

**PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST PERFECT TENSE
USED IN TAMANG
AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

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

**Submitted by:
Binaya Tamang**

**Faculty of Education
Kanakai Multiple Campus
Kanakai Municipality–3
Jhapa**

2015

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DECLARATION

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

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RECOMMENDATION FOR ACCEPTANCE

The following research guidance committee has recommended this dissertation for evaluation.

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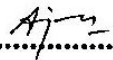
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DEDICATION

Dedicated

To

My lovely parents, Gurus and Gurumas too.

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First of all, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude and appreciation to my supervisor, **Mr. Rabindra Subedi**, Department of English Education, Kankai Multiple Campus, Kankai Municipality-3, Surunga, Jhapa for his invaluable guidance, support, inspiration, enlightening ideas and encouragement throughout the work. It would be difficult for me to imagine reaching this point without his guidance and ability to motivate at just the right moment.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled "A Comparative Study on Present Perfect and Past Perfect Tenses Used in English and Tamang Language" has been prepared to fulfill the requirements of the Master's Degree in English Education. The main objective of the research is to identify the present and past perfect tenses in Tamang and English and to compare and contrast them. Using stratified random sampling procedure, 40 respondents were selected from Rajgadh and Jalthal VDCs of Jhapa district. Questionnaire was used as the tool for the research. The analysis of the collected data found out that there are not equal numbers of tenses. The present and past tense markers in English language are the auxiliary verbs; has/have and had respectively. But in Tamang language, the tense markers are 'la' and 'ba' respectively. They come with copula verb, 'mu'. In both languages, the verbs are inflected and changed into past participle form. The sentence structure and the processes of Present Perfect and Past Perfect Tense are different. The sentence structure in Tamang language is SOV but in English, it is SVO form. These tenses don't take auxiliary verbs in Tamang language but they are found in English language. Similarly, the third person singular pronouns 'he' and 'she' indicate male and female respectively in English language but in Tamang language, they both are indicated by 'the'. Wh-wo are placed anywhere in the sentences in Tamang language but in English, V words are placed at the beginning of the sentence only.

The research has been organized in five chapters. The first chapter - Introduction - deals with General Background of the Study, Statement of the Problem, Objectives of the Study, Research Questions, Significance of the Study, Delimitations of the Study and Operational Definition of the Key Terms. The second chapter - Review of Related Literature and Theoretical Framework - deals with the Review of Theoretical Literature, Review of Empirical Literature, Implication of the Review for the Study and Conceptual Framework. The third chapter - Methods and Procedures of the Study - is about

the Design of the Study, Population and Sample, Sampling Procedure, Data Collection Tools, Data Collection Procedures and Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedure. the fourth chapter - Results and Discussion - presents the Results of the study and Discussion on various issues of Tamang and English language. The fifth chapter - Summary, Conclusions and Implications - presents Summary and Conclusions and suggests some Implications.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

EDR :	Eastern Development Region
CDR :	Central Development Region
WDR :	Western Development Region
FWDR :	Far-Western Development Region
L ₁ :	First language (mother tongue)
L ₂ :	Second language
CBS :	Central Bureau of Statistics
CA :	Contrastive Analysis
TL :	Target language
VDCs :	Village Development Committee
SG :	Singular
PL :	Plural
COP :	Copula
PST :	Past
NPST :	Non-Past
ERG :	Ergative
ABS :	absolute cases
PFV :	Perfective
SVO :	Subject-Verb-Object
SOV :	Subject-Object-Verb
i.e. :	That is