

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NEGATION AND
INTERROGATION BETWEEN YAMPHU AND
ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

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

Submitted By

Basanti Thebe

Faculty of Education

Tribhuvan University

Janta Multiple Campus

Itahari, Sunsari, Nepal

2016

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Second Year Examination

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Dedicated

To

My father, mother, father in law and mother in law

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: 2072-12-14 (2016-3-27)

.....

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to extend my profound gratitude to my thesis guide **Mr. Kamal Raj Dahal** Lecturer and Head, Department of English, Education, Janta Multiple Campus, Itahari whose ideas and remarks made me able to complete this thesis. I thank him for every support and assistance. As my thesis guide, I found him inspiring and helpful.

I am very much indebted to **Mr. Tirtha Raj Acharya**, Lecturer, Janta Multiple Campus, who also supported me to write this thesis in the very beginning with valuable feedbacks. I am grateful to **Mr. Chet Nath Niroula**, Assistant Lecturer of Janta Multiple Campus for his kind help and teaching guidance.

I am grateful to **Mr. Tol Nath Kafle**, Lecturer and Head, Faculty of Education, Janta Multiple Campus for providing me invaluable suggestions to write thesis on given subject.

I am also grateful to **Mr. Shanker Dewan**, Teaching Assistant and **Guru Prasad Prasad Adhikari**, Lecturer and Head of Department of English Education, Sukuna Multiple Campus for providing me valuable documents and for their academic suggestions.

My special thanks go to all my informants, specially **Ms Sabina Yamphu, Mr Ashok Kumar Yamphu, Ms Sabita Yamphu, Ms Sharmila Yamphu, Mr Uttam Yamphu, Mr Ganesh Yamphu** and all the Hedangna Yamphu native speakers of Sundar-Dulari – 7, Morang district for helping, assisting, coordinating me to accomplish this thesis.

Finally and most importantly, I would like to extend my gratitude to all my family members for their moral support specially my husband, daughter and son.

Basanti Thebe

ABSTRACT

This research entitled **A Comparative Study of Negation and Interrogation between Yamphu and English Language** is an attempt to identify the processes of negation and interrogation in Hedangna Yamphu (This research is based on Hedangna dialect of Yamphu language), to compare and contrast them with those of English and suggest some pedagogical implication based on the findings. In order to accomplish the objectives of the study, both primary and secondary sources of data have been used. The sample population of the study consists of 40 Hedangna Yamphu native speakers selected through purposive sampling procedure to elicit the required data. Data for English language has been taken from secondary sources. A set of questionnaire was used to elicit the data from literate informants and the same questionnaire was used as an interview schedule for illiterate informants. The collected data has been analyzed, interpreted and presented descriptively. It was found that the number, person and gender do not affect in the use of negative marker while transforming positive assertive and imperative sentences into negative ones in Yamphu language. English negative marker '*not*' is used after auxiliary verb whereas Yamphu negative marker '*mæn*', '*ne*'/ '*ni*', '*ne niba*'/'*næ ne/ne ni*' are used as prefix or suffix with main verb. The negative imperative in English is formed by putting '*do not*' or '*don't*' at the beginning of the sentence whereas the negative imperative in Yamphu is formed by putting only '*æ*' before the verb either in the middle of the sentence or in the beginning of the sentence. The negative auxiliary in Yamphu is '*næ ne/ ne ni*' or '*ne niba*'. English yes/no questions begin with an auxiliary verb but in Yamphu language yes/no question is formed by the rising intonation. The intonation pattern is changed falling into rising in speech form in Yamphu yes/no

question. The *wh*-word in English occurs at the beginning of the sentence whereas the equivalent of English *wh*-word in Yamphu language occurs after the subject.

This thesis consists of five chapters. Chapter one deals with general background, glimpse of ELT in Nepal, languages of Nepal with its major four families, brief introduction on Yamphu people, language with its dialects, concept of CA, concept of transformation, negation and interrogation process, problem statement, objectives, significance of study, delimitation of study and operational definition of key terms. Chapter two deals with review of the related literature which consists of theoretical and conceptual framework . Chapter three relates to methods and procedures of the study which encompasses study designing, sources of data, data collection tools, sample of population, sampling procedures, data collection procedures. Chapter four relates with analysis and interpretation of the data. Chapter five presents summary, findings, conclusion and implications with further research recommendation.

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LIST OF ABBRIVIATIONS

Affir.	Affirmative
Aux.	Auxiliary
B.S.	Bikram Sambat
CA	Contrastive Analysis
CBS	Central Bureau Statistics
dl	Dual
ELT	English Language Teaching
e.g.	For example
etc.	Etcetera
i.e.	That is to say
L1	First Language
L2	Second Language
Neg.	Negative
No.	Number
Pl	Plural Marker
SOV	Subject Object Verb
SVO	Subject Verb Object
Stat	Statement
T.U.	Tribhuwan University
VDC	Village Development Committee
<i>Wh</i> -q	<i>Wh</i> question
Y/n-q	Yes/no question
	Glotal stop