

**NOUN PHRASE STRUCTURE IN RUKUMELI  
DIALECT, ENGLISH AND STANDARD NEPALI:  
A COMPARATIVE STUDY**

**A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Education  
in Partial Fulfillment for the Master of Education in English**

**Submitted by  
Thal Bir Oli**

**Tribhuvan University  
Faculty of Education  
Surkhet Campus (Education)  
Birendranagar, Surkhet  
2011**

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## DECLARATION

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

Date : 2068/08/05



Thal Bir Oli

## RECOMMENDATION FOR ACCEPTANCE

This is to certify that **Mr. Thal Bir Oli** has prepared the thesis entitled "Noun Phrase Structure in Rukumeli Dialect, English and Standard Nepali : A Comparative Study" under my guidance and supervision.

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To my beloved mother, wife and son

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---

Thal Bir Oli

## ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled “Noun Phrase Structure on Rukumeli Dialect, English and Standard Nepali : A Comparative Study” endeavours to compare and contrast noun phrase structure of Rukumeli Dialect English and Standard Nepali languages. The researcher collected data from both primary and secondary sources. The native speakers of the Rukumeli dialect are the primary sources of data whereas different books, journals, magazines and thesis are the secondary sources of data. This research has been based on the informants, thirty were educated, thirty were literate and thirty were illiterate. The researcher used stratified random sampling procedure to sample the population. The interview and questionnaire schedule were used as research tools for data collection. With the help of analysis and interpretation of the data provided by the informants, findings were drawn which are as follows : There are simple noun phrase structure in Rukumeli, Nepali and English. They are simple noun phrase consisting of only head and complex noun phrase consisting of pre-modifiers preceding the head and post modifiers following the head.

The thesis consists of four chapters. They are introduction, methodology, analysis and interpretation and pedagogical implications.

Chapter one encompasses general background, review of related literature, objectives of the study and significance of the study.

Chapter two deals with methodology of the study. It encompasses sources of data, sampling procedure, research tools, sampling population, process of data collection and limitations of the study.

Chapter three is very important which includes the analysis and interpretation of data.

Chapter four encompasses findings, recommendations and pedagogical implications of the study.



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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

Abl	:	Ablative
ACC	:	Accusative
Adj.	:	Adjective
Adv.	:	Adverb
C	:	Central
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
DAT	:	Dative
Det.	:	Determiner
e.g.	:	For example
erg	:	Ergative
etc.	:	Etcetera
f	:	Female
fig.	:	Figure
Gen	:	Genitive
H.	:	Head
i.e.	:	That is to say
INS	:	Instrumental
LOC	:	Locative
m	:	Male
N	:	Noun
Nom	:	Nominative
NP	:	Noun Phrase
Ph.	:	Phrase
P.	:	Plural
S.	:	Singular
Po. N.	:	Pronoun
Quant.	:	Quantifier
SOV	:	Subject Object Verb
V.	:	Verb
VSO	:	Verb Subject Object

## ROMAN transliteration of Devnagari Script

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

Nepali	English	Nepali	English	Nepali	English	Nepali	English	Nepali	English	Nepali	English	Nepali	English
अ	a	:	h	च	c	ठ	th	द	d	भ	v	श	S
आ	ā	क	k	छ	cha	ड	d	ध	dh	म	m	ष	s,
इ	i	ख	kh	ज	j	ढ	dh	न	n	य	y	स	s
ई	ī	ग	g	झ	jh	ण	n	प	p	र	r	ह	h
उ	u	घ	gh	ञ	n	त	t	फ	ph	ल	l		
ऊ	ū	ङ	ng	ट	t	थ	th	ब	b	व	w		
ऋ													
ए	e												
ऐ	ai												
ओ	o												
औ	au												
	m												
	~												

## DEFINITION OF SPECIFIC TERMS USED

Adjective	:	Adjective is a word that describes a person or thing.
Adverb	:	A word that adds more information about place, time, manner, cause or degree to a verb.
Case	:	A grammatical category that shows the function of the noun phrase in a sentence.
Case Ending	:	Word that shows the relation with another word.
Case Marker	:	Case marker is a word which suffixes like 'le', 'lai', etc. that are added to a word.
Dative Case	:	Noun or noun phrase that refers to person or animal affected by the state or action of verb.
Common Noun	:	A common noun is a name in common to every person, thing or animal of the same kind.
Determiner	:	A word used with a noun that limits the meaning of a noun.
Dialect	:	Dialect is a user based variety of language that betrays the personality of the person.
Gender	:	The fact of being male or female.
Genitive Case	:	Form of a noun or noun phrase that shows the possessive relation with another noun or noun phrase.
Honorific :		A grammatical form used in the expression of respect or politeness or making distinctions of social status.

Inflection	:	A change in the form of a word especially the ending according to its grammatical function in sentence.
Morphology	:	Study of morphemes and their combination to form a new word.
Multilingualism	:	The use of three or more languages by an individual.
Noun Phrase	:	A noun phrase is a word or group of words function in a sentence exactly like a noun with a noun or pronoun as a head.
Pronoun	:	A word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase.
Proper Noun	:	A proper noun is the name of a particular person or place.
Semantic	:	The study of meaning of words or sentences.
Structure	:	Structure is the way in which various smaller units are combined together to form larger units.