VERBAL MORPHOLOGY IN DANGAURA DIALECT OF THARU AND IN ENGLISH: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Education In Partial Fulfilment for the Master of Education in English

Submitted by **PremKumariChaudhary**

Faculty of Education, Tribhuvan University Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal 2017

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RECOMMENDATION FOR ACCEPTANCE

This is to certify that **Miss PremKumariChaudhary**has prepared the thesis entitled **Verbal Morphology inDangaura dialect of Tharu and English: A Comparative Study** under my guidance and supervision.

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university.
no part of it was earlier that for the candidature of research degree to any
I hereby declare to the best of my knowledge submitted this thesis is original;

DEDICATION

Dedicated to

My Parents and Teachers

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PremKumariChaudhary

ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled Verbal Morphology in Dangaura Dialect of Tharu and English: A Comparative Study was carried out to identify morphological system of Dangaura verbs and to find out morphological differences between Dangaura and English verbs. To meet these objectives, I used both primary and secondary source of data. This study was based on 40 Dangaura native speakers, including 20 illiterate and 20 literate. Those informants were selected through purposive non-random sampling procedure from Lamahi municipality of Dang district. Similarly, questionnaire for literate informants and interview schedules for illiterate informants were used as tools to collect the data. The collected data were analyzed and interpreted descriptively. After the analysis of the data; it was found that Dangauradialect has more number of verbal morphemes in comparison to English, such as; / /,/ı/,/ɔ:/, / /, /l/, / k-l g-b t/, /t/, /r h l/, /kl g/ and /n I/. These morphemes are more complex than English. This study is divided into five main chapters. Chapter one deals with the introduction of the study. It consist of background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study and operational definition of key terms. Similarly, second chapter deals with the review of the related literature and conceptual framework. It consists of theoretical literature, empirical literature, implications of the study and conceptual framework. Likewise, third chapter deals methods and procedures which are followed in the study, under this chapter the sample, sampling strategy, research tools, sources of data, data collection procedure, analysis procedure, delimitations and ethical considerations of the studywere discussed. Moreover, fourth chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data. The researcher presents the Dangaura verbal morphemes with examples and morphological rules. Finally, chapter fivedeals with findings, conclusion and recommendations. The researcher presents identified verbal morphemes of the Dangaura dialect and similarities and differences between Dangaura and English morphological system. On the basis of findings, the researcher concluded the study and recommended some

pedagogical implications. Then, the references and appendices are included at the end.

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Daf				

Appendixes

ABBREVIATIONS

e.g. – For example

pp. – Pages

1 – First person

2 – Second person

3 – Third person

FEM – Feminine

MASC – Masculine

FUT – Future

i.e. – That is

INF – Infinitive

NEG – Negative

PERF – Perfective

Pl. – Plural

PROG – Progressive

PRES – Present

PST – Past

Sg. – Singular

LIST OF SYMBOL

Consonants of English

/P/- pier
/b/- <u>b</u> eer
/t/- <u>t</u> ier
/d/- <u>d</u> eer
/k/- ba <u>k</u> e
/g/- gear
/f/- <u>f</u> ear
/v/- <u>v</u> eer
/ /- wra <u>th</u>
/ð/- <u>th</u> ey
/s/- ba <u>s</u> e
/z/- bai <u>z</u> e
/ /- <u>shi</u> p
/ /- vi <u>si</u> on
/ /- jeer
/ /- <u>ch</u> eer
/h/- <u>h</u> ear

/m/- <u>m</u>ere

/n/- <u>n</u>ear

/ /- s<u>ing</u>er

/l/- <u>l</u>et

/r/- <u>r</u>ear

/j/- <u>y</u>ear

/w/- <u>w</u>eir

Source: O'Connor, (1980, p. 8)

VOWELS

/ı/- l <u>ee</u> r
/i:/- f <u>ee</u> l
/e/- f <u>e</u> ll
/ /- c <u>a</u> t
/ :/- c <u>a</u> rt
/ /- <u>ag</u> o
/^/- b <u>u</u> t
/ :/- c <u>u</u> rt
/ /- <u>o</u> n
/ :/- <u>a</u> ll
/ /- f <u>u</u> ll
/u:/- f <u>oa</u> l
/eɪ/- <u>eig</u> ht
/aɪ/- f <u>i</u> le
/ɔɪ/- foil
/ɪə/- t <u>ie</u> r
/ /- p <u>oo</u> r
/e /- ch <u>ai</u> r
/a /- f <u>ow</u> l
/ /- h <u>o</u> me
Source: O'Connor, (1980, p. 8)