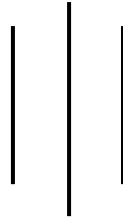
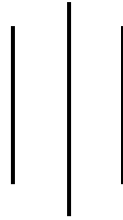


COMPLEX PREDICATES IN BAJJIKA



A Thesis



Submitted to the Central Department of Linguistics

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University,

In partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for

Master's Degree of Arts

in

Linguistics

By

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

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Mr. Ramesh Sah

ABSTRACT

In this study, an attempt has been made to analyze complex predicates of Bajjika within the framework of Lexical Functional Grammar (LFG). Like other IA languages, Bajjika also exhibits various types of complex predicates. The complex predicates in Bajjika comprise causativization, compound verb, permissive construction, conjunct verb and non-verbal CPs. In order to gain the ultimate goal of this research work, this thesis has been organized into four successive chapters. Chapter one deals with the background, literature review, statement of problem, objectives of the study, research methodology and other research preliminaries. The second chapter deals with the conceptual framework of Lexical Functional Grammar which has been adopted in this study as the theory of analysis. Likewise, the third chapter is dealt with complex predicates and their various types that exist in Bajjika language, which is the main motto of this dissertation. At last, the fourth chapter presents the summary and the conclusion of the findings of this research work.

All complex predicates of Bajjika have been studied and categorized into verbal and non-verbal CPs on one hand and into morphological and syntactic CPs on the other hand. Verbal CPs include causative constructions, compound verbs, permissive constructions and conjunct verb or conjunct participle whereas the non-verbal one comprises nominal CPs, adjectival CPs and adverbial CPs. Similarly the morphological CPs include causative construction because it takes place in the lexicon by concatenating a causative morpheme with the verbal stem whereas the syntactic or periphrastic CPs include the rest ones because they take place in the syntax and are composed of two lexical words in which the former is the host and the latter is the light verb that jointly compose a CP. Additionally, the former gives semantic meaning whereas the latter gives grammatical meaning. The above mentioned so called complex predicates are complex in nature in the sense that they affect either a-structure or s-structure or f-structure or more than one and even sometimes c-structure. These all types of CPs are discussed with sufficient relevant examples in different sections in detail.

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List of Abbreviations

1	=	First Person	M	=	Male
2	=	Second Person	NH	=	Non-honorific
3	=	Third Person	OBJ	=	Object
ACC	=	Accusative	P-A	=	Proto-Agent
AG	=	Agent	PERMS	=	Permission
A-STR	=	A-Structure	PL	=	Plural
CAUS	=	Causative	POSS	=	Possessive
CLF	=	Classifier	P-P	=	Proto-Patient
COMT	=	Commitative	PREP	=	Preposition
CP	=	Complex Predicate	PRES	=	Present
DAT	=	Dative	PRES PRT	=	Present Participle
EMPS	=	Emphasis	PRF	=	Perfective
EXP	=	Experiencer	PROG	=	Progressive
F	=	Female	PST	=	Past
FUT	=	Future	PT	=	Patient
GEN	=	Genitive	SG	=	Singular
H	=	Honorific	S-STR	=	S-Structure
IMP	=	Imperative	SUB	=	Subject
INF	=	Infinitive	TH	=	theme
INST	=	Instrument			
LFG	=	Lexical Functional Grammar			
LOC	=	Locative			