NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE TRANSFORMATIONS IN RASKOTI DIALECT AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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

> Submitted by Hem Raj Neupane

Faculty of education Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur Kathmandu, Nepal

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DECLERATION

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

Date:

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RECOMMENDATION FOR ACCAPTANCE

This is certify that **Mr. Hem Raj Neupane** has prepared the thesis entitled "Negative and Interrogative Transformation in English and Raskoti Dialect" under my guidance and supervision.

I recommend the thesis for approval and acceptance.

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iv

DEDICATION

Dedicated to

My parents **Ratna Prasad Neupane** and **Ratnasobha Neupane**, My wife **Ganesh Budha (Neupane)** and my only son **Hegar Neupane** and all the teachers who helped in every aspect of my study and especially those who give me constant inspiration for my further study.

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Hem Raj Neupane

ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled Negative and Interrogative Transformations in Raskoti **Dialect and English language** is an attempt to identify the process of negative and interrogative transformations in Raskoti Dialect of Nepali language and compare and contrast on the basis of their common and uncommon features in both Raskoti dialect of Nepali language and the English language. The sample of the study consists of fifty Raskoti native speakers who were selected using stratified random sampling procedure to elicit the required data of negative and interrogative transformation of Raskoti dialect. A set of interview schedule was prepared for illiterate and literate informants but a set of questionnaire was used for the educated one. After collecting the data it was analyzed interpreted and then presented descriptively and comparatively with the help of example and illustrations. The major findings of the study are: The negative marker in English is 'not' or 'n't' which is placed after an auxiliary verb in an assertive sentence whereas the negative markers in Raskoti dialect are /na,na:i,nan/ which are added immediately after main verb. If there is no auxiliary verb in a positive assertive sentence we need to use 'do' support rule where as there is no need to introduce 'do' support in Raskoti dialect. In assertive sentence yes-no question marker morpheme /ki:ta or kya:/ is introduce and place at the end. Wh-word occurs before the main verb in English and 'k' word occurs just after the subject pronoun in Raskoti dialect.

The thesis consists of five chapters. Chapter one deals with introduction. It consists of general background, language, language family, The English language in Nepal, language and dialect, criteria for determining dialect, classification of dialect, some variation in the English dialect, Nepal and its dialects, Jumli dialect at a glance, Raskoti dialect, Differences between Raskoti dialect and standard Nepali, transformation theory, a brief sketch of negative and interrogative transformation in English and contrastive analysis. It also includes literature review, objectives of the study and significance of the study.

vii

The second chapter tries to present the methodology adopted for the study. This chapter is basically encompasses design and method of the study, population, sample and sampling strategy, study area/field, data collection tools and techniques, data collection procedures and data analysis and interpretation procedures. The fourth chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the results. It comprises rules of negative and interrogative transformations in English and Raskoti dialect, and the process of negative and interrogative transformations between English and Raskoti. Chapter five presents the summary of the finding and recommendations and references and appendices are mentioned at the end.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Decl	aration	i
Reco	mmendation for Acceptance	ii
Reco	mmendation for Evaluation	iii
Appr	oval for the Research	iv
Dedi	cation	v
Ackn	owledgements	vi
Absti	ract	vii–viii
Tabl	e of Content	ix–xi
List o	of Table	xii
List o	of Figure	xiii
Abbr	reviations and Symbols	xiv-xv
CHA	APTER I: INTRODUCTION	1-5
1.1	General Background	1
1.2	Statement of the Problem	2
1.3	Objectives of the Study	3
1.4	Research Questions	3
1.5	Significance of the Study	3
1.6	Delimitations of the Study	5
CHA	APTER II : REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AN	D
CON	ICEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	6-39
2.1	Review of Related Theoretical Literature	6
	2.1.1 Language Family	6
	2.1.2 The English Language and its Position	8

	2.1.3	.3 Language and Dialects		
		2.1.3.1	Dialect	13
		2.1.3.2	Some Variations in the English Language	15
	2.1.4	Criteria	for Determining Dialectical Status	20
	2.1.5	Classific	cation of Dialects	21
		2.1.5.1	Geographical/Regional Dialects	21
		2.1.5.2	Social Dialects/Sociolect	22
		2.1.5.3	Temporal Dialect	22
	2.1.6	Nepali I	Language and its Dialects	22
	2.1.7	Jumli Di	ialect at a Glance	23
		2.1.7.1 H	Raskoti Dialect	24
		2.1.7.2	Differences between Raskoti Dialect and	
			Standard Nepali	25
	2.1.8	Transfor	mation Theory: An Overview	26
		2.1.8.1	Negative and Interrogative Transformations	27
	2.1.9	Contrast	ive Analysis	31
	2.1.10	Tense		33
2.2	Revie	ew of Rel	ated Empirical Literature	35
2.3	Implications of Review for the Study			37
2.4	Conce	eptual Fra	mework	39
СНА	PTER	III: MET	HODS AND PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY	40-43
3.1	Desig	n and me	thods of the Study	40
3.2	Popul	ation, Sar	nple and sampling Strategy	42
3.3	Study Areas/Field			42
3.4	Data Collection Tools and Techniques			42
3.5	Data Collection Procedure			42
3.6	Data A	Analysis a	and Interpretation Procedure	43

CHAPTER IV: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION 44-62						
4.1	Analysis of Data and Interpretations of Results					
	4.1.1	The Process of Negative Transformation in Raskoti	44			
		4.1.1.1 In terms of Tense	44			
	4.1.1.2 Negative Transformation in terms of Person and					
		Number in Rakoti dialect	46			
	4.1.1.3 Negative Transformation of Imperative Sentences					
		in Raskoti Dialect	48			
	4.1.2	Interrogative Transformation in Raskoti Dialect	48			
	4.1.3	Comparison of Negative Transformation	51			
		4.1.3.1 Negative Transformation in terms of Tense	51			
	4.1.3.2 Negative Transformation in terms of Person and					
	Number					
		4.1.3.3 Negative Transformation of Imperative Sentences	56			
	4.1.4	Comparison of Interrogative Transformations	57			
		4.1.4.1 Yes/No question	57			
		4.1.4.2 Wh- question	58			
4.2	Summ	nary of Findings	61			
CHA	PTER	V: CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION	63-66			
5.1	Conc	Conclusion 6				
5.2	Reco	mmendation	64			
	5.2.1	Policy Related	65			
	5.2.2	Practice Related	65			
	5.2.3	Further Research Related	66			
REF	EREN	CES				

APPENDICES

LIST OF TABLE

Table No. 2.1	:	Table of Variation in Pronunciation, Vocabulary	16
		and Syntax	10
Table No. 2.2	:	Table of Variation in Some Words and their	
		Meaning	17
Table No. 2.3	:	Some Words Pronunciation and its Meaning in	
		English Dialect	17

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No. 1	: Language and Dialect	9
Figure No. 2	: Variable Affiliation of Dialect	10
Figure No. 3	: Robins	15

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

- Adv : Adverb
- Aff : Affirmative
- AME : American English
- Aux.V: Auxiliary Verb
- Br.E : British English
- CA : Contrastive Analysis
- e.g : For example
- Edu : Education
- Et.al : and other people (Latin et alii\alia)
- etc. : Elcetera
- F : Female
- FL : Foreign Language
- Illit. : Illiterate
- Imp. : Imperative
- i.e : That is
- Lit : Literate
- L1 : first Language
- L2 : Second language
- M : Male
- M : Modal
- m.v : Modal verb
- Neg. : Negative
- NP : Noun Phrase
- Pos : Positive
- SAE : Standard American English
- S.N : Serial Number
- Stat : Statement

- Sub : Subject
- SLC : School leaving certificate
- SOV : Subject Object verb
- SVO : Subject Verb Object
- TG : Transformational Generative
- TU : Tribhuvan University
- UK : United Kingdom
- UN : United nation
- USA : United state of America
- VDC : Village Development Committee
- Viz : That is (Latin Videlicet)
- Vs : Versus
- Wh-q : Wh- Question
- $y \in q$: Yes/No Question