

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Sentence is a group of words that consists two parts i.e. subject and predicate. It begins with a capital letter and ends with an appropriate punctuation mark. As we know mainly we have four kinds of sentences such as Assertive sentence, Imperative sentence, Interrogative sentence and exclamatory sentence. They have their own functions like assertive sentence it makes the statement or gives assertion, Imperative it expresses a command or an entreaty, Interrogative it asks a question in two forms i.e. yes\No and WH questions. Similarly Exclamatory sentence it expresses happiness, surprise, pain, regret, etc.

Language is the medium through which human being share or transform their happiness, sorrow, emotions also people create different subjects through the language like history, literature, philosophy, politics, psychology and other subjects. Also transform the language next coming generation for its existence in future. And we know that we people are from different ethnic background so here we have different languages respectively. Tamang is a language which has played a great role to preserve the Tamang civilization, culture as well.

According to the Chomsky (1957:13) “language is a finite or infinite set of sentences, each finite in length is constructed out of a finite set of elements”. Bhattarai (1991:1) writes “man expresses his personality through languages. Language is a social phenomenon which we use in the whole community to express our ideas by mean of which we establish the relation in the society”. Block and Trager (1942:5) defines

language as “a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group co-operates.”

1.1.1 An Introduction to the English Language

English language has an increasingly influential position in the world. It is one of the most widely used language in the world. English belongs to Indo-European family of language. It is a global language which is the most widely thought as a foreign language in over 100 countries at present. English is also called Standard English, international English and world's English, since it is spoken by most of the people all over the world than any other language.

English has achieved a worldwide status and is considered as the most prestigious and standard language in the world. It is one of the language of the UNO and is an international lingua franca. It has the largest vocabularies and the richest body of literature. Most of the books and articles in the world are written and printed in the English language. It is an invaluable means to get access to new scientific medical and technological information. The international domain of politics, business, safety, communication, entertainment, media and education are dominated much by English. Most of the deeds in any discipline of the world are found in English. That's why English has been teaching and learning as a foreign language in many countries including Nepal. It has become an inevitable source of knowledge for non-native speakers of English too. It is the principle language for international communication and get way to the world body of knowledge.

The development of English language in Nepal is closely connected to rise of Prime Minister Jung Bahadur Rana. By being greatly influenced after visiting England he established Durbar High School in 1853 AD in order to give education in English to the children of Rana family only. It was the first school to teach English in

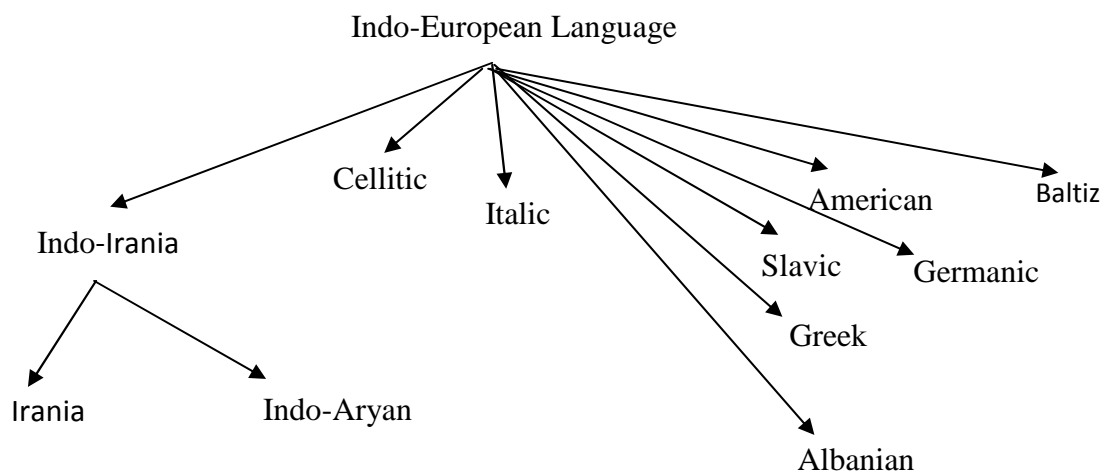
Nepal. Later on, a number of school and colleges were established throughout the country after the establishment of democracy in 1951 AD which served a lot to spread English in Nepal. At present, English has occupied a huge place in the education system of Nepal. It is taught as a compulsory subject right from grade one up to bachelor level. Thus, English has played a vital role in higher education, mass media, business and diplomacy.

1.1.2 Linguistic Scenario of Nepal

Nepal is a country with multicultural and multilingual state with multi ethnic groups. There exist about 125 ethnic groups of people and 123 languages and dialects of four different genetic stocks. Indo-Aryan, Tibeto-Burman, Aus. to-Asiatic and Dravidian several of these language and dialects and left with marginal member of speakers and threatened with extinction (Grimes, 1992 p. 292). Most of these languages are found to native in the spoken form. According to the population census report (2011) has identified 123 languages are spoken in Nepal. Language death (Crystal, 2000) looks at present and future threats to languages and what we can be done to counter them? Elsewhere Crystal views the process of indigenous cultural survival. Why should we care about language death? Crystal presents five arguments from general value of diversity from the value of language as expression of identity, as repositories of history, some human knowledge as interesting subject in their own right. He says that language loss. Language endangerment is not good for human beings.

a) The Indo-Aryan

Diagram No. 1

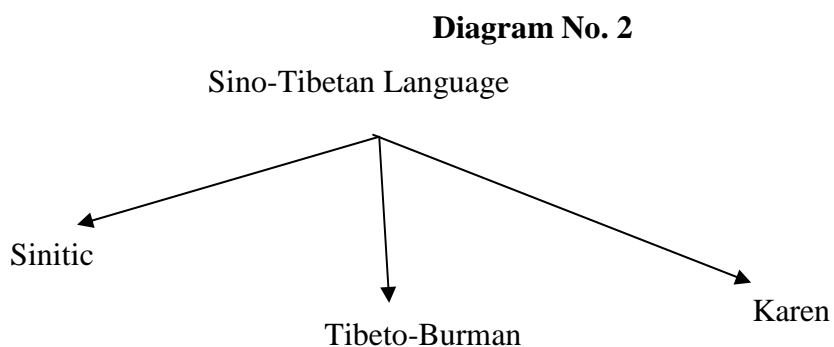


(Source: Yadav, 2003, p. 145)

This language family includes the following languages

Nepali	Mithili	Tharu
Bhojpuri	Awadhi	Urdu
Hindi	Tajpuri	Bengali
Marwadi	Danuwari	Majhi
English	Darai	Kumal
Majhi	Bhote	Chureti

b) Tibeto Burma

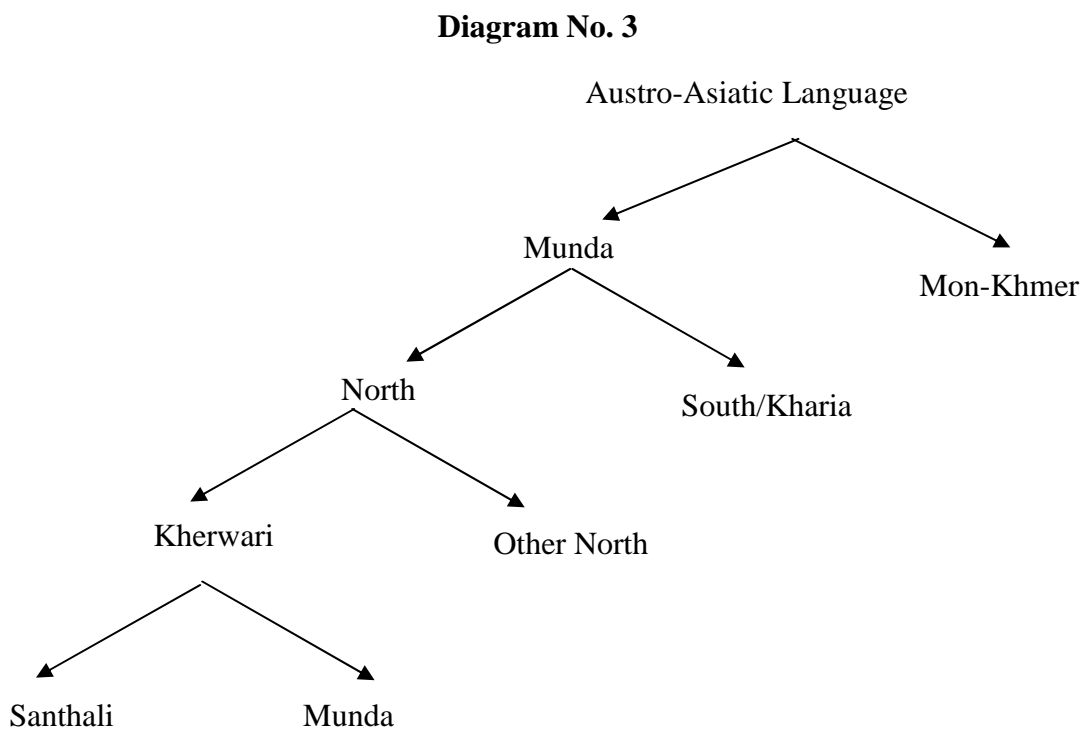


(Source: Yadav, 2003, p. 146)

The major languages in this family include, Tamang, Newari, Rai, Magar, Lepcha, Meche, Pahari, Hayu and Sherpa.

c) The Austro-Asiatic/ Munda family.

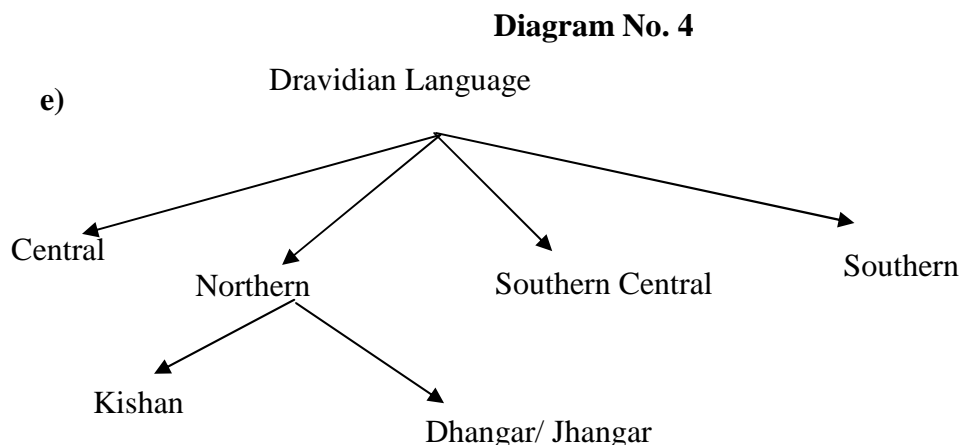
The following languages are spoken by the group of tribal people from the eastern Tarai, some major languages of this family are Mon-Khmer, Kharia, Munda, Santhali.



Source: Yadav. 2003, p. 147

The main language in this family includes Sattar and Santhali languages (Rai, 2005, p. 26)

d) The Dravidian Family.



Source: Yadav. 2003, p. 147

Dravidian language includes two languages spoken in Nepal i.e. Jhagad and Kishan. Jhagad is spoken in the Province of Koshi River in the eastern region of Nepal and Kishan is spoken in Jhapa District.

1.1.3 The Tamang People.

The term 'Tamang' refers to both tribe and the language they speak. Tamang is one of the antique castes of Nepal. They believe that Kathmandu valley is the main place of their origin. They used to live in around the hilly places of Kathmandu.

Nowadays Tamang people are residing in different parts of our country. According to the census of 2011 AD 1,539,830 Tamang people live in Nepal. They have their own language, distinct culture, social structure and written and unwritten history.

Therefore, they are indigenous people of Nepal. They have their own language, identity, traditions, rites and rituals, religion, ornaments, festivals, fairs, folk songs and folk instruments, dances, social norms and values. However, at present most of

such knowledge and cultures are gradually being vanished due to the negligence of its protection and promotion by the state government and Tamang community themselves. It is also believe that Tamang people are living out of the country like Darjeeling, Sikim, Aasam, Nagaland, Barma and Bhutan too. (Yonjan, 2054, p.53).

1.1.4 Tamang Language

Tamang language is one of the languages of Nepal out of 123 languages which belongs to the Sino-Tibetan language family. This language is spoken by the Tamang people of all over the country. At the same time the people who are living among Tamang community speak Tamang language as well. The language is used in social and cultural domains of their daily life, such as among the community members, at working place, within the family, at rites and rituals etc.

This language hasn't been used in the formal educational institutions run by governments but in the field of informal education Tamang people have started to use Tamang language for the promotion and protection of it. One package for adult education and two package for informal adult education. Bimala Tamang and Hepworn Jenifer have prepared a package name 'Hami PadnaSikau' which is implemented in Nuwakot, Dadhing and Gorkha by United Mission to Nepal. Likewise, Amrit Yonjan Tamang has also prepared a package for informal adult education "Chharthim" (Nayacahalan) which has two parts which is using in Nuwakot by Save the Children Fond (U.K.) also. It is used in Sindhupalchok district by Action Aid Nepal and Samudhyik Bikash Munch. In this way this language is getting huge expansion in the field of informal education.

1.1.5 Regional Dialects

Like other languages Tamang has also regional dialects (Yonjan, 2054, p. 15). Tamang language spoken in Sunsari, Morang, Dhankuta, Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha

and other districts of eastern region is called eastern dialects. They differ from western dialects of Tamang syntactically, morphologically and semantically (Yonjan, 2054, p. 16).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Regarding the present study on 'sentence types in English and Tamang language' there is the problem in sentence structure for the both language learners in each one's targeted language. In English language there is a sentence pattern with s. v. o where as in Tamang language sentence pattern is not carried out so, the researcher chooses this problematic topic to find out what would be the sentence pattern in Tamang language. And the students from the both language background can't be learnt properly their targeted language. As a result finding out will not be effective. So to keep the Tamang language alive it is necessary to teach them from primary level through their own mother tongue. Therefore the researcher felt need of the study of Tamang language and he chooses this problematic area of sentence types in English and Tamang Language. And he started to study with comparing different four types of sentence of English on the basis of formal and functional i.e. statement, question, command and exclamation (arts and arts, 1996). Furthermore on the basis of structural simple, compound and complex.

1.3 Rationale of the Study

This study is related to the sentence types of Tamang language. Tamang people have their own language, culture, structure and history. They also have their own identity, tradition, religion, and festivals. They use their own mother tongue for communication. However at present most of such knowledge, culture and their language are gradually going to loss because of their negligence of its protection and

promotion by state government and Tamang communities themselves. Language endangerment is not good for human civilization. Therefore, researcher felt need of the study about the Tamang language to keep it alive and has afforded to do this research work. Moreover, the study will be fruitful to other researcher and to those who are working in the field of teaching as language teachers, tourism as tourist`s guide and all the concerning people of related field where English and Tamang language are use simultaneously as a medium of instruction and communication.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The study had the following objectives:

1. To find out the sentence types in Tamang language on the basis of formal, functional and structural criteria of English language.
2. To describe the sentence types in English.
3. To find out the similarities and differences between Tamang and English Languages.
4. To recommend some pedagogical implications.

1.5 Research Questions

The questions which were asked to find out the answer related to the study are given below:

1. What are the types of sentences in Tamang language?
2. Are the sentence structures of English similar to Tamang? In what respect?
3. What similarities can we find between English and Tamang language?
4. What are the differences between the sentence structure of Tamang and English language?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study about sentence types in English and Tamang language will surely be benefited to all the related people. The information collected from the study will be helpful to the English people who are learning Tamang language. And also be benefited to the teachers who are teaching English to the Tamang speakers. Moreover it will be fruitful to the policy makers, planners, researchers, curriculum designers and so on.

1.7 Delimitations of the Study

This study has been done just staying within the certain limitations. They are as follows:

1. The study was oriented to comparison between sentence types in English and Tamang language.
2. The study was limited to only the Tamang speakers and respondents only.
3. Only questionnaire and interview (if necessary) were used as tools of data collection.
4. Only 40 Tamang native speakers of two places of Itahari were included in the study.

CHAPTER - TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Theoretical Literature

Sentence is the systematic organization of different words which gives clear sense. There are many kinds of sentences which are categorized differently on the basis of different criteria by different linguists and grammarians. Traditionally sentences were categorized in to five types they are Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative, Optative and Exclamatory. Similarly modern linguists classify sentences on the basis of different properties. Sentences can be divided in to three types namely simple, complex and compound in term of their structural complexity. In the same way sentence can also have two different classification. The first is based on their grammatical form which refers to formal or syntactic properties. On the basis of formal properties sentences can be classified in to Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative and Exclamatory. Similarly second classification is based on their function in communication which refers to functional properties. On the basis of functional properties sentences can be classified into statement, question, command and exclamation types (Arts and Arts, 1986, 9495).

The term 'Tamang' refers to both tribe and language they speak. It is one of the most spoken languages of Nepal which is belonged to Sino-Tibetan Language family. Tamang language is spoken all most part of the country. The language is used in social and cultural domains of their daily life such as among the community members at work place within the family at rites and rituals etc. similarly Tamang

people they have their own language, identity, tradition, religion, ornaments, festival, folk songs and dances, social norms and values profession etc. According to the census of 201 AD. The total population of Tamang people is 1,539,830. Within a Tamang there are many castes like Yonjan, Moktan, Pakhrin, Gyaba, Ghising etc. though it has many sub-castes they all speak same language i.e. Tamang language. This language is spoken as a first language or as a mother tongue by all Tamang people of the country. The people who are living among Tamang community they also speak Tamang language. This language is used in social media and cultural domain of their daily life, such as among the community members, at working place, within the family at rites and rituals etc. Forty Tamang native speakers of two place viz. Itahari -5 Pachrukhi and Itahari -2Pashupati Chowk of Sunsari district are selected for sampling procedure. Equal number of male and female out of 40 Tamang people were selected as respondents for the completion of the study.

2.1.1English Sentences

Sentence refers to the combination of different words which give complete sense. It is the largest unit of grammar since there is no higher than in grammatical analysis. Haphazard or unsystematic organization of words cannot be called a sentence. Therefore, a combination of words must meet a certain criteria. That means a group of words must be organized in a particular system of structure. The usual structure of English sentence is 'Sub+Verb+Obj'. various grammarians and linguists have defined sentence differently. Crystal (2003, p. 214) defines a sentence as "the largest structural unit in terms of which the grammar of language organized". Arts and Arts (2005, p. 183) has defined it as "the largest unit of grammatical description since it does not function in the structure of a unit higher than itself. According to Hornby (2005, p. 183) "sentence is a set of words expressing a statement, a question or an

order, usually containing a subject and a verb”. Likewise, according to Yadav (2003, p. 110) “the sentence can structurally be defined as the higher unit of grammar”.

Thus, sentence is the largest unit of grammatical structure having its own subject and predicate which is semantically complete.

2.1.1 Types of Sentence

Sentences are categorized differently on the basis of different criteria by different linguists and grammarians. Traditionally, sentences were categorized into five types as Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative, Optative and Exclamatory. Modern linguists classify sentences on the basis of different properties of criteria. Sentence can be divided into three types, Simple, Complex and Compound in terms of their structural complexity. In the same way sentence can also have two different classifications. The first is based on grammatical form which refers to formal or syntactic properties. On the basis of formal properties sentences can be classified into Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative and Exclamatory types. Likewise, the second classification is based on their functional properties; sentences can be classified into statement, question, command and exclamation types (Arts and Arts 1986, p. 95).

The types of sentences discussed above are elaborated below;

2.1.2.1 Formal Classification of Sentence

There are four types of sentences on the basis of formal classification (Bhandari, B.M. 1998, P. 20) which are as follows;

a) **Declarative Sentence**

In a declarative sentence, the subject usually comes before the verb (auxiliary or main verb). This sentence makes a statement or assertion. Declarative sentence may be either affirmative or negative.

For example;

Palavi is a beautiful girl.

Noam Chomsky is a linguist.

He does not love me.

b) **Interrogative Sentence**

In an interrogative sentence, the auxiliary verb comes before the subject.

Interrogative sentence contain a subject and open with an auxiliary verb or WH-word (Arts and Arts 1986, p. 94). This sentence asks questions. There are five types of interrogative sentences

i) **Yes/No Question:**

The interrogative sentence which requires Yes or No for answer is called yes/no question. Yes/no question is usually formed by placing the operator before subject and the sentence goes in rising intonation. For example,

- Does she love music? (Ans: Yes she does/ No she doesn't)
- Has she written a poem? (Ans: Yes she has written/No she shan't written)

ii) Open Interrogative or WH-Question:

This question starts with WH words like who, whom, what, when, how is called open interrogative or WH-question. WH-questions requires a piece of information for an answer. For example,

- What is your name?
- Which is your best food?

iii) Tag Question:

A tag question is a shortened yes/no question appended at the end of a declarative sentence. Tag question is usually used to ask confirmation. For example,

- Messi is a football player, isn't he?
- Open the door, will you?

iv) Alternative Question:

The interrogative sentences in which the possible choices of answer are given in the questions itself are called alternative interrogative. For example,

- Have you eaten rice or noodles?
- Do you study science or commerce?

v) Rhetorical Questions:

In certain situation interrogative sentences are not used to ask question at all. Instead, they strongly suggest, order or request. For example,

- How many times do I have to tell you not to make noise?
- Why don't you try to understand my problems?

c) Imperative Sentence

In an imperative sentence the subject "You" is missing and the verb is in base form. This sentence gives order, advice or make request.

For example,

- Please, help me.
- Close the window.
- Let`s go to cinema.
- Don`t make a noise.

d) Exclamatory Sentence

An exclamatory sentence begins with a WH-words (especially; what and how), but unlike it, the subject proceeds the verb (main or auxiliary). It has exclamation mark (!) and often interjections are used this type of sentences are used to express surprise, sorrow, grief, happiness, sadness etc. example,

- What a beautiful girl!
- How lovely the place is!
- What a fool I was!

2.1.2.2 Functional Classification of Sentence

On the basis of functional properties as well, sentences are of four types (Arts and Arts: 1996, p. 56). In other words, four types of formal sentences are discussed above are associated with one particular function each in speech situations.

Declarative sentences are especially used to make statements, interrogative sentences to ask question, imperative sentences to give commands and exclamatory sentences to make exclamations. Such correlation between formal and functional sentence types is referred to as form function interface which can be shown in the following table.

Table 1 From-Function Interface

Grammatical form	Function in communication	Examples
Declarative sentence	Statement	Nimbus is a student.
Interrogative sentence	Question	Where are you from?
Imperative sentence	Command	Open the door.
Exclamatory	Exclamation	What a lovely girl she is!

2.1.2.3 Structural Classification of Sentence

On the basis of structure, sentences are classified into three types namely, simple, compound and compound and complex which are discussed as below:

a) Simple Sentence

A sentence generally consisting of one subject predicate unit is called simple sentence (Crystal, 2003, p. 15). A simple sentence does not contain an embedded (or sub ordinate) sentence as realization of its functions (Arts and Arts, 1996, p. 80). A simple sentence is always an independent sentence that is capable of occurring on its own. For example,

- He went to jungle.
- Rohan is a boy.
- Sima was afraid of staying alone.

b) Complex Sentence

‘Sentence in which one or more sentence function are realized by a clause (finite or nonfinite) are complex’ (Arts and Arts, 1996, p. 83). In other word, a sentence

which consists of a main clause and one or more subordinate clause is called complex sentence example,

- When it is hot, we cannot work.
- To speak frankly, I don't like her.
- His first duty is to look after you.
- As he was watching her, her suddenly realized how pretty she was.

c) **Compound Sentence**

When two or more simple sentences are combined together within coordinating conjunction like and, but, so, either-or, then etc. that is called compound sentence, a compound sentence may contain two or more coordinate clauses. According to Arts and Arts (1996, p. 86), 'a compound sentence is one, in which two or more than two sentences (called conjoins) have been coordinated and each of the conjoin independent since there is no question of embedding.' For example,

- Srijana is a beautiful girl but she is foolish.
- Ram is a teacher, Sita is a tourist guide and Rita is studying science at T.U.
- My friend believes that I am in love but they are wrong.
- I did not have sufficient money, so I did not study science.

2.2 Review of Empirical Literature

To study entitled "Sentence Types in English and Tamang Language" I have reviewed many related literatures.

Oli (2007) carried out research on "Question Transformation in Tharu and English."

He found that subject auxiliary inversion doesn't take place in Tharu as in English while changing the statement in to question either in yes/no or WH. The word order of

questions in Tharu remains as usual as assertive but question mark is placed at the end of the question sentence like in English.

Similarly Chaudhary (2008) has carried out a research on “A comparative study on sentence types in Tharu and English.” For the sample population the researcher had selected 60 native speakers of Tharu in Saptari District. In his research he used a set of questionnaire and an interview schedule. In this study he found out four types of sentences on the basis of Formal Properties. They are Declarative, Imperative, Interrogative and Exclamatory. Similarly on the basis of Functional Properties, he found that four types of sentences as well. They are Statement, Question, Command, and Exclamation. Likewise on the basis of Structural Properties he found out three types of sentences namely simple, complex and compound.

Similarly, Shah (2008) has carried out a research on “Co-ordination in English and Maithili: A comparative linguistic”. He used 40 native speaker of the Maithili language through random sampling procedure. He used questionnaire and interview in Siraha district. He found that both the English and Maithili have more or less similar number of coordinators except for a few words in the Maithili language.

Likewise Singh (2013) has carried out research on “Sentence Types in Maithili and English.” In his study he has found four types of sentences on the basis of Formal Classification. They are Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative and Exclamatory. Similarly he also found out four types of sentences on the basis of Functional classification. They are Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative and Exclamatory sentence. Likewise he found out the three types of sentences on the basis of structural classification. They are simple sentence, complex sentence and compound sentence.

Similarly Chaudhary (2017) has carried out the research entitled “Comparison of sentence types between Jhagad and English.” On the basis of his literature he selected 40 Jhagad native speakers of Sunsari District. The primary source of data that he selected from the two VDCs is namely Tanmuna and Chhitaha of Sunsari district. He used a set of questionnaire and interview schedule. He found that four types of sentences on the basis of Formal classification. They are Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative and Exclamatory sentence. Similarly on the basis of Functional classification he found out four types of sentences they are Statement, Question, Command and Exclamation. Likewise on the basis of structural classification he found three types of sentences they are Simple, Complex and Compound.

As above mentioned researchers did the research on different topic I am also doing my best attempt on different topic i.e. Sentence types in Tamang and English language. It is totally different from above reviewed studies. It is the first attempt to compare and contrast the sentence type between Tamang and English language so far.

2.3 Implication of the Review for the Study

The above mentioned literatures that I reviewed are related to my study. After reviewing these literatures I have gained lots of knowledge regarding how I should proceed. So, with the help of these literatures review I will carry out the survey research. The research carried out by Oli (2007), Chaudhary (2008), Singh (2013) and Chaudhary (2017) have given me theoretical knowledge of sentence types in English and Tamang language.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

Tamang people are found all over the places of Nepal. Within a Tamang there are many castes people like Yonjan, Moktan, Pakhrin, Bomjan, Ghising Lopchan etc.

Though there are different castes Tamang people living in the different parts of Nepal they all speak a same language i.e. Tamang language which is belonged to the Sino-Tibetan language family. This Tamang language is spoken as a first language or as a mother tongue by all the Tamang people of the country. The language is used in social and cultural domains of their daily life, such as among the community members, at work places, within the family at rites and rituals etc. Here for this study the researcher has studied the english sentences on the basis of three different criteria viz. Formal, Functional and Structural classification of english sentence to find out the Tamang sentence.

According to the formal classification there are four different types of sentences (Bhandari B.M. 1998,p.20.) they are Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative and Exclamatory. Likewise, on the basis of Functional properties there are different four types of english sentences (Arts and Arts: 1996,p.56) here four types of formal sentences are associated with one particular function each in speech situation. They are statement, question, command and exclamation. Similarly, on the basis of Structure, sentences are classified in to three types namely simple, compound and complex (Crystal 2006,p.14) .

2.5 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a guide line which provides an outline plan to the researcher to conduct a research. The study of sentence types in English and Tamang is the theme of this research. The research will be based on the following conceptual frame work.

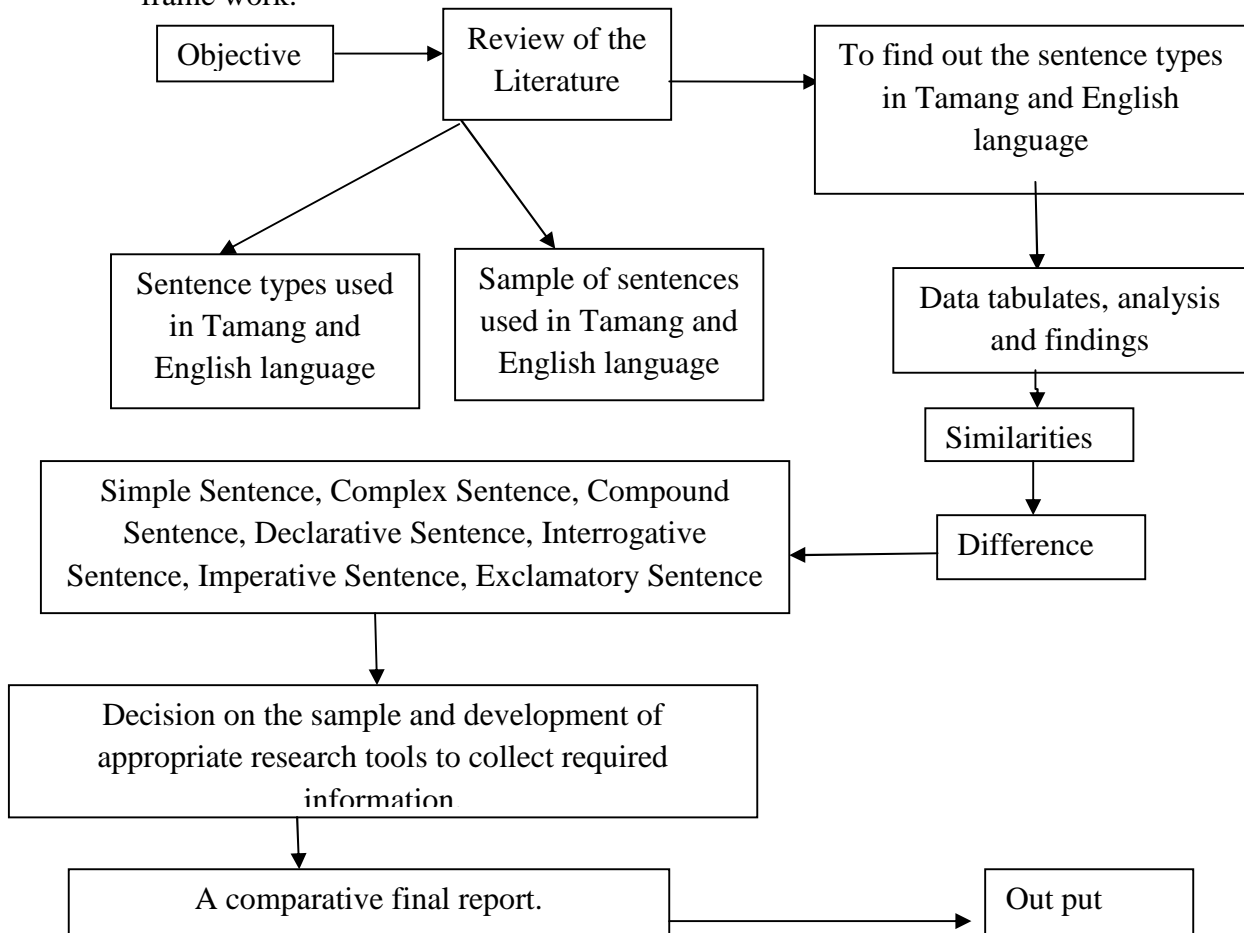


Figure: Conceptual Frame work.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY

3.1 Design of the Study

Design of the study is pre-planned, systematic, factual and accurate description of the study. It gives a good guideline to meet the accurate objectives of the study. It will be done on the basis of descriptive qualitative method which is on the basis of sentence not about the numbers. So the study is qualitative. The researcher has collected the data in the form of sentences using the questionnaire and an interview scheduled (if it is needed). For this, researcher has visited the Itahari 5 Pachrukhi and Itahari 4 Pashupati chowk where Tamang residents were living. By studying the sample of the selected population researcher has analyzed and compared the collected data and found out result of the study.

3.2 Sources of Data

Both primary and secondary sources of data were used to meet the objectives of the study.

3.2.1 Primary Sources

Primary sources of data were 40 native speakers for the data of Tamang language from both wards of Itahari, Sunsari District. Out of 40 respondents 20 were from Pashupati chowk whereas 20 from Pachruki Itahari.

3.2.2 Secondary Sources

Secondary sources of data were some related books (Yonjan Amrit, 2015), journals, research articles, and so on related to the topic e.g Arts (1977), Singh (2013), Oli (2007), Chaudhary, R. (2017), Sapkota (2016) ,Timsina (2015), Shah (2008) etc.

3.3 Population and Samples

Population and samples were the 40 Tamang native language speakers of two wards of Itahari Sunsari. They were Itahari 5 Pachrukhi and Itahari 2 Pashupati chowk.

3.4 Sampling Procedure

The purposive sampling procedure was selected to get Tamang native speakers from two wards of Sunsari district, namely Pachrukhi and Pashupati chowk. The total population was divided into two groups i.e. educated and uneducated. Educated are those who have academic qualification above SLC level. Similarly, those informants who are unable to read and write and have no academic qualification but able to speak were considered as uneducated population out of 40 people. Where 20 were educated and 20 were uneducated people. Among 20 there were 10 male and 10 female respondents. The researcher used purposive/judgmental non-random sampling procedure. The following table shows the respondents of the study.

Table 2 Sample Population of Sunsari District

Itahari Sub-metropolitan	Pachrukhi Chowk				Pashupati Chowk			
City								
Types of informants	Edu		UnEdu		Edu		UnEdu	
Sex	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
No of informants	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total	10		10		10		10	
Grand total	20				20			

3.5 Tools for Data Collection

The main tools for data collection were the questionnaire and interview schedule. The questionnaire was given to the educated respondents and interview schedule was used to elicit data from un-educated people

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

After preparing the questionnaire and interview schedule, the researcher visited the sample population (native speakers of Tamang) of Sunsari district. He individually met the informants and established rapport with them. He explained them the purpose of visit. He conducted interview with uneducated population according to the prepared interview schedule and whole their responses in the sheets of the interview questionnaire. Those who were educated were given the sheets of structured questionnaire to translate English sentences into their native or mother tongue

equivalent. He also clarified the English sentences of the structured questionnaire where needed.

3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedure

Collected data were analyzed and interpreted on the basis of the following sentence types.

- Formal classification of sentence
- Functional classification of sentence
- Structural classification of sentence

CHAPTER-FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data obtained from the informants have been analysed and interpreted descriptively and comparatively with the help of simple statically tools like tables and illustrations. Therefore, this chapter contains mainly two parts. Analysis of Tamang sentences and compared between English and Tamang sentences types. Finally, on the basis of comparison, the point of similarities and differences were drawn from the types of Tamang and English sentences with illustration.

4.1 Result of the Study

- a. The pattern of declarative sentence in English is S+V+O whereas the sentence pattern of Tamang language is S+O+V.
- b. English language yes/no question starts with auxiliary verb and its pattern AV + S + V + O + ?, whereas, in Tamang yes/ no question usually starts with 'Tig ' marker and its pattern is Tig + S + O + V+?
- c. No subject auxiliary takes place in forming equivalent of English WH-questions in Tamang language.
- d. Tamang question tag uses hint 1 for positive statement and hint is used for negative statement.
- e. Tamang and English use the markers 'ki' and 'or' respectively in alternative question.
- f. English imperative sentence begins with verb but Tamang imperative sentence begins with object.
- g. Tamang exclamation sentence uses l h, h , æ, etc markers use to express surprise, grief, sorrow, happiness etc.

- h. There is ‘ ’ negative marker used in Tamang language which makes affirmative sentences negative. It states that something is or is not.
- i. Both Tamang and English simple sentence contains independent clause which consists of only one subject and predicate. Sentence pattern of English is ‘S + V + O’ whereas, Tamang is ‘S+O+V’.
- j. In Tamang language the sub-ordinate conjunction like the, don , gyeṃ, kh im , tild bis m etc. used to form complex sentence.
- k. The co-ordinating conjunction of Tamang language like then (en), t r , ye esen (yethesen)/ thent si, w , N t chu etc. are used.

4.2 Discussion of the Study

The data have been collected and discussed between Tamang and English language in the following sub headings:

4.2.1 Analysis of Tamang Language (Sentence)

The data have been analyzed and interpreted on the basis of the following sentence types:

- Formal classification of sentence
- Functional classification of sentence
- Structural classification of sentence
- Formal classification of sentence

4.2.1.1 Formal Classification of Sentence

On the basis of formal properties it is found that there are four types of sentences in Tamang language viz. Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative, and Exclamatory which are presented as below:

a. Declarative Sentence

In Tamang language, declarative sentence starts with subject and object and object comes before verb. So, normal form of declarative sentence S+O+V. declarative sentences are of two types i.e. affirmative and negative. There is ‘ ’ negative marker in Tamang language which makes affirmative sentence negative.

Table No. 3 Declarative Sentence

Tamang	English
<i>R m K n Ch b</i> S O V Ram rice eats.	Ram eats rice.
<i>N g K n Ch b</i> S O V I rice eat.	I eat rice.
<i>N g K n ch b</i> S O V I rice not (don`t) eat	I don`t eat rice.
<i>R m K n Ch</i> S O V Ram rice ate.	Ram ate rice
<i>R m K n h</i> S O V Ram rice not eat- pst-3 ^{sg}	Ram didn`t eat rice.

Table 3 shows that in English, declarative sentence starts with subject, verb occurs between subject and object but in Tamang language object occurs between subject and verb.

The pattern of declarative sentence in English is S+V+O whereas the sentence pattern of Tamang language is S+O+V.

b. Interrogative Sentence

Like in English Tamang has five types of questions. They are yes/No question, WH-question, Tang question, alternative question and rhetorical question. Each type of questions are described below:

i. Yes/No Question

In Tamang language yes/no question usually starts with 'Tig ' marker which occurs in the beginning of the sentence followed by subject, object, verb and question mark at the end. So the sentence pattern of Yes/No question is Tig + S + O+V.

Table No. 4 Yes/No Question

Tamang	English
<p><i>Tig id whai t ng m l ?</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>Ø You song like do?</p>	Do you like song?
<p><i>Tig R mtil Dharan ni ji?</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>Ø Ram yesterday Dharan ?</p>	Did Ram go to Dharan yesterday?
<p><i>Tig ng d ed rol b r kh ml ?</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>Ø I you help can?</p>	Can I help you?
<p><i>Tig ise ng d il chhoi pinna?</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>Ø You me your book give can?</p>	Can you give me your book?
<p><i>Tig ise ng d pr sn l ut r pinb ?</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>Ø You my question answer not giving are?</p>	Aren't you giving me answer of my question?

The examples presented in table no. 4 clearly show that in English language yes/no question starts with auxiliary verb and its pattern AV + S + V + O+ ?, whereas, in Tamang yes/ no question usually starts with 'Tig ' marker and its pattern is Tig + S + O + V+?

ii. Open Interrogative (WH Question)

In Tamang language, the following question markers equivalent to English WH-words are used to form open interrogative sentence which is shown in table No. 5

Table No. 5 Question Words of Tamang as English WH-word

Tamang	English
<i>Til</i>	What
<i>Kh l</i>	Who
<i>Kh ld</i>	Whom
<i>Kh l ng</i>	Where
<i>Tild</i>	Why
<i>Kh ll</i>	Whose
<i>Kh im</i>	When
<i>Kh chche</i>	Which
<i>K de</i>	How

Source: Byakaran 2054, Tamang

The question makers listed above generally occur after subject, object, and before verb, its sentence pattern is S + O + Question marker + V + ?

Table No. 6 Open Interrogative

Tamang	English
<p><i>il min <u>til</u> hin?</i></p> <p><i>MK</i></p> <p>Your name what is?</p>	<p>What is your name?</p>
<p><i>ise r p <u>kh im</u> brib ?</i></p> <p><i>MK</i></p> <p>You story when write?</p>	<p>When do you write a story?</p>
<p><i>i <u>kh i</u> nib n mul ?</i></p> <p><i>MK</i></p> <p>You where go are?</p>	<p>Where are you going?</p>
<p><i>i <u>tild</u> mr f dungb ?</i></p> <p><i>MK</i></p> <p>You why door close?</p>	<p>Why do you close the door?</p>
<p><i>R m thel <u>dimri kh im</u> niji?</i></p> <p><i>MK</i></p> <p>Ram his home when go?</p>	<p>When did Ram go his home?</p>
<p><i>ida semt ngb wh i <u>kh chche</u> hin?</i></p> <p>Your favorite song which is?</p>	<p>Which is your favorite song?</p>

The example presented in table 6 show that in English the question starts with WH-words like who, whom, what, where, when, how, etc. whereas in Tamang language the question words in most of cases is placed just after subject. No subject auxiliary takes place in forming equivalent of English WH-questions in Tamang language.

iii. Tag Question

Tamang language has also tag like in English, generally *hint* and *hint l* markers are used in positive and negative statement + tag respectively as practical of tag followed by sign of interrogation.

Table No. 7 Tag Question

Tamang	English
<i>R m j kol hin, <u>hint</u> ?</i> MK Ram boy is, isn't?	Ram is a boy, isn't he?
<i>Hyæng k n ch mul , <u>hint</u> ?</i> MK We rice eat, not?	We eat rice, don't we?
<i>Sit jæb j mekol hin, <u>hint l</u> ?</i> MK Sita ugly girl isn't, is?	Sita isn't an ugly girl, is she?

Above table 7 shows that the process of making question tag of Tamang language is somehow similar to English language. In positive statement negative tag and negative statement positive tag respectively used. However, the markers used in Tamang question tag is same to all positive and negative statement i.e. *hint* and *hint l* .

iv. Alternative Question

Like English, Tamang language also has alternative question. In this question the marker 'ki' is used to present the alternation. The alternation is generally placed between two alternative words. But in some cases alternative question is also in the form of open interrogative (WH- question)

Table No. 8 Alternative Question

Tamang	English
<p><i>il p dimri mul <u>ki</u> re?</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>Your father home at is or not?</p>	<p>Is your father at home or not?</p>
<p><i>i sunt l ch b <u>ki</u> syæu ch b ?</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>You orange eat or apple eat?</p>	<p>Do you eat an apple or orange?</p>
<p><i>Hyæng bus gyæng nib <u>ki</u> plen gyæng nib</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>We bus by go or aero plane by go?</p>	<p>Shall we go by bus or Aero plane?</p>
<p><i>i kh nib n mul ? Itahari <u>ki</u> Biratnagar.</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>You where go Itahari or Biratnagar?</p>	<p>Where are you going Itahari or Biratnagar?</p>

The table 8 shows that both Tamang and English use the markers 'ki' and 'or' respectively in alternative question. That marker placed between two alternative words in both languages.

v. Rhetorical Question

Like English, Tamang language also has rhetorical question which is generally used to suggest, order or request strongly rather than asking question. The pattern of this question is just like open interrogative/WH-question.

Table No. 9 Rhetorical Question

Tamang	English
<i>Yed yenikut h ll l u bisi k de rem bido mul ?</i> I you noise not make how many time tell?	How many times do I have to tell you not to make noise?
<i>i tild mihl khak p ri rolob n nib ?</i> You why his problem in not go?	Why don't you go to help in his problem?
<i>i kh b n mul vis m tild sp t l nib ?</i> You sick are why hospital not go?	Why don't you go to hospital if you are sick?

The table 9 shows that both the Tamang and English language use rhetorical question to suggest, order, or request strongly rather than asking question. The sentence pattern of this question is just like open interrogative WH- question in both language.

c. Imperative Sentence

Imperative sentence starts with objects in the Tamang language. Like English subject is missing in Tamang imperative sentence. The sentence pattern is O + V. imperative sentence give order, command, advice, makes request etc.

Table No. 10 Imperative Sentence

Tamang	English
Mr f thongo. Door open.	Open the door.
<i>Fyæ bou.</i> Broom bring.	Bring a broom.
<i>B j ng unbo.</i> Smoke not do.	Don` t smoke.
<i>Mehmuid jiskæp l u</i> Animal never tease.	Never tease the animal.
<i>Nyædo ræp dob bou</i> Me story read let.	Let me read a story.

The examples in table 10 show that English imperative sentence begins with verb but Tamang imperative sentence begins with object. In both Tamang and English imperative sentence subject is hidden.

d. Exclamatory Sentence

Exclamatory sentence express surprise, grief, sorrow, happiness, sadness etc. in Tamang language like in English, interjection words like l h, h , dh t, iy , etc. are used as marker of exclamation which are followed by exclamation mark ‘!’

Table No. 11 Exclamatory Sentence

Tamang	English
<p><u>h</u>! <i>K de jyæb j mekol .</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>What beautiful girl.</p>	What a beautiful girl!
<p><u>yæ</u>! <i>Ng d thobo sukh b n mul .</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>My head ache</p>	Ouch! My head is aching.
<p><u>Onchhen!</u> <i>thel p til sijim.</i></p> <p><u>MK</u></p> <p>His father yesterday die.</p>	Alash! His father died yesterday.
<p><u>h</u>! <i>K de jyæb mehndo.</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>Very beautiful flower is.</p>	Wow! It is very beautiful flower.
<p><u>h</u>! <i>Hyængse khel d ji.</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>we game win.</p>	Hip Hip Hurray! We won the game.

The examples given in table 11 show that Tamang and English both languages have distinct interjections (markers) to form exclamatory sentence. Generally in Tamang exclamation sentence l h, h , æ, etc markers use to express surprise, grief, sorrow, happiness etc. Similarly in English exclamation sentence alash, wow, hip hip hurray etc markers use to express grief, sorrow, happiness etc.

4.2.1.2 Functional Classification of Sentence

On the basis of functional classification there are four type sentences in Tamang viz. statement, question, command and exclamation this classification of sentence is

according to particular function they do in speech context. In other words each type of formal sentence is used to serve certain function in discourse as declarative for statement, interrogative for question, imperative for command and exclamatory for exclamation. This correlation between formal and functional types sentence can be shown as below:

a) Statement

The declarative sentence serving the function of statement can be shown by the help of the following example:

Table No. 12 Statement

Tamang	English
<i>H ri ræp dob .</i> Hari story read-prs-3sg	Hari reads a story.
<i>R m ræp dob .</i> Ram story not read-prs-3sg	Ram does not read story.
<i>These volleyball kl ngji.</i> He volleyball play-pst-3sg	He played volleyball.
<i>These volleyball kl ngji.</i> He volleyball not play-pst-3pl	He didn't play volleyball.

The examples shown in the above table clearly shows that declarative sentence starts with subject and object comes before verb. They are either positive or negative. There is ‘ ’ negative marker used in Tamang language which makes affirmative sentences negative. It states that something is or is not.

b) Question

How interrogative sentences are used to serve different types of questions can be shown as follow:

Table No. 13 Question

Tamang	English
<i>Til el jojo dim-ri mul ?</i> ∅ Your brother house at be-prs-2sg?	Is your brother at home?
<i>Yed yenikut h ll l u bisi k de rem bido mul ?</i> I you noise not make how many time tell-prs-1sg?	How many times do I have to tell you not to make noise?
<i>Tig ed coffee tongmul ki chiyæ?</i> You coffee like or tea-prs-2sg?	Do you like coffee or tea?
<i>Chu t w r hin, hint ?</i> It cat, isn't?	It's a cat, isn't it?
<i>Til ye kh l ng ni ji?</i> Yesterday you where go-pst-2sg?	Where did you go yesterday?

Table 13 shows that both in English and Tamang language have either positive or negative statements.

c) Command

Imperative sentences are used more frequently to give command like advice, order, request which can be shown as follow:

Table No. 14 Command

Tamang	English
<i>Yon n k n d igo.</i> Soon rice cook.	Cook rice soon.
<i>Mræf dungo</i> Door close.	Close the door.
<i>Dob do jyæna l u.</i> Guest respect.	Respect the guest.
<i>Flyæ bou.</i> Broom bring.	Bring a broom.

The above examples show that both in English and Tamang language imperative sentences are used to give command, advice, order, request etc.

d) Exclamation

Exclamation sentence expressing surprise, grief, sorrow, happiness, etc. can be shown as below how they make exclamation in Tamang language:

Table No. 15 Exclamation

Tamang	English
<u>h</u> ! <i>K de jyæb j mekol .</i> MK What beautiful girl.	What a beautiful girl!
<u>yæ!</u> <i>Ng d thobo sukh b n mul .</i> MK My head ache-prog-be-prs-1sg.	Ouch! My heat is aching.
<u>Onchhen!</u> <i>thel p til sijim.</i> MK <u>His father yesterday die-pst-3sg.</u>	Alash! His father died yesterday.
<u>Chhyæ the jamekol K de fori. MK Pooh Pooh! That girl how dirty-be-prs-3sg. </u>	Pooh Pooh! How dirty that girl is.
<u>h</u> ! <i>Hyængse khel d ji</i> We game win-pst-1pl.	Hip Hip Hurray! We won the match.

The above table shows that both in English and Tamang language exclamation sentence express surprise, grief, sorrow, happiness etc.

4.2.1.3 Structural Classification of sentence

On the basis of structural properties Tamang sentences can be classified into three types viz. simple, complex and compound. These sentences are illustrated as below:

a. Simple Sentence

A simple sentence consists of only one subject and predicate. It is an independent sentence and can occur on its own. Like English, a simple sentence of Tamang does not contain an embedded clause for example:

Table No. 16 Simple Sentence

Tamang	English
<i>Tamangse son m losh r m nl b .</i> Tamang sonamlohsar celebrate.	Tamang celebrate sonam lohsar.
<i>R m volleyball klængmul .</i> Ram volleyball play.	Ram plays volleyball.
<i>The Dharan ni ji.</i> He Dharan go-pst-3sg.	He went Dharan
<i>Thenig de volleyball klængb n mul .</i> They volleyball play-prog-be-prs-3pl.	They are playing volleyball.
<i>Ng Pokhara korb r.e</i> I Pokhara Visit not-perf-be-prs-1sg.	I haven't visited Pokhara.
<i>Ng yed m y l mu.</i> I you love-prs-1sg.	I love you.

The example give above in table 16 show that both Tamang and English simple sentence contains independent clause which consists of only one subject and predicate. Sentence pattern of English is 'S+V+O' whereas, Tamang is 'S+O+V'.

b. Complex Sentence

A complex sentence consists of a main clause and one or more sub-ordinate clause. Like English, Tamang language has also equivalent sub-ordinate conjunctions which are used to connect the clauses to form complex sentence. Complex sentence

has one independent clause which can stand on its own and other dependent clause which is embedded in the independent clause to convey meaning. The sub-ordinating conjunctions of Tamang are as follows with their English equivalent words.

Table No. 17 Sub-ordinate Conjunction

Tamang	English
<i>Kh ld m n</i>	Whoever
<i>Kh im d m n</i>	Whenever
<i><u>Kh nd m n</u></i>	Wherever
<i>Tild m n</i>	Whatever
<i>Kh im</i>	When
<i>Edi</i>	If
<i>Lichchh</i>	After
<i>Ngh chchh</i>	Before
<i>the (e)</i>	That
<i>Don</i>	Till/until
<i>Tild bis m</i>	Because
<i>Gyem</i>	Since
<i>Hor it s inon</i>	Although/though

Source: Tamang BrihatSabdakosh (2014), Tamang.

Table No. 18 Complex Sentence

Tamang	English
<p><i>i je l b jyæn l u</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>You whatever do, well do.</p>	<p>Whatever you do, do well.</p>
<p><i>J b kh ngb kh ji gel b r kh ngb .</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>When cool be we work not can.</p>	<p>When it is cool, we can't work.</p>
<p><i>Yedi ye ræp dob semmus m, neu ræp glusib g u, hinbis m.</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>If you story read want, go story buy otherwise this work do.</p>	<p>If you want to read story go and buy a story book otherwise do this work.</p>
<p><i>Bus dokh de dona r mse br nji H ri.</i></p> <p>Bus come until Ram waited Hari.</p>	<p>Ram waited Hari until the bus came.</p>
<p><i>R m jyæb dob inon s f l t ji.</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>Ram well read although he failed.</p>	<p>Ram failed exam although he read well.</p>

The above table shows that complex sentence consists of a main clause and one or more sub-ordinate clauses joined with sub-ordinate conjunction. In Tamang language the sub-ordinate conjunction like the, don , gyem, kh im , tild bis m etc. used to form complex sentence.

c. Compound Sentence

A compound sentence consists of two or more simple sentences combined with coordinating conjunctions. The sentence or clause connected in the compound sentences are independent i.e. they can stand on their own. The co-ordinate conjunctions of the Tamang language with their equivalent terminology in English are as follow:

Table No. 19 Conjunction

Tamang	English
<i>Then (en)</i>	And
<i>T r</i>	But
<i><u>ye esen (yethesen)/ thent si</u></i>	So
<i>W</i>	Or
<i>W</i>	Either.....or
<i>n t chu</i>	Neither.....nor

Table No. 20 Compound Sentence

Tamang	English
<p><i>N m s gji hyæ gl <u>then</u> ge l i.</i></p> <p><i>MK</i></p> <p>Rain stop and our work did.</p>	<p>The rain stopped and we did our work.</p>
<p><i>Ch ndr yæba mul <u>t r</u> (non) murkh mula.</i></p> <p><i>MK</i></p> <p>Chandra handsome is but proud is.</p>	<p>Chandra is Handsome but he is proud.</p>
<p><i>Chu sw s yæl yæb mul <u>ki</u> re.</i></p> <p><i>MK</i></p> <p>It for health good or bad is.</p>	<p>It is either good or bad for health.</p>
<p><i>Ngæ dimri gel b n mul <u>ye esen</u> ngæ school nib</i></p> <p><i>MK</i></p> <p>I at home busy am so I school go-neg-prs-1sg.</p>	<p>I am busy at home so I don't go to school.</p>
<p><i>Chu <u>n t</u> yæb <u>n t</u> yæb .</i></p> <p><i>MK</i></p> <p><i>It neither good is nor bad.</i></p>	<p>It is neither good nor bad.</p>

The above mentioned examples in table show that compound sentence consists of two or more independent simple sentence combined with co-ordinating conjunctions. The co-ordinating conjunction of Tamang language like then (en), t r , ye esen_(yethesen)/ then t si_w , N t chu etc. are used.

4.2.2 Comparison of Tamang and English Sentence Types

In this sub unit, the researcher has compared the sentence types of the Tamang with those of English. All the types of sentence on the basis of three different criteria viz. formal, functional and structural are separately compared as below:

4.2.2.1 Comparison of Formal Sentences

Both Tamang and English have four types of formal sentences and those four types of sentences in Tamang viz. declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory are compared with those of English and similarities and differences are found below:

a. Declarative Sentence

Table No. 21 Declarative Sentence

Tamang	English
<i>R m K n Ch b .</i> S O V Ram rice eats.	Ram eats rice.
<i>Ng K n Ch b .</i> S O V I rice eat.	I eat rice.
<i>Ng K n ch b .</i> S O V I rice not (don`t) eat	I don`t eat rice.
<i>R m K Ch</i> S O V Ram rice ate.	Ram ate rice
<i>R m K n ch .</i> S O V Ram rice not eat- pst-3 ^{sg.}	Ram didn`t eat rice.

While comparing declarative sentences between the Tamang and English language the following similarities and differences are found

- i. Both Tamang and English language have affirmative and negative declarative sentences,
- ii. The sentence pattern of Tamang declarative sentence is S+O+V whereas English has S+V+O. this shows that object occurs between subject and verb in Tamang but in English verb occurs between subject and object.
- iii. Negative marker ‘ ’ is placed with verb i.e. in the beginning of the verb in Tamang whereas in English there is not as a negative marker which is put after auxiliary verb.

b. Interrogative Sentence

Both the Tamang and English language have five types of questions which are compared as below:

i. Yes/No Question

Table No. 22 Yes/No Question

Tamang	English
<i>Tig id whai t ng m l ?</i> ø You song like do?	Do you like song?
<i>Tig R m til Dharan ni ji?</i> ø Ram yesterday Dharan?	Did Ram go to Dharan yesterday?
<i>Tig ng d ed rol b r kh ml ?</i> ø I you help can?	Can I help you?
<i>Tig ise ng d il chhoi pinna?</i> ø You me your book give can?	Can you give me your book?
<i>Tig ise ng d pr sn l ut r pinb ?</i> ø You my question answer not giving are?	Aren't you giving me answer of my question?

Both Tamang and English Yes/No questions start with distinct marker. Tamang Yes/No question begins with 'Tig' marker and its pattern is Tig +S+O+V.....?, where as English Yes/No question begins with an auxiliary verb and its pattern is A.V+S+M.V+O...?.

ii. Open Interrogative /WH-question

Table No. 23 Open Interrogative

Tamang	English
<i>il min til hin?</i> Your name what is?	What is your name?
<i>ise r p kh im brib ?</i> You story when write?	When do you write a story?
<i>i kh inib n mul ?</i> You where go-prog-?	Where are you going?
<i>i tild mr f dunb ?</i> You why door close?	Why do you close the door?
<i>R m thel dimri kh im niiji?</i> Ram his home when go-pst-3sg?	When did Ram go his home?
<i>ida semt ngb wh i kh chche hin?</i> Your favorite song which is?	Which is your favorite song?

Both the Tamang and English language have distinct open interrogative question. In Tamang question marker i.e.WH-word usually occur between subject and verb whereas in English they occur in the beginning of the sentence. The sentence pattern of Tamang language is S+/M+V...? whereas English language pattern is WH-word+A/V+S+M.V.+....?

iii. Tag Question

Table No. 24 Tag Question

Tamang	English
<p><i>R m j kol hin, hint ?</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">MK</p> <p>Ram boy is, isn't?</p>	Ram is a boy, isn't he?
<p><i>Hyæng k n ch mul , hint ?</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">MK</p> <p>We rice eat, not?</p>	We eat rice, don't we?
<p><i>Sit jæb j mekol hin, hint b ?</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">MK</p> <p>Sita ugly girl isn't, is?</p>	Sita isn't an ugly girl, is she?

Both Tamang and English have two type of questions viz. statements + tag and command + tag. If the statement is positive negative tag is negative and if the statement is negative tag is positive in both Tamang and English languages. IN Tamang language the marker like ' hint ' and 'hint ' are used for negative and positive respectively which are followed by question mark '?' but in English AV+pronoun subject+? And A.V+Nt+pronoun subject+? are particle of negative and positive tag respectively.

Likewise, English uses, shall we, or will you as particle of command +tag whereas Tamang uses ' hint ' +?

iv. Alternative Question

Table No. 25 Alternative Question

Tamang	English
<p><i>il p dimri mul <u>ki</u> re?</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>Your father home at is or not?</p>	<p>Is your father at home or not?</p>
<p><i>i sunt l ch b <u>ki</u> syæu ch b ?</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>You orange eat or apple eat?</p>	<p>Do you eat an apple or orange?</p>
<p><i>Hyæng bus gyæng nib <u>ki</u> plen gyæng nib ?</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>We bus by go or aeroplane by go?</p>	<p>Shall we go by bus or aeroplane?</p>
<p><i>i kh nib n mul ? Itahari <u>ki</u> Biratnagar?</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>You where go Itahri or Biratnagar?</p>	<p>Where are you going Itahari or Biratnagar?</p>

Both the Tamang and English language use distinct markers for alternative questions.

The marker ‘ki’ and ‘or’ are used in Tamang and English respectively. This alternative marker is used between two alternative words in both the language.

v. Rhetorical Question

Table No. 26 Rhetorical Question

Tamang	English
<p><i>Yed yenikat h ll l u bisi k de rem bido mul ?</i></p> <p>I you noise not make how many time tell?</p>	<p>How many times do I have to tell you not to make noise?</p>
<p><i>i tild mihl khak p ri rolob n nib ?</i></p> <p>You why his problem in not go?</p>	<p>Why don't you go to help in his problem?</p>
<p><i>i kh b n mul vis m tild sp t l nib ?</i></p> <p>You sick are why hospital not go?</p>	<p>Why don't you go to hospital if you are sick?</p>

Both the Tamang and English language use rhetorical question to suggest, order, request strongly rather than asking question. The sentence pattern of this question is just like open interrogative Wh-question in both the language.

c. Imperative Sentence

Table No. 27 Imperative Sentence

Tamang	English
<i>Mr f thongo.</i> Door open.	Open the door.
<i>Fyæ bou.</i> Broom bring.	Bring a broom.
<i>B j ng unbo.</i> Smoke not do.	Don't smoke.
<i>Mehmuid jiskæp l u.</i> Animal never tease.	Never tease the animal.
<i>Ngædo ræp dob bou.</i> Me story read let.	Let me read a story.

In both Tamang and English imperative sentences the subject (you) is hidden. Tamang imperative sentence begins with object whereas English imperative sentence begins with main verb. The sentence pattern of both are 'O+V' and 'V+O' respectively.

d. Exclamatory Sentence

Table No. 28 Exclamatory Sentence

Tamang	English
<u>h ! K de jyæb j mekol .</u> MK What beautiful girl.	What a beautiful girl!
<u>yæ! Ng d thobo sukh b n mul .</u> MK Ouch! My head aching is.	Ouch! My head is aching.
<u>Onchhen! thel p til sijim.</u> MK <u>Alash! His father yesterday die.</u>	Alash! His father died yesterday.
<u>h ! K de jyæb mehndo hin.</u> MK Wow! Very beautiful flower is.	Wow! It is very beautiful flower.
<u>h ! Hyængse khel d ji.</u> Hip Hip Hurray! we game won.	Hip Hip Hurray! We won the game.

Both Tamang and English exclamatory sentences use their own distinct markers followed by exclamation mark '!'. Exclamatory sentence usually begins with interjection words in both languages.

4.2.2.2 Comparison of Functional Sentences

On the basis of functional properties both the Tamang and English languages have four types of sentences viz. statement, question, command and exclamation, which are based on particular function they perform in speech situation. Each type of

formal sentences of Tamang and English is used to serve certain function in discourse as declarative for statement, interrogative for question, imperative for command and exclamatory for exclamation. During this research the researcher did not find any distinct differences of the Tamang and English language in serving the communicative function.

4.2.2.3 Comparison of Structural Sentence

On the basis of constructional properties both Tamang and English languages have three types of sentences viz. simple, complex and compound. These sentences are compared as below:

a. Simple Sentence

Table No. 29 Simple Sentence

Tamang	English
<i>Tamangse son m losh r m nl b .</i> Tamang sonam lohsar celebrate.	Tamang celebrate sonam lohsar.
<i>R m volleyball klængmul .</i> Ram volleyball play.	Ram plays volleyball.
<i><u>The Dharan niiji.</u></i> <i><u>He Dharan went.</u></i>	He went Dharan
<i>Thenig de volleyball klængb n mul .</i> They volleyball playing are.	They are playing volleyball.
<i>Ng Pokhara korb re.</i> I Pokhara Visit not.	I haven't visited Pokhara.
<i>Ng yed m y l mu.</i> I you love.	I love you.

The examples mentioned in the table shows that the both Tamang and English simple sentences have only one independent clause which consists of only one subject and predicate. The sentence pattern of Tamang simple sentence is S+O+V whereas sentence pattern of English simple sentence is S+V+O.

b. Complex Sentence

Table No. 30 Complex Sentence

Tamang	English
<p><i>i jɛl b jyæn l u.</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>You whatever do, well do.</p>	<p>Whatever you do, do well.</p>
<p><i>J b kh ngb kh ji gel b r kh ngb</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>When cool be we work not can.</p>	<p>When it is cool, we can't work.</p>
<p><i>Yedi ye ræp dob semmus m, neu ræp glusib g u, hinbis m.</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>If you story read want, go story buy otherwise this work do.</p>	<p>If you want to read story go and buy a story book otherwise do this work.</p>
<p><i>Bus dokh de r mse br nji H ri.</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>Bus come until Ram waited Hari.</p>	<p>Ram waited Hari until the bus came.</p>
<p><i>R m jyæb dob i non s f t ji.</i></p> <p>MK</p> <p>Ram read well although he failed.</p>	<p>Ram failed exam although he read well.</p>

The above mentioned examples show that both Tamang and English complex sentences consist of a main clause and one or more sub-ordinate clause or clauses

embedded with sub-ordinate conjunction. In complex sentence both language use their own distinct sub-ordinate conjunction markers.

c. Compound Sentence

Table No. 31 Compound Sentence

Tamang	English
<i>N m s gji hyæ gl then ge l i.</i>	The rain stopped and we did our work.
<i>Ch ndr yæba mul t r murkh mula.</i>	Chandra is Handsome but he is proud.
<i><u>Chu sw s yæl yæb mul ki re.</u></i>	It is either good or bad for health.
<i>Ngæ dimri gel b n mul ye esen ngæ school nib .</i>	I am busy at home so I don't go to school.
<i>Chu n t yæb n t yæb .</i>	It is neither good nor bad.

From the example above given, I came to know that both languages use their own distinct co-ordinate conjunction markers to combine two or more simple clauses or sentence into compound one. Both languages combine two or more independent clauses or sentences. English sentences use co-ordinate conjunctions like and, but, or, neither...nor, so etc whereas Tamang sentences use then, tara, wa, na..ta..chu etc.

CHAPTER-FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

This final chapter of the study deals with the findings of the research along with some recommendations and pedagogical implication.

5.1 Summary of the Study

The researcher collected data from Tamang native speakers from the two places of Sunsari district who were originally from Bhojpur. The research was conducted to find out the sentence types of Tamang and compared with the world wide used language 'English'. The research has been limited on formal classification of sentence, functional classification of sentence and structural classification of sentences between Tamang and English languages. To meet the set objectives of the research, a practical study was carried out on the basis of analysis and interpretation of the data. The research found out the following results. Result is summarised as below:

- A. Four types of sentences were found on the basis of formal properties. They are declarative, interrogative and exclamatory.
 - i. The sentence pattern of declarative sentence was found to be S+O+V. there are two types of declarative sentence pattern i.e. affirmative and negative. Their sentence patterns are S+O+V and S+O+Aa+V respectively.
 - ii. In Tamang language researcher found five types of interrogative sentences viz. yes/no question, interrogative, tag, affirmative and rhetorical question.

- a. The general sentence pattern of yes/no question was found to be $Tig + S + O + V+?$ but $S + O + V+?$ Pattern with rising intonation is also used to form yes/no question.
 - b. The sentence pattern of open interrogative was found to be 'S+question marker+V+?'
 - c. Two types of question tag were found in Tamang language. They are negative and positive tag question. Where the statement is negative, question tag in Tamang was found to be positive and when the statement is positive question tag is used negative. For positive statement negative marker *hint* is used as tag and for negative statement positive marker *hint l* is used as tag.
 - d. 'ki' was found to be used as alternation marker in alternative question. This marker is used between the two alternative words of the question.
 - e. The sentence pattern of rhetorical question was found to be the similar to open interrogative but it was found to be used to give advice, order etc. Rather than asking question.
 - f. The study shows, Tamang imperative sentence starts with object followed by verb, its subject (you) is hidden and the sentence pattern is 'O+V'.
 - g. Tamang exclamatory sentences were found with markers like, *onchhen*, *chhi*, *l h*, *h*, *æ*, etc which are followed by exclamation mark '!'
- B. On the basis of functional properties four types of sentences were found viz. statement, question, command and exclamation. This classification was based on the communicative function each types of formal sentences did in speech.

- C. Likewise, on the basis of constructional (structural) criteria three types of sentences were found viz. simple, complex and compound.
- a. Simple sentence consists of one subject and predicate and can occur on its own. Its sentence pattern is 'S+O+V'.
 - b. Complex sentence consists of a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses joined with sub-ordinate conjunction. The sub-ordinate conjunction marker of Tamang were found to be *n h chh* , *tild m n*, *don* , *yem*, *kh im* , *kh nd m n*, *kh ld m n*, *tild bis m* etc.
 - c. Compound sentence consists of two or more independent simple sentence combined with co ordinating conjunction. The co-ordinating conjunction of Tamang were found to be *then (en)*, *t r* , *ye esen* (*yethesen*)/ *thent si*, *w* , *N it chu* etc. are used.

5.2 Conclusion of the Study

From the study of sentence types of Tamang language following conclusion can be drawn:

- A. Four types of Tamang sentences were found on the basis of formal properties. They are declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory.
- i. The pattern of declarative sentence in English is S+V+O whereas the sentence pattern of Tamang language is S+O+V. There are two types of declarative sentences in Tamang language that are affirmative and negative. Their sentence patterns are 'S+O+V' and 'S+O+Aa+V' respectively. There is ' ' negative marker used in Tamang language which makes affirmative sentences negative. It states that something is or is not.

- ii. Five types of interrogative sentences were found in Tamang language they are: yes/no question, open interrogative question, tag question, alternative question and rhetorical question.
- i. English language yes/no question starts with auxiliary verb and its pattern AV + S + V + O + ?, whereas, in Tamang yes/ no question usually starts with 'Tig ' marker and its pattern is Tig + S + O + V+? Some time pattern with rising intonation is also used to make yes/no question.
 - ii. Open interrogative's sentence pattern was found to be 'S+ question marker+ V+?
 - iii. Two types of question tag were found in Tamang question tag and whether the statement is positive tag is negative, if the statement is negative tag is positive. Tamang tag question uses hint 1 + question mark for positive statement and hint + question mark is used for negative statement.
 - iv. Tamang and English use the markers 'ki' and 'or' respectively in alternative question. 'Ki' marker is used between two alternative words of the question.
 - v. The sentence pattern of Tamang rhetorical question was found to be similar of open interrogative but it functions like advice, suggestion, order etc rather than asking the question.
- iii. English imperative sentence begins with verb but Tamang imperative sentence begins with object. sentence pattern is 'O+V'.
- iv. Tamang exclamatory sentence uses l h, h , æ, etc markers use to express surprise, grief, sorrow, happiness etc.

B. There were four types of sentences on the basis of functional properties viz. statement, question, command and exclamation. These sentences were on the basis of communicative function each type of functional sentence did in speech situation.

C. Similarly on the basis of structural property three types of sentences were found viz. Simple, Complex and Compound.

- i. Both Tamang and English simple sentence contains independent clause which consists of only one subject and predicate. Sentence pattern of English is 'S + V + O' whereas, Tamang is 'S+O+V'.
- ii. In Tamang language the sub-ordinate conjunctions like the, don , gyem, kh im , tild bis m etc. used to form complex sentence.
- iii. The co-ordinating conjunction of Tamang language like then (en), t r , ye esen (yethesen)/ thent si, w , N it chu etc. are used to form complex sentence.

The researcher does not claim that the present study is sufficient to find out all the sentence types of Tamang language. On the basis of different criteria viz. formal, functional and constructional. So there may appear other types of sentence as well with the arrival of different Tamang scholars in the near future. The present study is mainly based on the data collected from 40 Tamang native speakers of two wards viz. Pachrukhi and Pashupati chowk of Itahari city, Sunsari district. However, the researcher has tried his best to generalize the type of sentences in Tamang explicitly based on the collected data.

5.3 Implication of the Study

The implications of the findings in strategy level, implication level and further researches have been suggested as follow:

5.3.1 Policy Level

On the basis of the findings of the study, the following implications in policy level can be made:

- a) The findings of the study can help the government to adopt suitable English curriculum which fits needs and demands the Tamang students.
- b) Similarly, this study could be helpful for curriculum development center to incorporate more interesting sentences while designing the new course.
- c) Textbook writers and curriculum designers can be equally they can select good texts which suit the needs and demands of the Tamang community and students.
- d) The result of the study can help to create supportive and favorable learning environment in the schools where Tamang students study.
- e) After analyzed the sentence patterns teachers, students and other concerned authority can conduct different workshops and can develop better learning environment to enhance their achievement.
- f) At last, but not the least the school administration can also utilize this study to formulate policy in school level.

5.3.2 Practice Level

On the basis of findings of the research, following implications can be made in practice level so that the gap seen in the practice in discourse can be minimized.

- a) This study helps the students to be familiar with different types of sentence patterns in Tamang language.
- b) English language teachers can equally benefited to develop new teaching learning strategy and enhance the students` ability to comprehend the English language.
- c) It helps to select and use appropriate teaching materials for the technical learning procedures
- d) The findings of the study can be a corner stone to the teachers and students to develop appropriate teaching learning environment analyzing their teaching learning culture.
- e) It also helps to select the teaching skills
- f) It helps to add support in language teaching.

5.3.3 Further Research

On the basis of findings of the study several recommendations can be made for further researches which complement the research undertaken in this field. The following recommendations can be made for further research:

- a) Discourse analysis on any dialogue between English and Tamang language.
- b) Discourse analysis on any novel between English and Tamang language.
- c) Discourse analysis on any story between English and Tamang language.
- d) Discourse analysis on any biography between English and Tamang language.
- e) Discourse analysis on any essay between English and Tamang language.
- f) Discourse analysis on any drama between English and Tamang language.

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