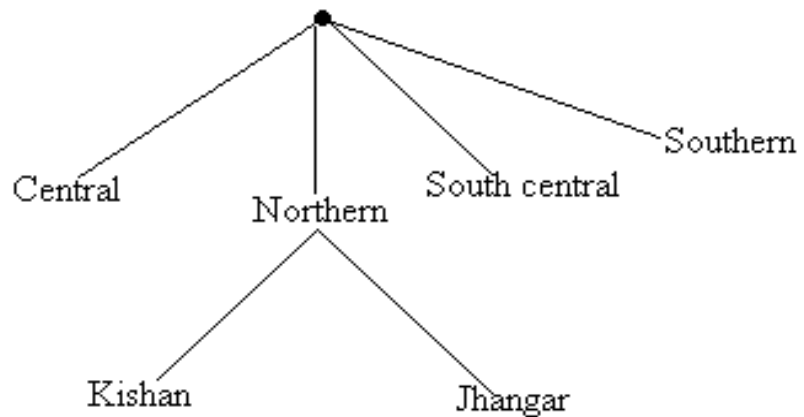
**d) The Dravidian Family**

The Dravidian family is a group of over 20 languages, most of which are found close together in the Southern and Eastern areas of India. Dravidian languages family includes two languages spoken in Nepal i.e Jhangar and Kishan. Jhangar is mainly

spoken in Koshi and Kishan is spoken in Jhapa (as cited from Chaudhary 2005).

#### **Diagram No. 4**

#### **Dravidian Language**



(Source: Yadava, 2003, 147)

Likewise, according to Rai (2005, P. 137) Nepali languages are classified into three groups;

- 1) Language with written traditions: e.g Nepali, Maithili, Limbu, Bhojpuri etc.
- 2) Emerging tradition of writing: e.g Tharu, Tamang, Magar, Gurung and Rai etc.
- 3) Without any script or written literature: Sattar, chepang, Dhimal, Bote, Kagate, Kham etc.

#### **1.1.3 The Tharu People**

The term 'Tharu' refers to both the tribe and the language they speak. Chaudhary (2002) states the term 'Tharu' is derived from 'Stheva' which denotes a set of Buddhist. According to the second view, the term Tharu is derived from the word Tharu of

Magar Language which means the area. The third view suggests that the people who come from Tharus in Rajasthan of India are called Tharu. No view among them has been attested yet, although, all of these have equal possibilities to be proved true. (as cited from Hidden Treasure Low Land Nepal, Chaudhary 2002).

Tharu has a big population and are indigenous people of the Terai whose culture shows Buddhist culture and pre-Buddhist culture with some degree of Hindu influence. Similarly Dahit (2005, P.10) states Tharus have their own glorious history indigenous knowledge and culture transformed from one descendent to another. They have their own languages, traditions, religious attires, ornaments, festivals, folk songs, social norms and values, professions, etc. But at present most of such all knowledge and culture are gradually vanishing because of negligence of its protection and promotion by the state and Tharu community themselves. Similarly, Chaudhary (2005, P.4), puts that since, they have their own language, distinct culture, distinct social structure and written and unwritten history. Therefore, they are indigenous people of Nepal.

According to Guneratne (1998:767), as cited from Chaudhary (2002) Tharu people are found in the Southern Belt of Nepal called Terai from the East to West. Mainly most of the districts of Terai such as Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, Siraha, Bara, Parsha, Rautahat, Newalparasi, Surket, Kailali, Sarlahi, Rupendehi, Mohattari, Dang, Banke, Kanchaipur districts are the prime settlement areas of Tharu people.

#### **1.1.4 Dialect as a Variety of Language**

The use of language varies according to place, time, group of people, topics or subject matter and situation. The variation in the use of a language according to place, time



and people is called dialect. Dialects are simply linguistic varieties, which are distinguishable in vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation. The speech of people from different social as well as regional groups may differ in this way. 'A dialect is such a variety of dialect that tells something about or identifies the speaker or the user of the language. Dialects are generated due to different social background and geographical origin to the speaker. It is a cover term that includes two kinds of sub- variety'.

(Rai 2000, P.151)

#### **1.1.4.1 Geographical/Regional Dialect**

Language variation in a geographical dimension is called geographical dialect. Geographical dialects reflect geographical origin of speakers. Geographical dialects involve features of pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar, which differ according to the geographical area from where speakers come from. Geographical varieties are due to the distance from one group of speakers to those of others. Greater the distance, greater is the difference, eg: barriers, mountain, river, swamp etc.

#### **1.1.5 The Tharu Language**

The Tharu language is one of the important language spoken in the Tharu community of Nepal. It belongs to Indo-Aryan language of Indo-European family and it is spoken by 5.95 percent of the Nepalese on their mother tongue (Census Report 2068). It is spoken as the first language and Nepali spoken as a second language by people. This language is used in social and cultural domains of their daily life such as among the community members at work places, within the family, at rites and rituals etc. Tharu language has a formal textbook development centre, Ministry of Education, Government of Nepal ( NES, 2005, P. 32).

The term 'Tharu' covers several regionally separate groups. Each clan has its own language dialect, with its own individual cultural identity. Tharus are divided into many groups as per their habitation. They are called Dangura, Chitawaniya , Rana, Morangya and Saptariya. The Tharus are culturally and linguistically very heterogenous. They share no common cultural symbol, such as language. (Chaudhary, 2012, Hidden Treasures the lowland Nepal: The Tharus of Nepal).

Among the Tharu people very few are monolingual; some are bilingual and some multilingual speakers. It is rich in terms of its folk literature. There are folk tales, proverbs, ballad, folk songs epic etc. Code mixing and switching is found among the community. (Rai 2003: 145/149)

### **1.1.6 Dialects of Tharu Language**

According to Bhagat Tharu (2067 B.S.), there are mainly seven dialects of the Tharu language. They are Morangiya, Saptaria, Mohotariya, Chitwan, Dungaria and Deukhuria, Kathariya and Rana. These dialects are regional dialects spoken in different parts of Nepal.

#### **i) Morangia Dialect**

Tharu language has many varieties. Morangiya is one of the dialects of Tharu language, which is spoken generally in Sunsari, Morang and some parts of Jhapa districts in eastern development region in Nepal. According to Bhagat (2067), Tharu is divided into different endogamous groups by different appellation as Dangaura, Saptaria, Chitauniya, Morangiya, and Rana etc. on the basis of place name where they live in and other bases. They have different languages and culture, and historical

background. Morangiya Tharu became own separate identified language in Tharu in course of time and inhabitation. It has own cultural and dialectal system.

**ii) Saptariya Dialect**

It is spoken in Saptari, Siraha districts of Sagarmatha zone.

**iii) Mohotaria Dialect**

It is spoken in Dhanusha, Mohotari, Sarlahi districts.

**iv) Chitwania Dialect**

It is spoken in Chitwan and Nawalparasi districts.

**v) Dangoria Dialect**

It is mostly spoken in Dang, Kapilvastu, Bardiya, Banke, Surkhet and Rupandehi.

**vi) Kathariya Dialect**

It is spoken in Kailali districts.

**vii) Rana Dialect**

It is spoken in Kailali, Kanchanpur district.

**1.1.7 Affixation**

There are various processes of word formation like affixation, conversion, blending, compounding etc. among them, affixation is one of the important processes of word formation. Affixes are the bound morpheme to the root or stem or form a new word. Affixes are limited in number in a language and are generally classified into three types, depending on their position with reference to the root or stem of the word. Similarly, "An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when is attached to other morpheme or morpheme such on a root or stem or base" (Katamba,1995, P.44)

Affixation is the process of word formation in which the base can be modified by addition of prefix or suffix. Complex words are typically made up of a root or stem and one or more affixes. Thus eat, consist of just a root look and affixed. Similarly, the word incomplete is made up the stem complete and the affix.

Affixes such as – ed, ing , -s, which are used in word formation, behave differently. Taking their different behavior into consideration, there are divided into two classes:

i) Derivational affixes

ii) Inflectional affixes

### **i) Derivational Affixes**

Suppose we attach an affix to a stem and derive a new word. Then the attached, affix is a derivational affix. In other words, derivational affixes create new words. For example, the affix-in-is attached to the stem active and create the new word inactive, so it is a derivational.

Other common derivation affixes in English include-ly (kindly), un (unhappy), ness (goodness), ship (scholarship) etc. English derivational affixes can both prefixes and suffixes. Thus, un-(in unhappy) is a prefix while – ly (in kindly), -ness (in goodness), ship (in scholarship), and hood (in manhood) are all suffixes.

### **ii) Inflectional Affixes**

Now suppose we attach an affix to a stem but we do not derive a new word; instead, the attachment of an affix to a stem; such as, affix is referred to an inflectional affix or inflection. For example, the affix – ed is attached to the stem play, to make played,

which is not a new word but another form at the same word 'play'. Thus, the affix- ed is an inflectional affix or inflection.

### **iii) Infixation**

According to Katamba (1993, p.44), "an infix is an affix inserted into the root itself." When an affix is inserted within a root's medial position, it is called an infix. English does not have any infix. There are infixes in Tagalog, a Philippine language. For example tu-um-a kad / 'walked' it is made up of the stem /takad /'walk'. and the past infix /- um-/.

### **i) Suffixation**

Katamba (1993, p.44) defines suffix 'A' suffix is an affix attached after a root ( or stem or base ) likely, -er, est,-s, -ing and –ed. " An affix attached to the final position of a stem is called a suffix. For example, ful in helpful is a suffix attached to the end of the stem. Some other examples, suffixes in English include –ed (played ), -ness (goodness), ly (lovely), -ing (going ), etc.

## **1.1.8 English Verbs**

Verb refers to a word which (a) occurs as parts of the predicate of a sentence (b) carries marks of categories such as tense, aspect person, number and mood (c) refers to action or state. The most difficult part of any is usually the part –that deals with the verb. Learning a language is to a very large degree learning how to operate the verbal forms of that language. English does not handle present, past and future as a trio in the category of tense; we shall not be referring to future tense at all in spite of having the past and present tenses. In English, for instance, the verb may indicate that

an action took place in a period proceeding, but continuing right up to, present moment, as well as simply in the past. The English verbs can be classified in terms of native and those that are not native. The native are those full verbs that are followed by other verbal forms with regular rules of co-occurrence.

**a) Auxiliary Verb**

- i) Primary                                be, have, do
- ii) Secondary or modal                will, shall, can, may
- iii. Dare; need                            must, ought (and possibly used)

**b) Main Verb**

- i. Native                                    want, keep, and so on.
- ii. Non- native                            all the remaining verbs of the language.

The verbs of English may be classified in terms of the verb by which they are followed.

Some of them are followed by the infinitive without to, some by the infinitive with to, some by the infinitive and to, some by the – ing form and others by the past participle. The morphology of English verbs involve up to five distinct forms, an – ing form and other a past participle.

**c) Verbal Affixation in English**

Verbal affixes are categorized into person marker, number markers, tense marker, progressive, markers, perfective markers and negation markers in English.

### **i) Person Marker Affix**

There are no person marker prefixes and infixes in English. Therefore, only the person marker suffixes are discussed below –s is the person marker suffix in English. Regarding person marker affixes, Katamba (1993) states, the –s third person singular present tense suffix in verbs shows exactly the same alternation (P.33). It is added to the verbs and it has different allomorphs and the occurrence of one allomorph differs from the occurrence of other. They are as follows.

[-z] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s. It is added to the verbs where the final elements of the news is voiced and is not sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular. For Example;

John loves Mary.

Ram buys a dictionary.

[-s] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s it is added to the verbs where the final element of the verb is voiceless and not sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular. For Example;

Gita hates me

Mary cooks rice.

[iz] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s. It is added to verbs where the final element of the verb is sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular. For Example;

Hari watches T.V.

Radhika rushes into the room.

## **ii) Tense Marker Affixes**

There are zero tense marker infixes in English. Therefore, only tense marker suffixes are discussed below.

### **a) Non-past Marker**

i) [-s] is the non – past suffix in English and that is added to the verbs to make the third person singular non-past tense. It has different allomorphs and the occurrence of one allomorph differs from the occurrence of another. They are as follows:

ii) [-z] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s. It is added to the verbs where the final element to the verb is voiceless and not sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular non-past tense. For Example;

Barker loves her.

Jisela brings water.

iii) [iz] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s. It is added to the verbs. Where final element of the verb is voice out is not sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular non-past tense. For Example;

A man watches T.V.

Priyadarshi rushes into the room.

### **b) Past Marker Suffixes**

-ed is the marker suffix in English. It is added to the regular verb to mark all persons and numbers in the past tense. "The past tense marker of regular verb in English which is spelled –ed is realized in speech by /id/, /d/ or /t/ and the phonological



properties of the last segment of the verbs to which it is attached to determine the choice"(Katamba,1993p.25). It has different allomorph and the occurrences of one allomorph differ from the occurrence of another. They are on follows:

i) (- t) is the past tense maker suffix in English. It is added to the regular verbs when the final sound of the verb is voiceless consonant that is not [t] and [d] to form past tense marker. For Example,

Joel parkeded the car in the garden.

ii) [-d] is the past tense marker suffix in English. It is added to the regular verbs when the final sound of the verb is voiced consonant that is not [t] and [d] to form past tense marker. For Example;

Madam explaineded the lesson clearly.

Sally cleaneded the veranda.

iii) [-id] is the past tense marker suffix in English. It is added to the regular verb, when the final sound of the verb is [t] and [d] to form the past tense marker.

For Example;

Mr. Rawal guided me to write this dissertation.

### **c) Progressive Marker Affixes**

There are no progressive marker prefixes and infixes in English verb. So, there is only progressive marker suffix. – {ing} is the progressive marker suffix in English It is immediately added to the verbs. For Example;

Lava is writing a letter.

They were reading a drama.

I am playing a ball.

#### **d) Perfective Marker Affixes**

There are no perfective marker prefixes and infixes in English verb. So, there is only perfective suffix in English which are given below: {ed} is the perfective marker suffix in English. It is added to the regular verb to mark all person and numbers in both non-past tense. It has, of course, different allomorphs and the occurrence of one allomorph differs from the occurrence of another. They are as follows:

i. [-t] is the past tense marker suffix in English. It is added to the regular verbs when the final sound of the verb is voiceless consonant that is not [t] and [d] to form past tense marker. For Example;

Joe has parked the car in the garden.

ii. [-d] is the past tense marker suffix in English. It is added to the regular verbs when the final sound of the verb is voiced consonant that is not [t] and [d] to form past tense marker. For Example;

Madam had explained the lesson clearly.

Sally had cleaned the veranda.

II. [-id] is the past tense marker suffix in English. It is added to the regular verbs when the final sound of the verb is [t] and [d] to the past tense marker.

For Example;

I have encoded the message.

Basanta has beheaded his slave.

In irregular verb, - en to the perfective marker suffix in English which is added to the verbs to make all the persons and numbers in both non – past and past tense.

We have eaten rice.

You have eaten rice.

I have forgotten to bring money.

They had broken the window.

#### **iv) Negation Marker Affixes**

There are no negation marker suffixes and infixes in English. So, there is only negation marker prefix in English. Negative marker prefixes are added to the verb irrespective of the inflectional suffixes attached to the verb. Negation marker verbal prefixes in English are /dis-/, /un-/, /mis-/

For Example;

i) I dislike being away from my family

ii) He disobeyed his parents.

iii) He unblocked the pipe.

iv) I see the dog has been misbehaving itself again

v) She now realizes that she misjudged him.

## 1.2 Review of the Related Literature

There are some research works in linguistics comparative study among different languages spoken in Nepal. For example, Maithili, Bhojpuri, Rai, Limbu, Newar, Tharu, Gurung and English in the Department of English Education, T.U. There are some researches in the field of verbal affixation in English and different other languages but not any research has yet been carried out on 'Morangia Dialect' in the Department. The previous tasks on verbal affixation in different languages will be helpful for this research. The related literature to the present study is given below:

Mahato (2001) carried out on 'S- V' Agreement in Tharu and English language. He found that second and third person pronouns do not change for honorific expressions in English where as they do in Tharu language in Parsa District.

Bhandari ; (2002) conducted a research on 'Affixation in English and Nepali ; The main objective of the study were to identify the affixes and rules of affixation and compare and contrast affixation in English and Nepali languages, affixation is one of the chief processes of word formation and English has more affixes than of Nepali .

Tumbapo (2005) conducted a research on 'Verbal Affixation in English and Limbu.' The objectives of the study were to identify the verbal affixes and the rules of verbal affixation in the Limbu language. He found that Limbu has person marker suffixes infixes and suffixes are whereas English has only one person only suffix. In the same way Limbu has negative marker prefixes infixes suffixes whereas English has only one negative marker prefixes.

Chaudhary ( 2008) carried out research on "Sentence types in Tharu and English”

He used 60 native speaker of Siraha district at the Tharu and he has used non – random sampling. He found four types of sentences on the basis of formal properties.

Chaudhary (2008) carried out research on 'Pluralization in the Tharu and English language.' He used native speakers of Thar language in Saptari. He used judgmental and stratified sampling. He used questionnaire and interview of research tools for data collection. He found that noun is pluralized by adding suffixes like 'sab' 'sum' and 'our' and written separately and pronouns are also pluralized in the same way, the verb has a plural form in the Tharu language.

Thakur (2008), conducted a research on 'Verbal Affixation in Maithili and English.' The main objective of the study was to identify in the affixes and rules of verbal affixation in the Maithili language. The researcher found that alternative progressive marker suffixes. The Maithili language has gender marker suffixes, but, in general, the same gender marker suffixes are used for both masculine and feminine

Chaudhary, (2008 ), conducted a research on ' Verbal Affixation in Tharu and English': A comparative study. The main objective of study was to identify the verbal affixation in the Tharu language. He used 80 native speakers of Tharu language in Saptari. He used judgemental and stratified sampling. He used questionnaire and interview of research tool for data collection. The researcher found that Saptaria dialect of Tharu has gender marker suffixes but the same gender marker suffixes are used for both masculine and feminine.

Shah (2009), conducted a research on 'Verbal Affixation in English and Doteli Dialect of Nepali'. The objectives of the study were to identify the Verbal Affixes and the

rules of verbal affixation in the Doteli Dialect of Nepali language. The researcher used the stratified random sampling procedure to sample the population. He used questionnaire and interview of research tools for data collection. He found in the English and Doteli Dialect of Nepali language, is one of the chief process of word formation. He found that there is an honorific term in all tenses. The mentioned research works show that a lot of research works have been done in different areas of language or dialect of verbal affixation. This work will try to identify and find out verbal affixation in Morangiya Dialect and English.

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

- ) To find out verbal affixation in Morangia dialect of Tharu language.
- ) To compare and contrast different verbal affixations at Tharu language with that of English
- ) To provide some pedagogical implication

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

There is no research work conducted on verbal affixation in the Morangia dialect of Tharu language in the department of T.U. previously. This study will be very beneficial for the department of English education, T.U. This study will be significant for the prospective researcher on the Morangiya Tharu language. It will be beneficial for linguists, teachers and students. It will be faithful for those who teach English to the Tharu students on a foreign language. Moreover it will be useful to the policy markers, planners, curriculum designers and so on. It will be beneficial to solve the problems that arouse in teaching learning activities. So, it will have pragmatic value.

## **CHAPTER – TWO**

### **METHODOLOGY**

The researcher followed the following methodology to conduct the study.

#### **2.1 Source of Data**

The researcher used the both primary and secondary source of data for conducting the study.

##### **2.1.1 Primary Sources of Data**

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

##### **2.1.2 Secondary Sources of Data**

The secondary sources of data were the magazines, books such as Arts and Arts (1986), Thomson and Martinet (1986), Katamba (1993), Chaudhary (2005).

#### **2.2 Sample of the Study**

The sample population of the study was 40 Tharu native speakers of Sunsari district.

#### **2.3 Sampling Procedure**

The researcher selected 40 Tharu native speakers from Sunsari district. The total population divided into two groups: literate and illiterate. Out of 40 populations 20 were literate and 20 were illiterate. Likewise, out of 40, twenty eight and twelve were male and fifteen were female. The researcher used judgmental non-random sampling procedure to select the population. Following table shows the respondents of the study.

**Table No.1 Sample Size of the Study**

Details	Male	Female	Total
Literate	15	5	20
Illiterate	13	7	20
Total	20	20	40

#### **2.4 Tools of Data Collection**

Questionnaire and interview schedule were used as the tools for data collection.

#### **2.5 Process of Data Collection**

The researcher visited the sampled population of Sunsari district. The researcher individually met the informants and established rapport with them. He explained the purpose of conducting this research to them. He conducted interview with illiterate population using the prepared interview schedule and wrote their responses in the sheets of interview questionnaire. Those who were literate were handed over the sheet of structured questionnaire and asked to translate English or Nepali sentences into their native or mother tongue equivalent.

#### **2.6 Limitations of the Study**

The limitations of this study are as follows:

- i) Sample population was only 40.
- ii) It was based only on the Morangia Dialect of the Tharu language.
- iii) Only structured interview and questionnaire were used as tools of data collection.
- iv) Total population was divided into two groups' literate vs. Illiterate and male vs. female.



## CHAPTER THREE

### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter consists of analysis and interpretation of data. Verbal affixations of Morangiya dialect of Tharu language are identified as person marker, number markers, gender marker, tense markers. As this study is comparative in nature, the verbal affixes and rules of verbal affixes of Tharu language are compared and contrasted with those of English to find out whether these two languages have equivalence verbal affixes or not. This chapter is divided into following sections and subsections.

#### 3.1 Affixes in the Morangiya Tharu Language

Verbal affixes are categorized into person marker, number markers, gender markers, tense markers, progressive markers, perfective markers and negative markers. Each of them is presented below.

##### 3.1.1 Person Marker Affixes

There are three types of person marker affixes in Morangiya Tharu. They are person marker affixes of present tense, past tense, and future tense as follows:

##### 3.1.1.1 Person Marker Affixes of Present Tense

/ai/ and /au/ are the person markers affixes in the Morangiya Tharu. It is added to the verb to mark the first person singular of the present tense. For Example;

1) *hame m khebai.*

I mango eat-pres I<sup>st</sup>sg

I eat a mango.

2) *hame kit b padbau.*

I book read- pres I<sup>st</sup>sg

I read a book.

Similarly /ai/ is the person marker suffix for the first person plural of the present tense. For Example;

3) *hamr siya tivi dekhabei.*

We TV watch-pres pl

We watch television.

4) *hamr siya sam da patabai.*

We message encode- pres pl

We send the message.

II) / / -i/ are the person marker suffix in Morangiya Tharu language which is added the verb to mark second person of the present tense. For Example;

5) *tehe m kew / kebhi.*

You mango eat –pres-2<sup>nd</sup> sg.

You eat a mango.

But there is no honorific of affixes in the Morangiya Tharu.

III) /ai/ is the person marker suffix to the verb to mark the third person singular of the present tense. For Example;

6) *ve hame pais dechai.*

3<sup>rd</sup> sg. I<sup>st</sup> sg dat money give-pres-3<sup>rd</sup> sg.

He gives me money.

And the suffix /ai/ is added to the verb for the third person plural and there is no honorificity of third person of the present tense. For Example;

7) *Okar sike tivi dechhai.*

3<sup>rd</sup> pl T.V. watch -pres-3<sup>rd</sup> pl

They are watching TV.

### **3.1.1.2 Person Marker Suffixes of Past Tense**

(I) /ai/ is the first person marker suffix of the Morangiya Tharu. It is added to the verb the I<sup>st</sup> person singular and plural past tense. For Example;

8) *hame m khenahai.*

I ERG mango eat-pst- I<sup>st</sup> sg.

I ate a mango.

9) *hamr sike chithi lekhanai.*

We pl ERG. letter write- PST- I<sup>st</sup> pl.

I wrote letters.

(II) /hæ/ is the person marker suffix in Morangiya Tharu. It is added to the verb to mark second person singular and plural past tense. For Example;

10) *tehe angreji padla-hæ.*

You ERG English teach-Pst. 2<sup>nd</sup>sg.

You read English.

11) *torasia b nara dekhala-hæ.*

You ERG monkey watch-pst-pl

You watched a monkey.

But there is no second person honorific marker in the past tense in Morangiya Tharu language.

III) /-ai/ is the past tense suffix of Morangiya language. It is added to the verb to mark third person singular and plural of the past tense. Same suffices are used in the present and past tense. For Example;

12) *We kalam kinlakai.*

He ERG pen buy – pst. 3<sup>rd</sup>sg

He bought a pen.

13) *Okar sike kriket khelalkai.*

They ERG cricket play – pst. 3<sup>rd</sup>pl.

They played cricket.

### 3.1.1.3 Person Marker Suffixes of Future Tense

/en/ is the person marker suffix of Morangiya dialect of Tharu language.

It is added to the verb to mark the first person singular. It only occurs in the future tense. For Example;

14) *hame m khe-ven.*

I mango eat-fut - 1<sup>st</sup> sg

I will eat a mango.

15) *hame ghar jeven.*

I house go fut - 1<sup>st</sup> sg

I'll go home.

Similarly /-en/ is the person marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the first person plural future. For Example;

16) *hamarsike tivi dekha-ven*

We Tv watch – fut – 1pl

We shall watch Television.

17. *hamra'sike tsidiyaekhana ghumen*

We zoo visit –fut – 1pl

We shall visit the Zoo.

ii. / æn/ is the 2<sup>nd</sup> person suffix that is added to the verb to mark the second person of the future tense. For Example;

18. *tehe hamra: kitab patahæn.*

You 1sg- Dat book – send – Fut – 2sg

You will send me a book.

19. *tehe ghar Jæhæn*

You house go – Fut – 2pl.

You will go home.

iii. / ten / is the third person marker suffix of the Morangiya dialect of Tharu. It is added to verb to mark the third person -> singular feminine and masculine of the future tense. For Example;

20. *we hamr bhetten.*

3<sup>rd</sup>sg.I Isg – Dat meet – Fut – 3sg.

She will meet me.

21. *we kitab padten*

She book read-Fut -3sg.

She will read a book.

Similarly, /-ten / is also the third person marker suffix of Morangiya dialect of Tharu language. It is added to the verb to mark the person plural of the future tense.

For Example;

22. *Okar sike r tame sutten.*

They night – sleet – Fut. – 3pl.

They will sleep at night.

### **3.1.2 Tense Marker Affixes**

Tense marker suffixes are seen in the Morangiya 'dialect'. So, tense marker suffixes

are categorized into the present tense marker, the past tense marker and the future tense marker.

### 3.1.2.1 Present Tense Marker

i. / -ai / is the present tense marker suffix in the Morangiya dialect of Tharu language.

It is added to the verb to mark present tense in the first person singular. For Example;

23. *hame m khebai*

I mango eat – Prs- 1sg.

I eat a mango.

24. *hame kit b parbai*

I book read –Prs- 1sg.

I read a book.

Similarly, / -ai / is the present tense marker suffix for the first person plural of the present tense. For Example;

25. *ham rsiy tivi dekhbai.*

We T.V. watch – prs- 1 Pl.

We watch television.

ii. / - / is the present marker suffix in the Morangiya dialect. It is inserted to the verb to mark the present. For Example;

26. *tehe m kheb*

You mango eat -Prs -2sg.

You eat a mango.

27. *tehe angreji padb*

You English teach-Prs- 2sg

You eat a mango.

iii. /- ai / is the present tense marker suffix of Morangiya Tharu. It is inserted to the verb to mark present tense in the third person singular and plural subject.

For Example;

28. *we h mra pais detai*

He 1sg.-Dat money give –Prs. -3sg.

He / She eats rice.

29. *Okar siy tivi dekhtai.*

They T.V.watch- Prs- 3pl

They watch Television.

### **3.1.2.2 Past Tense Marker**

/ - hau / is the tense marker suffix of the Morangiya dialect of Tharu language. It is inserted to the verb to mark the past tense first person singular. For Example;

30. *hame m kenhau*

I Erg. mango eat . pst . 1sg.

I ate mango.



31. *hame cithi lekhnahau*

I ERG letter write –Pst -1sg

I wrote a letter.

For the first person plural suffix / hou- / is inserted to the verb to mark the past tense.

For Example;

32. *hamr siya mejur dekhan-hou.*

We ERG Peacock see past – 1pl.

We saw a peacock.

/ y / is the suffix of the dialect of Morangiya Tharu. It is added to the verb to indicate the past tense in the 2<sup>nd</sup> person.

33. *tehe k lu m bec-lay*

You ERG Dat mango sell –pst -2sg

You sold mango.

34. *tehe angreji parliy*

You ERG English read – pst -2pl.

You taught English

/-ai / is the suffix of the dialect of Morangiya Tharu. It is inserted to the verb to mark past tense in the third person singular and plural. For Example;

35. *we kalam kinal-kai*

He ERG pen buy –pst – 3sg.

He/ She brought a pen.

36. *we gen khelaal-kai*

He ERG ball play -3sg.

He / She played a ball.

37. *Okar siy k m oral-kai.*

They ERG work finish-PST-3<sup>rd</sup>sg.

They played cricket.

### 3.1.2.3 Future Tense Marker

i) /-en/ is the tense marker suffix of the Morangiya dialect of Tharu . It is inserted to the verb to mark the future tense in first person singular. For Example;

38. *hame m khebh-en*

I mango eat-fut-1sg.

I will eat mango.

39. *hame ghar jebh-en*

I house go- fut – 1sg

I will go home.

Similarly, / -en / is the tense marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the future tense in the first person plural. For Example;

40. *hamr siy tivi dekh-bhen*

We T.V. watch-fut-1pl

We shall watch television.

ii) / - y n/ in the tense marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the future tense of second person. For Example;

41. *tehe ham-r kit b path- y n*

You DAT. Book send-Fut-2sg.

You will send me a book.

iii) /-ten / is the tense marker suffix of Morangiya dialect of Tharu language. It is added to the verb to mark future tense in the third person singular. For Example;

42. *we h mr bhetten*

He 1sg-DAT. meet-Fut-3sg.

He will meet me.

43. *we kit b padten*

She Book read-Fut-3sg.

She will read a book.

Similarly / ten / is the tense marker suffix of Morangiya dialect of Tharu language. It is added to the verb to mark the future tense in the third person plural. For Example;

44. *Okar siy r tme sut-ten*

They night sleep-fut-3pl.

They will sleep at night.

### **3.1.3 Aspect Marker Affixes**

There are two aspect marker affixes in Morangiya Tharu

#### **3.1.3.1 Perfective Marker Affixes**

There are no perfective marker prefix and infix in the Morangiya dialect of Tharu language. So, there is only perfective marker suffix which are discussed below.

i) / chen / and / ais / are the perfective marker suffixes in Morangiya dialect. It is added to the verb which is followed by the Auxiliary verbs in the present tense and past tense.

45. *we kalam kinalkais*

He Pen buy-PERF-AUX-PRS-3sg.

He / She has stolen a pen.

46. *hame hamar saur k m karnais/karla-chen*

I ERG my whole work do- PERF-AUX- PRS 1sg.

I have done my all work.

47. *we hamar Maugike Pital-kais.*

He had beaten my wife.

#### **3.1.3.2 Progressive Marker Affixes**

In the Morangiya dialect, there is no prefix and infix to indicate progressive aspect. So

there is only progressive marker suffix which is discussed as follows:

i) / e / ai / and / en / are the progressive marker suffix in the Morangiya dialect of Tharu language. For Example;

48. *okarsiy meghame gudi urayarahalachen*

They sky kite fly pro-AUX- pres

They are flying a kite.

49. *We git g birahalachai.*

We song sing-PROG. AUX. pres.

We are singing along.

50. *hame m khy rahalchen.*

I mango eats- PROG. AUX- pst.

I was eating mango.

### **3.1.4 Negative Marker Affixes**

In the Morangiya dialect of Tharu there are no infix and suffix to mark negation. So there is only negation marker prefix which is discussed as follows:

1. /nai/ is the suffix in the Morangiya dialect that marks negation. For Example;

51. *tehe am nai-khebaby .*

You Mango eat. NEG-3sg.PRES.

You don't eat a mango.

52. *we bhat nai- khetai*

He Rice eat. NEG-3sg. Pres

He/she does not eat rice.

53. *hamarsiy Kriket nai-khelwai*

We cricket play- NEG 1<sup>st</sup>pl

We do not play cricket.

### **3.2 Similarities and Differences between English and Verbal Affixation of Morangiya Dialect of Tharu Language**

Comparison of English and verbal Affixation of Morangiya language as follows:

#### **3.2.1 Person Marker Affixes of English**

It has been presented in different books that English has only one person marker suffix. /-s / is the person marker in English. Regarding person marker affixes Katamba ( 1993 ) states ; The-third person singular personal tense suffix in verbs shows exactly the same alternation " ( P 33). It has different allomorphs and the occurrences of one another. They are as follows:

i) / -s / is the allomorph of the morphemes. It is added to the verbs where the final element of the verbs is voiceless and not sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular. For Example;

ii) / -z / is the allomorph of morpheme. It is added to the verbs where the final element of the verbs where the final element of the verbs is voiced and is not sibilant or palatal to form the person singular. For Example;

Baker loves her

Jisela brings water.

iii) /-iz/ is the allomorph of the morpheme-s. It is added to verbs where the final elements of verbs-sibilant or palatal to form the third person. There are no person marker prefixes and infixes in the Morangiya dialect of Tharu language.

### **3.2.2 Person Marker Affixes of Morangiya Tharu**

There are three types of person marker affixes in Morangiya Tharu. They are person marker affixes of present tense, past tense, and future tense as follows:

#### **3.2.2.1 Person Marker Affixes of Present Tense**

/ai/ and /au/ are the person markers in the Morangiya Tharu. It is added to the verb to mark the first person singular of the present tense. For Example;

1) *hame m khebai.*

I mango eat-pres I<sup>st</sup>sg

I eat a mango.

2) *hame kit b padbau.*

I book read- pres I<sup>st</sup>sg

I read a book.

Similarly /ai/ is the person marker for the first person plural of the present tense.

For Example;

3) *hamr siya tivi dekhabai.*

We TV watch-pres pl

We watch television.

4) *hamr siya sam da patabai.*

We message encode- pres pl

We send a message.

II) / / -i/ are the person marker in Morangiya Tharu which is added to the verb to mark second person of the present tense. For Example;

5) *tehe m kew / kebhi.*

You mango eat –pres-2<sup>nd</sup> sg.

You eat a mango.

But there is no honorificity at affixes in the Morangiya Tharu.

III) /ai/ is the person marker suffix to the verb to mark the third person singular of the present tense. For Example;

6) *we hame pais dechai.*

He I<sup>st</sup> sg dat money give–pres-3<sup>rd</sup> sg.

He gives me money.

And the suffix /ai/ is added to the verb for the third person plural and there is no honorificity of third person of the present tense. For Example;

7) *Okar sike tivi dechai.*



They T.V. watch –pres-3<sup>rd</sup> pl

They are watching TV.

### 3.2.2.2 Person Marker Suffixes of Past Tense

(I) /ai/ is the person marker suffix of the Morangiya Tharu. It is added to verb

the 1<sup>st</sup> person singular and plural past tense. For Example;

8) *hame m khenahai.*

I ERG mango eat-PST- 1<sup>st</sup> sg.

I ate a mango.

9) *hamr sike chithi lekhanai.*

We ERG letter write- PST- 1<sup>st</sup> pl.

We wrote letters.

(II) /hæ/ is the person second marker suffix in Morangiya Tharu. It is added to the verb to mark second person singular and plural past tense. For Example;

10) *tehe angreji padlahæ.*

You ERG English teach-Pst. 2<sup>nd</sup>sg.

You read English.

11) *torasia b nara dekhahæ.*

You ERG monkey watch-pst-pl

You watched a monkey.

But there is no second person honorific marker in the past tense in Morongiya Tharu language.

III) /-ai/ is the third person suffix of Morangiya language. It is added to the verb to mark third person singular and plural of the past tense. For Example;

12) *we kalam kinlakai.*

He ERG pen buy – pst. 3<sup>rd</sup>sg

He bought a pen.

13) *Okar sike kriket khelalkai.*

They ERG cricket play – pst. 3<sup>rd</sup>pl.

They played cricket.

### 3.2.2.3 Person Marker Suffixes of Future Tense

/en/ is the person marker suffix of Morangiya dialect of Tharu language. It is added to the verb to mark the first person singular. It only occurs in the future tense.

For Example;

14) *hame m khev-en.*

I mango eat-fut - I<sup>st</sup> sg

I will eat a mango.

15) *hame ghar jev-en.*

I house go fut - I<sup>st</sup> sg

I'll go home.

Similarly /-en/ is the person marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the first person plural future. For Example;

16) *hamarsike tivi dekhav-en*

We Tv watch – fut – Ipl

We shall watch Television.

17. *hamra'sike tsidiyaekhana ghub-en*

We- zoo visit –fut – Ipl

We shall visit the Zoo.

ii. / æn/ is the person marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the second person of the future tense. For Example;

18. *tehe hamra: kitab patah-æn.*

You 1su- Dat book – send – Fut – 2sg.

You will send me a book.

19. *tehe ghar Jæh-æn*

You house go – Fut – 2pl.

You will go home.

iii. / ten / is the person marker suffix of the Morangiya dialect of Tharu. It is added to verb to mark the third person -> singular feminine and masculine of the future tense.

For Example;

20. *we hamr bheTten.*

She Isg – Dat meet – Fut – 3sg.

She will meet me.

21. *we kitab padten*

She book read-Fut -3sg.

She will read a book.

Similarly, /-ten / is also the person marker suffix of Morangiya dialect of Tharu language. It is added to the verb to mark the person plural of the future tense.

For Example;

22. *Okar sike r tame suTten.*

They might – sleet – Fut – 3pl.

They will sleep at night.

The following chart shows the different verbal affixes between Morangiya Tharu Language and English of person markers.

**Table No.: 2 Person Markers Affixes in Morangiya Tharu and English**

<b>Person Markers of Present Tense</b>	<b>Person Markers of Present Tense of English</b>
i. /ai/and /au/ are first person singular markers.	i. /s/, /z/ and /iz/ are verbal affixes.

<p>- /au/ is the first person plural marker.</p> <p>ii. / / and /i/ are second person singular and plural markers.</p> <p>iii. /ai/ is the third person singular marker.</p>	
<b>Person Markers of Past Tense</b>	
<p>i. /ail/ and /haul/ are the first person singular and plural marker suffixes.</p> <p>ii. /hæ/ are the second person singular and plural marker suffixes.</p> <p>iii. /ai/ is the third person singular and plural marker affixes.</p>	
<b>Person Markers of Future Tense</b>	
<p>i. /en/ is the first person singular and plural marker affixes.</p> <p>ii. /ænl/ is the second person singular and plural marker affixes.</p> <p>iii. /ten/ is the third person singular and plural marker affixes.</p>	

### 3.2.3 Tense Marker Affixes of English

English has mainly two type of tense, past tense and non past tense. Regarding its type. It has only two tense marker suffixes one past tense marker and the other non-past tense marker. They are as follows:

### 3.2.3.1 Past Tense Marker Suffixes

/-ed/ is the past marker suffix in English which is added to the regular verb to mark all person and number in the past tense. It has different allomorphs and occurrence of one allomorph differs from the occurrence of another. They are as discussed as follows:

i) [t] is the past tense marker suffix in English which is added to the regular verbs after ending in any voiceless consonant that is not [l] and [a] to form past tense marker. For Example;

Joel parked the car in the garden.

ii) [-d] is the past tense marker suffix in English which is attached to the regular verb after a verb ending in any voiced sound except [t] and [d]. For Example;

Sally cleaned the veranda.

Madam explained the lesson clearly.

iii) [-a] to the past tense marker suffix in English which is attached to the regular verb if the verbs end in [t] and [d] to form past tense marker. For Example;

Mrs. Rawal guided my thesis.

### 3.2.3.2 Non-Past Tense Marker Suffixes

/-s/ is the non-past tense marker suffix in English and that is attached to the verbs to mark third person singular non-past tense. Supporting this point Katamba (1993) states that the /-s/ third person singular has the same alternation [p:33]. It has different allomorphs and the occurrence of one allomorphs differ from the occurrence of other. They are as follows:

i) /-s/ is the allomorph of the morpheme /-s/. It is added to the verb where the final sibilant or palatal to form the third person, singular of the non-past tense.

For Example;

John walks slowly.

She hates him.

ii) /-z/ is the allomorph of the morphemes. It is added to the verbs where the final element of the verb is voiced and it not sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular of the non-past tense. For Example;

Baker loves her.

Jisela brings water.

iii) /-iz/ is the allomorph of the morpheme of /-s/. it is added to verbs where the final element of the verb sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular non-past tense.

For Example;

Imam watches TV.

Priyadarshi rushes into the room.

But the Morangiya dialect of Tharu language has three tense marker suffix i.e. present past, and future tense marker suffix. They are given below.

### **3.2.4 Tense Marker Affixes of Morangiya Tharu**

Tense marker suffixes are seen in the Morangiya 'dialect' of Tharu language So, tense marker suffixes are categorized into the present tense marker, the past tense marker and the future tense marker.

### 3.2.4.1 Present Tense Marker

i. / -ai / is the present tense marker suffix in the Morangiya dialect of Tharu language.

It is added to the verb to mark present tense in the first person singular.

For Example;

23. *hame m khebai*

I mango eat – Prs- 1sg. eat mango.

I eat a mango.

24. *hame kit b parbai*

I book read –Prs- 1sg.

I read a book.

Similarly, / -ai / is the present tense marker suffix for the first person plural of the present tense. For Example;

25. *ham rsiy tivi dekhbai.*

We T.V. watch – prs- 1 Pl.

we watch television.

ii. / - / is the present marker suffix in the Morangiya dialect. It is inserted to the verb to mark the present. For Example;

26. *tehe m kheb*

You mango eat -Prs -2sg.

You eat a mango.

27. *tehe angreji padb*



You English teach-Prs- 2sg

You eat a mango.

iii. /- / is the present tense marker suffix of Morangiya Tharu. It is inserted to the verb to mark present tense in the third person singular and plural subject. For Example;

28. *we h mra pais detai*

He 1sg. -Dat money give -Prs. -3sg.

He / She eats rice.

29. *Okar siy tivi dekhtai.*

They T.V.watch- Prs- 3pl

They watch Television.

The following chart shows different non past tense marker suffixes of Morangiya Tharu Language and English.

**Table No. 3 : Present Tense Markers of Morangiya Tharu and English**

Morangiya Tharu Language	English Language
<p>i. /ai/and /au/ are first person singular markers.</p> <p>- /au/ is the first person plural marker.</p> <p>ii. / / and /i/ are second person singular and plural markers.</p> <p>iii. /ai/ is the third person singular marker.</p>	<p>i. /s/, /z/ and /iz/ are verbal affixes.</p>

### 3.2.4.2 Past Tense Marker

i. / - hai / is the tense marker suffix of the Morangiya dialect of Tharu language. It is inserted to the verb to mark the past tense first person singular. For Example;

30. *hame m kenhai*

I Erg. mango eat . pst . 1sg.

I ate mango.

31. *hame cithi lekhnahai*

I ERG letter write –Pst -1sg

I wrote a letter.

For the first person plural suffix / hou- / is inserted to the verb to mark the past tense.

For Example;

32. *hamr siya mejur dekhan-hou.*

We ERG Peacock see past – 1pl.

We saw a peacock.

ii. / hæ / is the suffix of the dialect of Morangiya Tharu. It is added to the verb to indicate the past tense in the second person.

33. *tehe k lu m bechala-hæ*

You Dat mango sell –pst -2sg

You sold a mango.

34. *tehe angreji parli-hæ*

You ERG English read – pst -2pl.

You studied English

iii. /-ai / is the suffix of the dialect of Morangiya Tharu. It is inserted to the verb

to mark past tense in the third person singular and plural. For Example;

35. *we kalam kinal-kai*

He ERG pen buy –pst – 3sg.

He brought a pen.

36. *we gen khelaal-kai*

She ERG ball play -3sg.

She played a ball.

37. *Okar siy k m oral-kai.*

They ERG work finish-PST-3<sup>rd</sup>sg.

They played cricket.

The following chart shows the difference between past marker suffixes of Morangiya Dialect of Tharu Language and English.

**Table No. 4 : Past Tense Markers Affixes in Morangiya Tharu and English**

<b>Morangiya Tharu Language</b>	<b>English Language</b>
i. <i>lail, lhaul</i> and <i>lhow</i> are the first person singular and plural marker suffixes.	i. <i>-ed/</i> , <b>is</b> the past tense marker.

<p>ii. /hæ/ is the second person singular and plural marker suffixe.</p> <p>iii. /ail/ is the third person singular and plural marker affixes.</p>	
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### 3.2.4.3 Future Tense Marker

i) /-en/ is the tense marker suffix of the Morangiya dialect of Tharu . It is inserted to the verb to mark the future tense in first person singular. For Example;

38. *hame m khebh-en*

I mango eat-fat-1sg.

I will eat mango.

39. *hame ghar jebh-en*

I house go- fut – 1sg

I will go home.

Similarly, / -en / is the tense marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the future tense in the first person plural. For Example;

40. *hamr siy tivi dekh-bhen*

We T.V. watch-fut-1pl

We shall watch television.

ii) / - y n/ in the tense marker suffix that is added to the verb to to mark the future tense of second person. For Example;

41. *tehe ham-r kit b path- y n*

You 1sg. DAT. Book send-Fut-2sg.

You will send me a book.

iii) /-ten / is the tense marker suffix of Morangiya dialect of Tharu language. It is added to the verb to mark future tense in the third person singular. For Example;

42. *we h mr bheTten*

He 1sg-DAT. meet-Fut-3sg.

He will meet me.

43. *we kit b padten*

She Book read-Fut-3sg.

She will read a book.

Similarly / ten / is the tense marker suffix of Morangiya dialect of Tharu language. It is added to the verb to mark the future tense in the third person plural. For Example;

44. *Okar siy r tme sut-ten*

They night sleep-fut-3pl.

They will sleep at night.

The following chart shows the future tense marker affixes between Morangiya Tharu Language and English.

**Table No. 5 : Future Tense Marker Affixes in Morangiya Tharu and English**

<b>Morangiya Tharu Language</b>	<b>English Language</b>
i. /en/ is the first person singular and plural marker suffix.	i. There is no future tense marker verbal affix in English.
ii. /æen/ is the second person singular and plural marker suffix.	
iii. /ten/ is the third person singular and plural marker suffix.	

### **3.2.5 Aspect Marker Affixes in English**

There are two types of aspect marker affixes in English which are described below:

#### **3.2.5.1 Perfective Marker Affixes**

English has only perfective marker suffixes in irregular verbs- en is the perfective marker suffix in English which is added to the verb to mark all the persons and number in both non-past and past tense. For Example;

We have eatenen rice.

You have eatenen rice.

You had eatenen rice.

They have broken the windows.

In regular verb -ed, is the perfective marker suffix in English which is added to verb to mark all the persons and numbers to non-past and past tense. It has of course, different allomorphs and occurrence of one allomorph differs from the occurrence of another. They are as follows:

1) [t] is the past tense marker suffix in English. It is added to the regular verbs after

ending in any voiceless consonant that is not [t] and [d] to form past tense marker.

For Example;

Joel has parked the car in the garden.

ii) [d] is the past tense marker suffix in English which is attached to the regular verbs after a verb ending in any voiced sound except [t] and [d]. For Example;

i) Sally had cleaned her room.

ii) Madam had explained the lesson clearly.

iii) [-id] is the past tense marker suffix in English. It is added regular verbs end in [t] and [d] to form the past tense marker. For Example;

Sally had cleaned her room.

Madam had explained the lesson clearly.

iv) [-id] is the past tense marker suffix. It is added to the verbs if the verbs end in [t] and [d] to form the past tense marker. For Example;

Mr. Rahul has guided my thesis.

I have encoded the message.

Bashanta has beheaded his slaves.

But there are perfective marker prefix and infix in the Morangiya Dialect of Tharu language. So, there is only perfective marker suffix which are discussed below.

### **3.2.6 Perfective Marker Affixes of Morangiya Tharu**

There are no perfective marker prefix and infix in the Morangiya dialect of Tharu

language. So, there is only perfective marker suffix which are discussed below.

i) / chen / and / ais / are the perfective marker suffix in Morangiya dialect. They are added to the verbs which are followed by the Aux verbs in the present tense and past tense.

45. *we kalam kinalkais*

He Pen buy-PERF-AUX-PRS-3sg.

He has stolen a pen.

46. *hame hamar sau v k m karnais.*

I ERG my whole work do- PERF-AUX- PRS 1sg.

I have done my all work.

47. *we hamar Maugike Pital-kais.*

He had beaten my wife.

The following chart shows different perfective marker affixes of Morangiya Tharu Language and English.

**Table No. 6 : Perfective Marker Suffixes in Morangiya Tharu and English**

<b>Morangiya Tharu Language</b>		<b>English Language</b>	
i.	<i>/chen/</i> and <i>/ais/</i> are the singular and plural perfective marker suffixes.	i.	<i>/-ed/</i> is the regular perfective marker suffix.
		ii.	<i>/-t/ /-en/</i> are the irregular perfective marker suffixes



### 3.2.7 Progressive Marker Affixes in English

At first, we should be familiarized that English and Morangiya dialect of Tharu language have alternative progressive marker suffix. In English, -ing is only the progressive marker suffix. It is immediately added to the verbs. For Example;

Lara is writing a letter.

Chrish was writing a letter.

You are eating rice.

They are writing letter.

In the Morangiya dialect of Tharu language there are no prefix and infix to mark progressive aspect. So there is only progressive marker suffix which is discussed as follow:

### 3.2.8 Progressive Marker Affixes in Morangiya Tharu

In the Morangiya dialect, there is no prefix and infix to indicate progressive aspect. So there is only progressive marker suffix which is discussed as follows:

i) / *lachen* /and / *lchai* / are the progressive marker suffix in the Morangiya dialect of Tharu language. For Example;

48. *okarsiy meghame gudi urayaraha*

They sky kite fly pro-AUX- pres

They are flying a kite.

49. *we git g biraha.*

He song sing-PROG. AUX. pres.

He are singing along.

50. *hame m khy rahalchen.*

I mango eat- PROG. AUX- pst.

I was eating mango.

The following chart shows the progressive marker affixes between Morangiya Language and English.

**Table No. 7 : Progressive Marker Suffixes in Morangiya Tharu and English**

<b>Morangiya Tharu Language</b>	<b>English Language</b>
i. <i>llachen/</i> and <i>llachail/</i> are the singular and plural progressive marker suffixes.	i. <i>/-ing/</i> is the regular progressive marker suffix.

### 3.2.9 Negation Marker Affixes in English

There are no negation marker suffixes and infixes in English. So, there is only negation marker prefix in English. Negative marker prefixes are added to the verb irrespective of the inflectional suffixes attached to the verbs. Negation marker verbal prefix in English are */dis-/*, */un-/* , */mis-/*

For Example;

I dislike being away from my family.

He disobeyed his parents.

He unblocked his parents.

I see the dog has been misbehaving itself again.

She now realizes that she misjudged him.

But in the case of the Morangiya dialect of Tharu language negation is morphonological in verb. There are no prefix and infix to mark negation. So, there is only negation marker suffix which is discussed below.

### **3.2.10 Negative Marker Affixes in Morangiya Tharu**

In the Morangiya dialect of Tharu there are no infix and suffix to mark negation. So there is only negation marker prefix which is discussed as follows:

1. /nai/ is the suffix in the Morangiya dialect that marks negation. For Example;

51. *tehe am nai-khebaby* .

You Mango eat. NEG-3sg.PRES.

You don't eat a mango.

52. *we bhat nai- khetai*

He Rice eat. NEG-3sg. Pres

He does not eat rice.

53. *hamarsiy Kriket nai-khelwai*

We cricket play- NEG I<sup>st</sup>pl

We donot play cricket.

The following chart shows the negative marker affixes between Morangiya Tharu Language and English.

**Table No. 8 : Negative Marker Prefixes in Morangiya Tharu and English**

<b>Morangiya Tharu Language</b>	<b>English Language</b>
i. <i>/nai/</i> is the negative marker prefix	i. <i>/dis-/</i> , <i>/un-/</i> , and <i>/mis-/</i> are the negative marker prefixes.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 4.1 Findings

The major findings of the study have been drawn on the basis of the analysis and interpretation of data. The findings are given below and they are organized in response to the objectives set for the study.

##### 4.1.1 Verbal Affixes of the Morngiya Dialect of Tharu Language

The first objective of the study was to identify the rules of verbal affixation in the Morangiya dialect of Tharu language. So the verbal affixes of the Morangiya dialect of Tharu are as follows:

##### 4.1.1.1 Person and Tense Marker Affixes in Morangiya Tharu

- a) / *i*/ and /*au*/ are the first person singular and plural marker suffix of the present tense respectively.
- b) / / is the second person singular marker suffix of the present tense.
- c) / *i*/ is the third person singular and plural marker suffixes in the present tense.
- d) /*ou*/ and / *i*/ are the 1<sup>st</sup> person singular and plural suffix in the past tense.
- e) /*y* / is the second person singular and plural suffix in the tense.
- f) / *i*/ is the third person singular and plural suffix in the past tense.
- g) /*en*/ is the first person singular and plural suffix in the future tense.

h) /y n/ is the second person singular and plural suffix in the future tense.

i) /ten/ is the third person singular and plural suffix in the future tense.

j) /chen/ and /ais/ are perfective marker affixes.

k) /e/ / i/ /en/ are progressive marker affixes.

l) /nai/ is the negative marker prefix.

#### **4.1.1.2 Perfective Marker Affixes in Morangiya Tharu**

/chen/ and / is/ are the perfective marker suffix of Morangiya dialect.

#### **4.1.1.3 Progressive Marker Affixes in Morangiya Tharu**

/ lachen /and / lachai / are the progressive marker suffixes in the Morangiya dialect of Tharu language.

#### **4.1.1.4 Negative Marker Affixes in Morangiya Tharu**

/nai/ is the negative marker suffix in Morangiya dialect.

#### **4.1.2 Similarities and Differences between Verbal Affixation in the Morangiya Dialect of Tharu language and English Language**

i) Both Morangiya dialect of Tharu language and English have person marker suffixes. English has only one person marker suffix and it marks third person singular whereas Morangiya language has all person marker suffixes. i. e. first person, second person, and third person.

ii) Only English has number marker suffix. English has only one number suffix and it marks the third person singular whereas in Morangiya Tharu there is no number marker suffix.

- iii) Both Morangiya Tharu language and English lack infixation system.
- iv) Morangiya Tharu has three types of tense. So, there are three tense markers; i. e. present , past, and future tense marker suffixes whereas English has only two tense marker suffixes; i. e. no past tense markers.
- v) Both Morangiya dialect and English do not have alternative progressive marker suffixes.
- vi) Two suffixes can occur in a root or base in Tharu language but not in English.
- vii) English has more prefixes than that of Tharu language whereas Tharu is richer than English in term of number of suffixes.
- viii) Both English and Morangiya Tharu Languages have prefix negative markers.

#### **4.2 Recommendation**

On the basis of the findings enlisted above, the researcher recommends the following points for pedagogical implications.

- i) Verbal affixation system in the Tharu language is more or less similar to that of English. So, language teachers who are teaching English as a second language should be aware of this fact.
- ii) The main aim of this comparative study is to identify the verbal affixes and to find out similarities and differences in verbal affixation in Tharu and English. There should be no problem in the areas where the two languages are similar and differences

between the two languages create difficulty in learning the target language. So, it should be remembered that teaching should be focused on the difficulty areas.

iii) The complexity of Tharu verbal affixation system should be considered while teaching English verbal affixation system to Tharu native speakers because of more number of Tharu than English and they are of course more complex than those of English.

iv) The findings of the present study are significant for grammarians who study and write Tharu grammar.

v) This study is equally important for the teachers who are teaching English as a foreign language at schools, colleges where Morangiya Tharu speakers are in majority on students.

vi) This research is beneficial for those who are preparing English textbooks as a second language textbooks and the curriculum development center, especially language curriculum.

vii) Affixation is one of the major processes of the word formation. The teachers who teach the Morangiya Tharu or the English as a second foreign language should encourage the students to increase to vocabulary power through affixation process.

The researcher here does not claim that the present study covers all the verbal affixation in the Morangiya dialect of Tharu because he has not carried out this research in all types of sentences available in the Morangiya Tharu. There may be more verbal affixes in the Morangiya Tharu. However, the researcher has tried his



best to generalize the rules of verbal affixation in Tharu explicitly based on the collected data.

Finally, the researcher wants to request the concerned authority to take the above mentioned, mentioned recommendations into consideration. Furthermore, the researcher would like to request the authority to carry out the various area of the Tharu language.