

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

This study is an attempt to analyze the passivization process in Bhojpuri and compare this process with that of English. The Bhojpuri language has originated from a small village named Bhojpur which is situated in the city of Baksar in Bihar state of India. The Bhojpuri language belongs to Indo-Aryan language family. Its other local name is Purbi Boli, Eastern speech. It is also called Banarasi after the city of Banaras.

According to Shukla (1981:3) "Bhojpuri is spoken over an area 45000 square miles. It has approximately 40 million speakers "According to Tiwari (1960:5) "Bhojpuri, no doubt, nowadays is known, famous and rich language in India, Nepal, fiji, Afganistan but in India, Bhojpuri mainly is spoken in the Eastern Uttar Pradesh and western districts of Bihar.

According to population census report, 2001, in Nepal, Bhojpuri is the mother tongue of 7.53% of total population and figures 3rd in the terms of the number of speakers. It is mainly spoken in Bara, Parsa, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Rautahat and Sarlahi district of Nepal. Bhojpuri is also being taught as an optional subject in some schools of Bara and Parsa districts.

According to Tiwari (1960) the Bhojpuri language has four regional dialects, namely,  
i) Northern Bhojpuri (ii) Southern Bhojpuri (iii) western Bhojpuri (iv) Nagpuria Bhojpuri.

In Nepal Northern dialect is spoken especially in Parsa and Bara districts.

### 1.2 Statement of the Problem

Till no attempt has been made to analyze the passivization in Bhojpuri and compare this problem with the process of English in details. The main problem of the study is to analyze the process of passivization in Bhojpuri and compare it with data of English.

The specific problems of this study are as follows:

- (i) What is the process of passivization in the Bhojpuri language?
- (ii) What are the similarities and differences between Bhojpuri and English languages?
- (iii) What is the pedagogical implication?

### **1.3 Objectives of the study**

The main objective of this study is to analyze the process of passivization in Bhojpuri and compare it with that of English.

The specific objectives of the present study are as follows:

- i. to identify the processes of passivization in the Bhojpuri Language;
- ii. to find out the similarities and differences between Bhojpuri and English passivization; and
- iii. to suggest some pedagogical implications.

### **1.4 Review of Literature**

There are very few works related to the Bhojpuri Language. No research has yet been carried out on "passivization in Bhojpuri" language in the Department of English. The related literature on the present study is furnished as follows:

Kushawaha (2005) carried out a research entitled "Negative and Interrogative Transformation in English and Bhojpuri: A comparative study; this findings showed that the negative and interrogative transformation system in English and Bhojpuri are similar in some respects but different in others.

Rawal (2004) carried out a research on "The effectiveness of drill techniques teaching passivization" A practical study: his findings showed that drill teaching passivization than other techniques.

Sitaula (1999) carried out a research on "Teaching Pasivization in English using Inductive and Deductive Methods" The findings of his study showed that using Inductive method to teach passivization is more effective.

Sharma (2003:67) has written a book entitled "Bhojpuri Vyakaran" His study of passivization revealed that passive form of the Bhojpuri language. It is different from English form of passivization but in some aspects there are similarities.

Mukhiya (2001) conducted a research entitled "passivization in English and Maithili: A comparative study." The objectives of his research were to make contrastive analysis of English and Maithili pasivization. His study showed that passivization system between Maithili and English is different in almost all grammatical aspects. However, there are some areas which are similar in the both languages.

Tharu (2001) carried out a research on "A comparative study of the subject verb agreement in English and Tharu languages." He wanted to identify the subject-verb agreement system of the Tharu language to compare the same with that of the English language. He revealed that the 2nd and 3rd person pronoun do not change for honorific forms in English where as they change in the Tharu language.

## **1.5 Research Methodology**

The researcher used both primary and secondary sources of data.

### **1.5.1 Primary Sources**

The Bhojpuri native speakers from secondary school were primary sources from whom the researcher elicited the required data for the research.

### **1.5.2 Secondary Sources**

The secondary sources of data were collected from different books, journals, theses and other related materials.

### **1.5.3 Research Tools**

The researcher elicited the required data from secondary level students using questionnaire and interview research tools.

#### **1.5.4 Process of Data Collection**

At first, the researcher developed two types of research tools such as interview schedule and questionnaire under the guidance of his research supervisor. He went to the selected schools and made a good rapport with the selected informants by talking about various matters of their language and culture. He explained the purpose of approaching them and relevance of the study.

#### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

This research is beneficial to those who prepare English textbook as a second language in order to understand sociological, anthropological and cultural background of Bhojpuri people. It is inevitable to understand their language and situation. This study will help to analyze the process of passivization in the Bhojpuri language; it can be helpful for analyzing and describing how subject and object do not change in the Bhojpuri language.

#### **1.7 Limitations of the study**

This research study was limited to the comparison between Bhojpuri and English passivization in the following points:

- i. The study is limited to only of Bhojpuri native students of secondary level.
- ii. The study focuses only the processes of passivization on the Bhojpuri language with reference to English.
- iii. The study of passivization is only limited to three main kinds of sentences eg. Assertive, Interrogative and Imperative.

#### **1.8 Organization of the study**

This study has basically been organized into six chapters. Chapter 1 deals with the background of study, review of literature, significance of study, research methodology, limitations of study and organization of study. Chapter 2 focuses on the processes of passivization in the Bhojpuri language. Chapter 3 deals with the processes of passivization on the English language. Chapter 4 shows the similarities and differences between Bhojpuri and English languages. Chapter 5 presents pedagogical implication of the study. Chapter 6 summarizes and concludes the whole dissertation.

## CHAPTER 2

### PASSIVIZATION IN BHOJPURI

#### 2.0 Outline

This chapter deals with the processes of passivization in the Bhojpuri language. It consists of three sections. In section 2.1, we discuss the rules of passivization of assertive sentence in the Bhojpuri language. Section 2.2 examines the rules of passivization of interrogative sentence of Bhojpuri. In section 2.3, we discuss rules of passivization of imperative sentence in Bhojpuri.

#### 2.1 Rules of Passivization in Bhojpuri

The rules of passivization in Bhojpuri have been extracted from Shukla (1981) and on the basis of primary data collected from secondary level students of Parsa district. The Bhojpuri language has also the rules of passivization of different kinds of sentences, e.g. Assertive, Interrogative and Imperative as the English language has.

##### 2.1.1 Rules of passivization of assertive sentence

The following rules of passivization of assertive sentence in Bhojpuri have been listed:

(A) Generally, the inversion of nouns or pronouns as subject and object does not take place in Bhojpuri in passive sentences. That is they remain unchanged in Bhojpuri while changing active into passive voice.

- 1) a. *apne:*                      *ego:ka:t<sup>h</sup>a:*                      *kah-at-a:ni:*  
you (2HH)                      a story                      tell PROG are - (2HH)  
You are telling a story.
- apne:*                      *dwa:ra:*                      *ego:ka:t<sup>h</sup>a:*                      *kah-al-ja:ta:*  
you (2HH)                      OC-by                      a story                      tell-ppgo-is (2HH)  
A story is being told by you.

- b. *o:kani*                      *sa:p-ke*                      *mar-al-ak*  
they (3NH)                      the snake                      Kill-past- (3NH)

They killed the snake.

*o:kani:-se*

*sa:p*

*ma:r-al-gail-rahe*

they (3NH) - by

the snake

kill-pp-go-past was - (3NH)

The snake was killed by them.

(B) If the subject and the object in active sentence are pronominal forms, the forms are changed from nominative case to objective case and vice versa in the passive sentences.

Table 1 presents different pronouns with nominative and objective case.

**Table 1 : Pronouns with nominated and objective cases**

Nominative case	Objective case
ham (I) (INH)	hamara: (me)
tu (you) '2NH'	to:ra:/to:hara: (you)
tu (you) '2H'	to:hara: (you)
apane (you) '2HH'	apaneke (you)
u: (He) '3NH'	o:kara: (him)
u: (She) '3NH'	o:kara: (her)
u: (He) '3H'	unakara: (him)
u: (she) '3H'	unakara: (her)
kawan (who)	kekaka: (whom)
hamani: (we 1H)	hamani:ke (us)
okani: (they)	okanike (them)

2) a. ham

u

ka:m

kar-e:ni

I(2NH)

that

work

do-(1NH)-press

I do that work.

hamara:-se

u

ka:m

ka-el ja:-la

me (1NH) OC-by

that

work

do-pp-go press (3NH)

That work is done by me.

b. tu	gi:t	ga:w-e-la
you (2H)	a song	sing - (2H)-press
You sing a song.		
to:hara:- se	gi:t	ga:w-al-ja:-la:
you (2H) OC-by	a song	sing pp-go-PRESS- (2H)
A song is sung by you.		

c. u:	ro:ti:	paka-a:lele-bia:
She (3NH)	chapati	bake-take PERF-has- (3NH)
She has baked chapati		
-o:kara:-se	ro:ti	paka-a:w-al-gail-ba:
She (3NH)OC-by	chapati	bake pp go-PAST-has-(3NH)
Chapati has been baked by her.		

(C) Although active sentence has two objects. (i.e. IO-and DO) the passive is made with only one direct object in Bhojpuri language.

3) a. <i>apane</i>	<i>hamani: ke</i>	<i>angreji:</i>	<i>paD<sup>h</sup>a: w-eni:</i>
You (3H)	us (2H) OC	English	teach-PRES (3H)
You teach us English.			
<i>apane-dwa: ra:</i>	<i>hamani-ke</i>	<i>angreji:</i>	<i>paD<sup>h</sup>a: w-al-Ja: la:</i>
You (2H) OC-by	us (1NH) OC	English	teach- PM-pp go PRES (3NH)
We are taught English by you.			

(D) When the active sentence has only one object, (i.e. Direct object), the arrangement of the verb with the object takes place according to the person (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>) and the degree of honour (NH,H,HH) of the object in the passive voice.

4) a. <i>o:kani:</i>	<i>to: hara:ke</i>	<i>pit-at-rah-e</i>
they (3NH)	you (2H)OC	beat-prog were-(3NH)

They were beating you.

- o: kani: -se	tu	pit-a: t-rah-a
they (3NH)OC-by	you	beat-PM-PROG

You were being beaten by them.

(E) The subject along with the postposition -se of the active sentence is not mentioned in the passive voice in the following situations:

(i) If the subject is obvious or redundant or easy to supply.

5) a. sikshak	bidya:rathi: sab-ke	isku: l-me -	Pad <sup>h</sup> a: we-lan
teacher (3H)	the students (3NH)	school in	teach-PRES-(3H)

The teacher teaches the students in school.

- sikshak-se	bidya: rathi: sab	isku: l-me	Padha: w-al-Ja:la
the teacher (3H)	the students (3NH)	in school	teach-pp-go-PRES-(3H)

The students are taught in school.

bidya: rathi: sab-ke	isku: l-me	Pad <sup>h</sup> a: w-al-Ja:la
the students (3NH)	school in	teach-pp-go-PRES-(3NH)

The students are taught in school.

But the subject of active sentence retains in the passive if it is necessary.

6) a. - to: hara: -se	bidya: rathi: sab-ke	Pad <sup>h</sup> a: w-al-gail
you(2NH)OC-by	the students(3NH)	teach-pp-go PAST (3NH)

The students were taught.

(ii) If the subject is unknown especially.

7) a. kawano:	hamar	J <sup>h</sup> o: ra:	co:r-ail-ak
Somebody (3NH)	my	bag	steal-PAST-(3NH)

Somedody stole my bag.

- hamar	jho: ra:	co: r-a: w-al-gail
---------	----------	--------------------



My bag steal PP-go-PAST(3NH)

My bag was stolen.

(F) Both transitive and intransitive verbs are passivized in Bhojpuri

(i) Passive of transitive verb

8) a. Kabita: pa:ni: pi: -at-iyā:  
Kabita (3NH) water drink-PROG is-(3NH)

Kabita is drinking water.

Kabita:se- pa:ni pi:al-ja:ta:  
Kabita(3NH) OC-by water drink-PM-go-prog is-(3NH)

Water is being drunk by Kabita.

(ii) Passive of intransitive verb

9) a. u: cauki:par sut-e-la:  
he (3NH) the cot(3NH) on sleeps-PRES(3NH)  
He sleeps on the cot.  
- o: kara:-se cauki. par sut:al-ja:la:  
he (3NH) OC-by cot(3NH)on sleep drink-pp-go-PRESS-(3NH)

No passive

b) ham khet-me daud-ēni:  
I(1 NH) the field in run (1NH)-PRES(3NH)  
I run in the field.  
- hamara:se khet-me daud-al-Ja: -la:  
I(INH) OC-by the field (3NH) in run-pp-go-PRES(3NH)

- 'There is no passive in English of the verb `run'.

(G) When the Bhojpuri verbs express 'states' rather than 'actions' done by the subject, the post position —se- is inserted in passive sentences just after the subject instead of other prepositions.

10. a. sama: ca: r                      hamara:ke                      khusi:ka-del-ak  
the news(3NH)                      me(1NH)OC                      please-PAST(3NH)  
The news pleased me.

- sama: ca: r-se                      ham                      khusi: ho: gai: ni  
the news(3NH} with                      I(1NIH)                      please-PAST(1NH)  
I was pleased with the news.

b. i: natija:                      hamara: ke                      a: scarva- cak-it- ka-del-ak  
this result                      me(1NH)OC                      surprise-PAST-(3NH)  
This news surprised me.

-i: natija: -se                      ham                      a:scarva -cak-it- ho. -gai-ni:  
This result(3NH)-at                      I(NH)                      surprise-PAST(1NH)  
I was surprised at this result.

c. ham                      to:hara:ke                      Ja: neni:  
I(1NH)                      you(2H)OC                      know-PRES(1NH)  
I know you.

-hamara: -se                      tu:                      Ja: n-al-Ja: la  
me(INH)OC-to                      you(2H)                      know pp go-PRES(2H)  
You are known to me.

OR

tu:                      hamara: -se                      Ja: n-al-Ja: la  
you(2H)                      me(1H)OC-to                      know pp-go-PRES(2H)  
You are known to me.

(H) When we insert -se instead of dwa:ra: in few passive sentences of the Bhojpuri language, the meaning will be ambiguous.

11.a. apane:                    ego:                    ka: tha:                    kah-a-ta: ni:  
 you(2H)                    a                    story                    tell-PROG are(2H)  
 You are telling a story.

apane dwara                    ego                    ka:tha:                    kah-al-Ja:ta:  
 you(2HH)-by                    a                    story                    tell PP go is (2HH)  
 A story is being told by you.

b. apane: -se                    ego                    ka:tha:                    kah-al-Ja:ta:  
 you(2HH)-by                    a                    story                    tell PP go is (2HH)

In the above two examples, the example (b) has ambiguous meaning because the word apane: -se may mean either the story is being told by self or by other person.

(I) When the active sentence with modal verb is changed into passive in Bhojpuri, we have to add the passive marker (PM). - a: or past participle marker -al and the passive auxiliary verb Ja: between the root verb and modal verb on the basis of the nature of the verb.

12.a tu:                    i:                    ka: r                    ha: k-sak-ela  
 you(2H)                    this                    car                    drive can/may/will-(2H)  
 You can drive this car.

- to: hara.: -se                    i:                    ka: r                    ha: k-a: sak-ela:  
 you(2H)OC-by                    this                    car(3NH)                    drive-PM can/may/will-(2H)  
 This car can be driven by you

b. hamani                    ras                    pi:-sak-eni:  
 we(1H)                    juice                    drink-can/may - (1H).  
 We can drink juice.

- hamani-se                    ras                    pi: al-Ja: sak-ela:

we(1 H)-OC-by juice drink PP-go-can will/may - (1H)

Juice can be drunk by us.

Like English, the Bhojpuri modal verbs take subject-verb agreement. They inflect for person (1st, 2nd and 3rd) and honorific (NH,H and HH) of the subject but not for number and gender.

(K) The phrasal verb also can be passivized in Bhojpuri.

13. a. ra:m si: ta: -ke ban-me k<sup>h</sup>o:j-at-rah-as

Ram (3HH) Sita (3NH)OC Jungle in search for PROG was (3HH)

Ram was searching sita in the jungle.

ra: m -se si:ta: ban-me k<sup>h</sup>o: Ja: t-rah-li: n

Ram (3HH)-by Sita (3NH) Junglein search for-PM-PROG was (3HH)

Sita was being searched by Ram in the jungle.

(L) The active construction in the perfective aspect of both present and past. Tenses are changed into passive by inserting the passive marker - a: or the past participle (pp) suffix *-al* and the past form *gail* of the passive auxiliary-verb of motion *Ja:* between the root verb and the perfective marker *ile/ale/lele* according to the nature of the Bhojpuri verbs.

14. a. ra.ju: i: g<sup>h</sup>ar kin-ale-ba:

raju(3NH) this house buy PERF has (3NH)

Raju has bought this house.

ra. ju: -se i: g<sup>h</sup>ar kin-al-gail-ba:

raju (3NH)-by this house buy pp go-PAST has (3NH) -

This house has been bought by Raju.

(M) The passive voice of perfect progressive aspect of present and past tense of active-construction is also possible in Bhojpuri but it is not possible in English.

15. ra: m du: gha: nta: -se kapda. par lo.ha:kar-rah-al-ba:

ram(3NH) for two hours(3NH) the clothes iron-do-PROG-PP-has been(3NH)

Ram has been ironing the clothes for two hours.

ra:m-se      du: gha:nta:-se      kapda. par      lo: ha: kar-al ja: ta:

ram (3NH)    by for two hours      the clothes    iron-do-PP-go-past has been(3NH)

But it has no passive in English.

## 2.2 Rules of Passivization of Interrogative Sentence

There are two types of interrogative clauses in Bhojpuri. They are yes/no-question and wh-question. The yes/no question and wh-question are called type-I interrogative and type-II interrogative respectively by Shukla (1981). While collecting primary data, it was found that both types of questions are passivized in Bhojpuri.

### 2.2.1 Rules of Passivization of Yes/No question

The question marker in Bhojpuri of yes/no question is ka: and is responded 7\in with the word ha `yes' if the answer is `positive and na: `no' if it is negative.

#### Present Perfect

16. a. ka:                      u:                      b<sup>h</sup>a: t                      k<sup>h</sup>a:-le-le- ba:?  
question                      he(3NH)                      rice                      eat-PREF has-(3NH)

Has he already eaten rice?

ka:                      o: karat -se                      b<sup>h</sup>a: t                      k<sup>h</sup>a-li-a: el-ba ?  
question                      him(3NH) OC-by                      rice                      eat-PM-PERF has —(3NH)

Has rice already been eaten by him?

#### Simple Past

17.a. ka:                      ba: but ji:                      b<sup>h</sup>a: t                      k<sup>h</sup>ai: ni?  
question                      father(3HH)                      rice                      eat-PAST (3HH)

Did father eat rice?

-ka:                      ba: bu. ji: -se                      b<sup>h</sup>a: t                      kha:el-gail?  
question                      father (3HH)-by                      rice                      eat-go PAST (3HH)

Was rice eaten by father?

### Past Continuous

18.a. ka: mi:na: cah na: pi: at-rahi: ?  
question(3H) meena tea not sip PROG was -(3H)

Was Meena not sipping tea?

ka: mi. na. -se `cah na: pi: alJa: t-rah-e?  
question meena(3H)-by tea not sip PP go PROG was (3H)

Was tea not being sipped by meena?

### Past Perfect -

19. a. ka: tu: hamra: mausa:ke bo: la-ile-rah-a?  
question you(2H) my uncle call-PERF had (2H)

Had you called my uncle?

-ka: to: Kara: -se hamara mausa:ke bo: la: w-al ga-el-rah-e?  
question you (2H)OC-by my uncle call PP go PERF had ?

Had my uncle been called by you?

### Modal Verb

20. a. ka: baua: du: d<sup>h</sup> pi. -sak- e-la?  
question the boy(NH) milk drink can-(3NH)

Can the boy drink milk?

-ka: baua:-se du: d<sup>h</sup> pi: -al-Ja: sak-e-la?  
question the boy(3NH)-by milk drink.PP-go can PRES (3NH)

Can milk be drunk by the boy?

### Modal verb with Perfect form

21.a. ka:            ca: ci:-se            k<sup>h</sup>a:na:            pak-aw-ale hoi. ?  
question    aunt(3NH)            meal            cook-PERF may/can have(3NH)

May aunt have cooked meal?

- ka:                      ca: ci: -se            k<sup>h</sup>a: na:            pak-a:w-al-gail hoi:?  
question    aunt(3NH)-by            meal            cook PM-PERF go\_may/can have(3NH)

Can/may meal have been cooked by aunt?

### 2. 2 .2 Rules of Passivization of Wh-Question

Wh-questions are the questions about noun phrases or adverbs. Adverbial question in Bhojpuri involves reason and manner. The interrogative morphemes /ke:,:ka:,:kaha :, kab, kaun, kaise, ka:he:, kekar all contain [K]. However, /ke:/`who' is marked in the lexicon with the feature [human];

/ka:/ is marked with the feature [non-human]. These words need full responses like English.

The sentences with all these words are passivized in Bhojpuri.

22.a. pa:ni:                      kawan                      pi: al-ak?  
water                      who(3NH)                      drink PAST - (3NH)

Who drank water?

-pa:ni:                      kekara -se                      pi: al-ga-il?    PASS-I  
water                      whom(3H) OC-by                      drink-PP go - PAST-(3H)

By whom was water drunk?

pa:ni:                      kawana:-se                      pi: al-gail?    PASS-II  
water                      whom(3NH)OC-by                      drink-Pp-go-PAST- (3NH)

By whom was water drunk?

b. u:                      i:                      ka: m                      kai-se kar-sak-ela:?  
he(3NH)                      this                      work(3NH)                      how do can-(3NH)

How can he do this work?

o: kara: se            i:            ka:m            kaise    kar-al Ja: -sak-e-la?

him (3NH)OC-by    this            work            how do pp-go can(3NH)

How can this work be done by him?

c. tu                      co:r                      ka:ha :            paka D-al-e?

you(3NH)              the thief(3NH)        where            catch-PAST(3NH)

Where did you catch the thief?

- to: ra: -se                      co: r                      ka: h a:            pakaDa:-el?

you (3NH) OC-by              the thief              where            catch-PM-PAST(3NH)

Where was the thief caught?

**Table 2: Multiple forms of question words**

Question words	Multiple forms
Ke:	ke:/kawan
Ka:	ka:/ka:thi:/kathi?kae/ketana:
Kab	kab/katijuga:/kaunijuga:/ka:wana bera:
Kaha:	ka:ha:/ka-ha:wa:/kene/kenekari:
Kaise	kaise/ker)ai/kathise/ka:thise
Ke:ke	kinka:ke/keke/kekara:ke/ka:wana:ke
Kekare:	kekara:/kekar/kinkar/ka:wana:ke
Kawan	kawan

Note: ke:/kinka: ke/kinkar are used for seniors but kawan/keke/kekara: ke/ka: wana: ke/kekara:/kekar/ka: wana: ke and kawan are used for juniors and among friends. But no distinction was found between the secondary data and primary data regarding the use of yes/no question.



### 2.3 Rules of passivization of imperative sentence

Generally, the sentence which expresses command, request and advice is called imperative sentence. The rules of passivization of imperative sentence have been given as follow:

(i) The active imperative sentence which expresses advice/pray/duty/order/ command is passivized by inserting eke+ca:hi: at the end of the root verb.

23.a. i.                    ka:m                    kar  
                                   this                    work                    do-IMPER  
                                   Do this work.

- i.                    ka:m                    kar-eke-ca: hi:  
                                   this                    work                    do - IMPER  
                                   This work should be done.

b. apna:                    ba:p ma: ta:ri ke                    sewa: kar  
                                   your                    parents                    serve-IMPER  
                                   Serve your parents.

apna:                    ma: ta: ri-ke                    sewa:kar-eke-ca:hi:  
                                   your                    parents                    serve-IMPER  
                                   Your parents should be served.

(ii) If the active imperative sentence expresses request this sentence is changed into passive by either a:wa or-al+Ja: wa after the root verb.

24. a. kripya:                    hamra:ke                    ego:                    kita: b                    d i :  
                                   please                    me                    a                    book                    give-IMPER  
                                   Please give me a book.

-hamara:ke                    ego:                    kita: b                    di: a: wa  
                                   me(1NH) a                    book                    give-PM -IMPER  
                                   You are requested to give me a book.

b. kripya:            ha: la:            na:            kari: lo: gan.  
please            a noise            not            make - IMPER

Please do not make a noise.

- ha: la:            na:            kar-al-Ja: wa.  
a noise            not            make PP go - IMPER

Let a noise not be made.

## 2.4 Summary

In this chapter, we observed the process of passivization in the Bhojpuri language. We have tried our best to explain different types of sentences in passive form. We discussed assertive, imperative and interrogative sentences in relation to Bhojpuri language. The section 2.2 has focused on the question which includes yes/no and wh-question. Section 2.3 dealt with imperative sentence which includes command, request and advice.

## CHAPTER 3

### PASSIVIZATION IN ENGLISH

#### 3.0 Outline

This chapter deals with the process of passivization in the English language. It consists of four sections. In section 3.1 we present rules of passivization of assertive sentence which includes subject object inversion, sentences with single object, sentence with double objects, insertion of 'by', 'get' instead of 'be', relation between active and passive clause type. In section 3.2 we discuss the rules of passivization of interrogative sentence- which has two more sections 3.2.1 passivization of yes/No question 3.2.2 passivization of wh-question. In section 3.3 we discuss the rules of passivization of imperative sentence. The last section 3.4 focuses on rules of passivization of the optative sentence.

#### 3.1 Rules of Passivization of Assertive Sentence

A sentence which makes a statement or assertive is said to be assertive sentence e.g. (i) Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall. (ii) Nature is the best physician. (iii) stones do not make a prison.

##### 3.1.1 Subject – Object Inversion

The syntactic compositions of both the subject and object of the active voice are inverted in passive. In other words, "The active subject becomes the passive agent and the active object becomes the passive subject"

- (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1990: 159).

### (i) Noun Inversion

When the active sentence has subject and object in the form of nouns, they remain in the same forms when they are inverted in passive voice.

- 1) (a) The cat killed the mouse.                      - The mouse was killed by the cat.  
(b) The boy makes a kite.                              - A kite is made by the boy.

### (ii) Pronoun Inversion

If the subject and object in active sentence are in the form of pronominal (personal pronoun), the form of those pronouns are changed from FORM<sup>1</sup> (Subject nominative case) into FORM<sup>2</sup> (objective case) and vice versa in the passive voice. The case table of all the pronouns is furnished as below:

**Table 3 : Pronouns with Cases**

FORM <sup>1</sup>	FORM <sup>2</sup>
Subject ( nominative Case )	Object ( Objective Case )
Who	Whom / by whom
I	me
She	her
He	him
They	them
You	you
It	it

2. a. Who wrote Muna Madan? – By whom was Muna Madan written

- b. I sent a letter.                                      - A letter was sent by me.  
c. We saw them.                                        - They were seen by us.  
d. He has broken the glass.                        - The glass has been broken by him.  
e. They are repairing the bridge.                - The bridge is being repaired by them.

f. You must shut the door. - The door must be shut by you.

g. He remembered my home. - My home was remembered by him.

### **3.1.2 Sentence with Single object**

Some active sentences may have single object and some may have double objects. So, if the active sentence has only one object (i.e. Direct object), the agreement of verb takes place according to the number of the subject of the passive sentence.

3. a. The peon opened the gate.

b. The gate was opened by the peon.

### **3.1.3 Sentence with Double objects**

If the active sentence has double objects (i.e. Io and Do), either object may be the subject of the passive sentence while the other is retained. However, the subject of passive sentence of indirect object is more suitable because the subject of passive sentence of direct object sometimes need preposition to and for and it may create problem for their uses.

3. a. She sent Jim a card – She sent a card to Jim.

b. She left Jim a card – She left a card for Jim.

(Quirk and Greenbaum,1985 : 59)

**3.1.4 Verb phrases:** They consist of a main verb which either stands alone as the either verb phrase or is preceded by up to four verbs in an auxiliary function.

**Table 4 :A Verb Phrase**

	Auxiliary	Main verb
The Ship	was has been must have been may have been being	sank sinking sunk sinking sunk

**3.1.5 Subject / By – Agent Deletion**

The subject of the action sentence is not mentioned in the passive sentence if:

i) The subject is obvious, redundant or easy to supply.

4. a. The farmer grow rice – Rice is grown.

b. The police catch the thieves – The thieves are caught.

ii) The subject is vague, irrelevant or unknown.

5. a. Someone will love me – I will be loved.

b. Nobody can do this work – This work can't be done.

- Murcia and freeman (1999:353)

The vague subject like you, they, we, one, none, someone, somebody, no one, people are deleted along with the by – agent in passive.

c. The speaker is being evaded.

d. An error was made in the budget.

**3.1.6 Insertion and Deletion of 'By' in passive**

Insertion indicates the present position and deletion indicates the absent position of 'by' before the passive agents.

### (a) 'By' insertion

The word 'By' is a preposition which is inserted before the passive agent while changing the active sentence into passive sentence where the agent has some importance and is necessary to complete the sense.

7. a. Nehru wrote this letter. – This letter was written by Nehru.

### (b) 'By' Deletion

When the active form would involve the use of an indefinite or vague pronoun or noun (somebody, they, we, people etc. ) as subject, that is when we do not know the agent 'By' is usually avoided or deleted.

8. a. They asked me name. – I was asked my name.

b. Somebody has stolen my pen.- My pen has been stolen.

Wren and Martin (2004:72).

### 3.1.7 Use of other prepositions instead of 'By'

Other prepositions like to, with, in, at, under etc. can be used instead of 'By' when states rather than actions are expressed by the verbs.

The music shocked me. - I was shocked at the music.

Smoke filled the room. - The room was filled with smoke.

The table of some verbs which take other prepositions instead of 'by' is given below:

**Table 5: Prepositional phrase**

Verbs	preposition
know, marry, oblige	to
Satisfy, dissatisfy, please, displease, cover	with
Contain, consist, interest, envelop, include	in
Shock, surprise, astonish, excite (by)	at
Bury	under, in
Frighten	of
Worry	about, by

Ojha (2001:255)

### 3.1.8 Difference between the two voice categories

In the verb phrase, the difference between the two voice categories is that the passive adds a form of the auxiliary 'be' followed by the past participle (-ed participle) of the main verb.

**Table 6: Difference between the two voice categories**

Tense	Active	Passive
Present :	kisses	is kissed
Past:	kissed	was kissed
Modal:	may kiss	may be killed
Perfective:	has killed	has been killed
Progressive:	is kissing	is being kissed
Modal + Perfective:	may have kissed	may have been kissed
Modal + Progressive:	may be kissed	may be being kissed
Perfective + Progressive:	has been kissing	has been being kissed
Modal + Perfective + Progressive:	may have been kissing	may have been being kissed

Quirk and Greenbaum (1985:159)

### 3.1.9 'Get' instead of 'Be'

In informal conversational English, the Get- passive is quite common 'get' – verb is included as an alternative to 'be' in colloquial speech to show the emotional involvement of the speaker.

9. a. She got invited to the party. – She was invited to the party.

The 'get' passive is more limited than the 'be' in that it can only be used with verbs denoting actions and processes, not states.

- Murcia and Freeman (1989:226)

b. The answer got known to all of us. – The answer is known to all of us.



One important structural difference to note between the be – passive and get – passive is that get does not function as a true auxiliary in questions and negatives the way that be does. As a result of this, 'do' must serve as an operator for 'get' in questions and negatives.

Be-Passive

Get – passive

a. Was Bruno arrested ?

a. Did Bruno get arrested?

b. No, he wasn't even caught.

b. No, he did not even get caught.

- Murcia and Freeman (1999:345)

Some passive sentences in English have no active voice counter, such as

11. a. Medhi was born in Tehran.

- His mother bore Medhi in Tehran.

**Table 7: Relations between active and passive clause type**

**Type SVO**

SVOd	- A number of people saw the accident.
SVpass (A)	- The accident was seen ( by a number of people).
Type SVOO	
SVOiOd	- My father gave me this watch.
SVpassOi (A) (1)	- I was given this watch (by my father).
SVpassOi (A) (2)	- This watch was given (to) me (by my father).
Type SVOC	
SVOdCo	- Queen Victoria considered him a genius.
SVpass Cs (A)	- He was considered a genius (by Queen Victoria).
Type SVOA	
SVOdAo	- An intruder must have placed the ladder there.
SVpassAs (A)	- The ladder must have been placed there (by an intruder).

**3.1.10 The Active Passive Correspondence**

Voice is a grammatical category that makes it possible to view the action of a sentence in passive without change in the facts reported. For example:

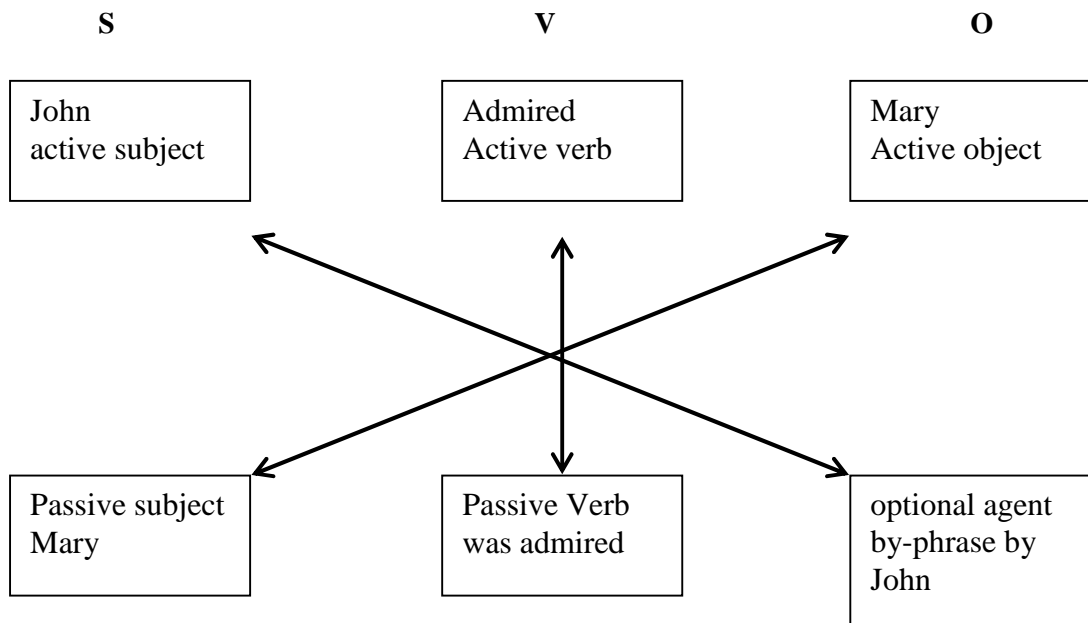
Columbus discovered America. ( Active )      →

America was discovered by Columbus. ( passive )

When we change the active voice into passive voice, it involves arrangement of two clause elements and two additions.

- (i) The active subject becomes passive AGENT.
- (ii) The active object becomes the passive subject.

A form of the auxiliary "be" followed by the past participle (-ed participle) of the main verb is added and the preposition by is introduced before agent in the verb phrase. The prepositional phrase (AGENT BY- PHRASE) of passive sentences is generally an optional element. The agent is generally not mentioned. It appears with prepositional by-phrase if it is mentioned. The active passive correspondence for a mono-transitive verb with an object has been presented diagrammatically.



Quirk and Greenbaum (1985:160)

We can express active- passive correspondence alternatively furnished by below formulae.

Noun phrase<sub>1</sub> = active verb phrase = noun phrase<sup>2</sup>

Noun phrase<sub>2</sub> + passive Verb phrase + (by noun phrase<sub>1</sub> )

The terms 'SUBJECT' and 'OBJECT' in the above mentioned figure refer to elements with a particular function.

Structural function in clause e.g; the subject is concerned with the phrase and contains a subjective rather than object case pronoun. so certain changes may take place in changing a sentence from active to passive.

The student respects him.                      - He is respected by the student.

Though the corresponding active and passive sentences appear to be radically different. The relations of meaning between their elements remain the same on the other hand, there are differences in meaning in some situations. This is specially true when members or quantifiers are used in genetic statements.

Poles dig tunnels. (i.e.; a true statement about all moles)

- Tunnels are dug by Poles. (i.e. This is not true,  
not all tunnels are dug by Poles )
- Celce – Murcia and Larsen – Freeman (1985:348)

Few people read many books. (i.e. there are few people in this world who read a lots of books )

- many books are read by few people . (i.e. there are many books that are read by few people. )
- Celce – Murcia and Larsen – Freeman (1985:349)

We can't assume that matching active and passive sentences always have the same meaning.

### **3.2 Rules of Passivization of Interrogative Sentence**

An interrogative is a sentence which is in the form of a question.

12. a. Did you open the window?

Interrogative sentences do not, however, always have the function of a question. as in  
b. Could you shut the window?

may be a request for someone to shut the window and not a question about whether or not the person is able to do so.

- Richards et al. (1999:189)

An interrogative sentence is called question which is broadly divided into two types such on

(i) Yes / No question (ii) Wh – question.

### 3.2.1 Passivization of Yes / No question

A question that can be answered with yes or no, such as a question form with a MODAL VERB or an AUXILIARY verb.

13. a. Can you swim?      Yes, I can.

      b. Are you hungry?      No, I am not.

- Richards et al. (1999:411)

Written variety is marked by placing the sign of interrogation (?) at the end of the sentence but spoken variety is marked by rising intonation.

#### 3.2.1.1 The rules of passivization of yes / no question

(a) If yes / no question begins with operators like do / does / did + v<sup>1</sup> +? (i.e. in simple present and simple past tense ) The verb form of its passive sentence is made using am / is / are / was / were + o/s + past participle (v<sup>3</sup>) +.....?

14. a. Do you call me?                      - Am I called?

      b. Does he eat meat?                      - Is meat eaten by him?

      c. Did police catch the thieves?      - Were the thieves caught?

(b) If yes / no – questions are in present continuous and past continuous tenses (i.e. it starts with am / is / are / was / were + v<sup>4</sup> + .....? ) in active sentence, the passive

sentence is made by applying the rules: am / is / are / was / were + o/s + being + v<sup>3</sup> + ...?

15. a. Am I taking meal? - Is meal being taken by me?  
b. Is John writing a letter? - Is a letter being written by John?  
c. Are they frying meat? - Is meat being fried by them?  
d. Was he driving a car? - Was a car being driven by him?  
e. Were you paying money? - Was money being paid by you?

c) If yes / no questions are in present perfect and past perfect tenses (i.e. it starts with have / has / had + v<sup>3</sup> ....) in active sentence; the passive sentence is made by applying the rule has / have / had o/s + been + v<sup>3</sup> + ....

16. a. Has Meena finished cooking? - Has cooking been finished by Meena?  
b. Have the girls eaten food? - Has food been eaten by the girls?  
c. Had my son beaten you? - Had you been beaten by my son?

d) If yes /no question starts with the modal auxiliary verbs, such as can / will / should / may etc. + subject + v1 + .... ?, the passive voice can be made by using the rules modal auxiliary + o/s + be + past + participle + .....?

17. a. Can she kill the tiger? -Can tiger be killed by her?

### 3.2.1.2 Passivization of Wh-question

Wh-question is a question that begins with what, who, when, where, which, why or how. Wh-question is also called content question. "A wh-question is a term used in the grammatical sub-classification of question types to refer to a question beginning with a question beginning with a question word. (David crystal 2003: 499)



Let + o/s + be + v<sup>3</sup>

22.a. Close the door. – Let the door be closed.

(c) If an imperative sentence of active voice comprises do, please or kindly in the beginning, We should use the following structure or rules to change it into passive voice omitting Do, Please or Kindly:

You are requested + to + v<sup>1</sup> + .....

23. a. Do come tomorrow. – You are requested to come tomorrow.

b. Please come here. – You are requested to come here.

(d) If an imperative sentence of active voice consists of v<sup>1</sup> + your self, the following structure should be used in passive voice:

Be + v<sup>3</sup> + .....

24. a. Prepare yourself for the exam. – Be prepared for the exam.

(e) If imperative sentence of active voice is negative, ' not ' is placed after ' let ' removing ' do ' while changing it in passive voice.

25. a. Don't fine the girl. – Let not the girl be fined.

(f) If an imperative sentence of active sentence is in reported speech, the object, of reporting verbs is taken as subject, reporting verb is used on verb 'be' + v<sup>3</sup> and to + v<sup>1</sup> remains the same changing it into passive voice.

26. a. Ram asked Shyam to bring the book. – Shyam was asked to bring the book.

- Ojha ( 2001: 261 )

### **3.4. Rules of Passivization of Optative Sentence**

A sentence that expresses desire, wish, curse or blessing is called an optative sentence. it starts with 'may' and ends with sign of exclamation (!).

27. a. May God bless you!            May your dream be materialized!

Note: Exclamatory expression or optative sentence can't be passivized.

For example:-

28. a. What a beautiful rose!

- It has no passive form.

- Ojha (2001 : 263 )

### **3.5 Summary**

This chapter deals with the processes of passivization in the English language. It is done mainly on the basis of secondary data extracted basically from Quirk and Greenbaum (1985), Thomson and Martinet (1980), Wren and Martin (2004), Thakur (1989) and Ojha (2001). This chapter consists of four sections. In section 3.1 we discuss about rules of passivization of assertive sentence section 3.2 focuses on rules of passivization of interrogative sentence. Section 3.3 deals the rules of imperative sentence and at last section 3.4 focuses on the rules of passivization of the optative sentence.



## CHAPTER 4

### COMPARISON BETWEEN BHOJPURI AND ENGLISH

#### PASSIVIZATION

##### 4.0 Outline

This chapter deals with comparison between Bhojpuri and English passivization in terms of similarities and differences. It consists of two sections. In section 4.1 we discuss similarities between Bhojpuri and English languages. Section 4.2 deals with differences between Bhojpuri and English languages.

##### 4.1 Similarities between Bhojpuri and English

i) Different types of sentences like assertive, interrogative and imperative can be passivized in both English and Bhojpuri.

1. a. Ka : tohar beta: gi:t ga: we – la :? - Does your son sing a song?

- ka: to: hara: beta:- se gi:t ga:w-al-ja:la:? - Is a song sung by your son?

b. i: ka:m kar Do this work.

- i: ka:m kar-eke-ca:ni: - This work should be done.

c. o: kani: sa:p-ke mar- al-ak They killed the snake.

o: kani:se sa:p ma:r-al-gail-rahe - The snake was killed by them.

ii) Some pronouns in both English ( we – us, I – me, you – you, she – her, they – them ) who ( by whom ) and Bhojpuri ( tu-to:hara, u: o:kara, ham – hamara: ) languages are changed into their passive forms.

2. a. ham to:hara:ke ja: reni: I know you.

- hamra:se tu ja:n-al-ja:la - You are known to me.

iii) The subject of active sentence is accompanied by preposition by in English and post position – se in Bhojpuri in the passive voice.

3. a. ham u ka:m kar-e:ni I do that work.

- hamara:-se u ka:m ka-el-ja:-la - That work is done by me.

iv) The active sentence with single and double object can be passivized in both languages;

4. a. apne hamani:ke angreji: padha:w-eni:

You teach us English.

apne-dwa:ra: hamani-ke angreji: padha:-al ja:la:

We are taught English by you.

v) By-agent' can be generally deleted in passive construction in both languages if the subject in active sentence is unknown or contextually obvious.

5. a. kawano: hamar jho:ra: co:r-ail-ak

Somebody stole my bag.

- hamar jho:ra: co:r-a:wal-gail

-my bag was stolen.

vi) Sentences with modal verbs can be also passivized in the both languages.

6. a. tu: i: ka:r ha:k-sak-ela

to:hara:-se i: ka:r ha:k-a:sak-ela:

vi) Subject NP ( - human ) who in English and kawan in Bhojpuri are passivized by whom and kekara:se respectively.

7. a. - pa:ni kawan pi:al-ak? Who drank water?

- pa:ni kekara:-se pi:al-ga-il? By whom was water drunk?

viii) The verb in both English and Bhojpuri agrees with the subject in active but with the object in the passive sentence.

8. a. ram si:ta-ke ban-me k<sup>h</sup>o:jat-ra-hs

Ram was searching Sita in the jungle.

-ra:m-se sita ban-me k<sup>h</sup>o:jat-rah-li:n

-Sita was being searched by Ram in jungle.

#### 4.2 Differences between Bhojpuri and English

i) The syntactic position of the subject and object either they are nouns or pronouns of the active sentence interchange in English in passive but they remain the same in Bhojpuri and even subject and object don't change their positions in Bhojpuri in the passive sentence.

9. a. - o:kni: sa:p-ke mar-al-ak

They killed the snake.

- o:kani:-se sa:p ma:r-al-gail-rahe

-The snake was killed by them.

ii) Both transitive and intransitive verb can be passivized in Bhojpuri but only transitive verb can be passivized in English.

10. a. kabita: pani: pi-at-iyā

Kabita is drinking water.

- Kabita:-se pani: pi:al-ja:ta:

- Water is being drunk by Kabita.

b. u: cau:ki:par sut-el-a:

He sleep on the cot.

-o:kara:-se cau:ki:par sut:al-ja:la

-There is no passive in English of the verb ' sleep '.

c. ham khet-me daud-e:ni

I run in the field.

-hamara:-se khet-medaud-al-ja:-la

-There is no passive in English of the verb ' run '

iii) Although the active sentence has two objects (Do and Io) the passive is made with only one object in Bhojpuri but in English, both objects are used to make passive.

11. a. apne hamani:ke angreji: paDha:w-eni:

You teach us English.

-apne:-dwa:ra humani-ke angreji: paDha:w-al-ja:la:

-we are taught English by you.

iv) The pronoun you. doesn't have two forms in English in passive voice but the same pronoun tu in Bhojpuri has double forms i.e. to:hara: or to:ra:

12. a. tu gi:t ga:w-e-la

You sing a song.

- to:hara:-se gi:t ga:w-al-ja:-la

- A song is sung by you.

v) In passive voice, the subject of active voice is preceded by the preposition by in English but followed by the post position – se in Bhojpuri .

13. a. ham u ka:m kar-e:ni

I do that work.

- hamara:-se u ka:m ka-elja:-la

- That work is done by me.

vi) If the verb expresses states, other prepositions like at, with, in, under and to can be used in passive in English but there are not such prepositions with state verb in Bhojpuri while transforming active sentence into passive.

14. a. Sama:ca:r hamare:ke khusi:ka-del-ak

The news pleased me.

- Sama:ca:r:-se ham khusi:ho:gai:ni

- I was pleased with the news.

i: natiya: hamara:ke a:scarya-cak-it ka-del-ak

This result surprised me.

-i: natiys:-se ham a:scarya cak-it ho – gai:ni

I was surprised at this result.

vii) Ja: is the passive auxiliary verb which is inserted in the verb construction in passive sentence in Bhojpuri but no such insertion is found in English.

15. a. tu gi:t ga:w-e-la

You sing a song.

- to:hara:-se gi:t ga:wel-ja:-la

-A song is sung by you.

(viii) Active sentences of perfect progressive aspect can be passivized in Bhojpuri but they can't be passivized in English.

16. a. ra:m du: gha:nta:-se kapda:par lo:ha:kar-al-ja:ta:

Ram has been ironing the clothes for two hours.

- ra:m:-se du: gha:nta:-se kapda:par lo:ha:kar-al-ja:ta:

- But it has no passive in English.

ix) The Bhojpuri verb cross-references its agreement with subject in active sentence but with object in passive according to person (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>) and honorific degree ( NH, HH, H ) but not with number and gender. The verb in English agrees with the number of subject in active sentence and of object in passive sentence. On the other hand, the verb is not affected by the object but by the subject in Bhojpuri while changing the sentence into passive voice.

17. a. ka: ra:ju: cithi: lik<sup>h</sup>a-ta:?

Is Raju writing a letter?

-ka: ra:ju:-se cithi: lika-ta?

-Is a letter being written by Raju?

x) The active form of the verb is converted into the passive form inflexionally in Bhojpuri but it is done phrasally in English.

18. a. ka: jo:hn i: ka:m nimanse ka-k-ale ho: i

Can / may John have done this work well?

- ka: jo:hn-se i: ka:m nimanse ka-el-gail-ho: i:?

- Can / may this work have been done by John well?

### 4.3 Similarities and differences between Bhojpuri and English

Similarities	Differences
1. Different types of sentences like assertive, interrogative and imperative can be passivized in both languages.	1. Both transitive and intransitive verb can be passivized in Bhojpuri but only transitive verb can be passivized in English.
2. Some pronouns in both English (we-us, I-me, you-you, she-her, they-them) and Bhojpuri (tu-to:rara, u-o:kara, ham-hamara:) are changed into their passive forms.	2. Although the active sentence has two objects (Do and Io), the passive is made with only one object in Bhojpuri but in English, both objects are used to make passive.
3. The subject of active sentence is accompanied by preposition 'by' in English and post position- 'se' in Bhojpuri in the passive voice.	3. The pronoun 'you' does not have two forms in English in passive voice but the Same pronoun 'tu' in Bhojpuri has double forms.i.e. to: hara: or to:ra:
4. The active sentence with single and double object can be passivized in both languages.	4. In passive voice, the subject of active voice is preceded by the preposition 'by' in English but followed by the post position-'se' in Bhojpuri.
5. 'By-agent' can be generally deleted in passive construction in both languages if the subject in active sentence is unknown or obvious.	5. Ja: is the passive auxiliary verb which is inserted in the verb construction in passive sentence in Bhojpuri but no such insertion is found in English.
6. Sentences with modal verbs can be also passivized in the both languages.	6. Active sentences of perfective progressive aspect can be passivized in Bhojpuri but they can't be passivized in English.
7. The verb in both English and Bhojpuri agrees with the subject in active but with the object in the passive sentence.	7. The active form of the verb is converted into the passive form inflexionally in Bhojpuri but it is done phrasally in English.

## CHAPTER 5

### PEDAGOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

From the analysis and interpretation of the collected data, some salient pedagogical implications have been suggested as follows:

1. This research is a comparative study of passivization systems between two languages i.e. Bhojpuri and English. It helps the language teachers who are teaching English as a second or foreign language to find out the main areas of difficulties that the Bhojpuri-speaking learners face and to predict the likely errors that they commit in learning a new language.
2. The teacher of Bhojpuri ethnic community should give more attention on the inversion of the syntactic positions of nouns or pronouns as subject and object in passive sentence while teaching English passivization to Bhojpuri-speaking learners because they remain unchanged in the Bhojpuri language.
3. The Bhojpuri-speaking students should be more careful when changing active sentence into passive in English because only transitive verbs and passivized in English.
4. The pasivization of active sentences with the help of IO and DO does exist in Bhojpuri. So, the students should be taught to change active sentence with the help of IO or DO into passive in English.
5. The subject lo:g may or may not remain the same in both active and passive in Bhojpuri. So, special attention should be paid on impersonal passive because the subject of this kind of passive is deleted and it is added in English like in, at, with and to just after agent in passive should be more emphasized.
6. The pronouns like hamani 'we', apane honorific 'you', o:kani 'they' are not changed in Bhojpuri whereas the pronouns like 'we' and 'they' changed their forms in passive in

English and the pronoun 'you' tu can be changed into passive. So, more practice should be done on changing the pronouns in English because the pronouns like you in English cannot be changed in passive.

7. The students of the Bhojpuri language should be taught carefully the ways of changing the verb phrase of active construction in English because the VP is passivized inflexionally in Bhojpuri and phrasal in English.
8. The subject of the active sentence is followed by the postposition-se in Bhojpuri whereas preceded by the proposition by in passive sentence in English. So, more emphasis should be paid on this matter.
9. The auxiliary verb ja: is inserted in passive verb construction of Bhojpuri but English has no such insertion. Therefore, the students should be practiced more with the English auxiliary verb in system of passivization.
10. Both Bhojpuri and English have their own passivization systems of interrogative and imperative sentences. Therefore, the teacher should be more careful in teaching those systems to the Bhojpuri speaking students.
11. Similar aspects of passivization between two languages should be taught to the students by creating meaningful situations and using suitable examples.
12. The teachers should use appropriate materials to teach pasivization as far as possible in the classroom.
13. The students of Bhojpuri community should also be taught the rules of passivization of different types of Bhojpuri sentences.
14. The language planners, course or syllabus designers and textbook writers should be more conscious towards designing the syllabus and writing the textbooks for the Bhojpuri-speaking who are learning English as a second language.



## CHAPTER 6

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

#### 6.1 Summary

This study made an attempt to present the analysis of passive constructions in Bhojpuri and English and compared them typologically. The study was organized into six chapters chapter one, apart from introducing Bhojpuri dealt with statements of the problem, the objectives of the study, significance of the study, review of literature, the methodology, the limitation of the study and the organization of the whole study.

In chapter 2, we observed the process of passivization in Bhojpuri language. In Section 2.2 has focused on the question which include yes/no and wh-question. In section 2.3 we discuss the rules of passivization of imperative sentence in Bhojpuri.

Chapter 3 deals with the process of passivization in the English language. In section 3.1, we present rules of passivization if assertive sentence which include subject object inversion, sentence with single objects, sentence with double objects, insertion of 'by', Get instead of Be. In the section 3.2 we discuss about rules of passivization of interrogative sentence. In section 3.3 we discuss the rules of passivization of imperative sentence. The last section focuses on rules of passivization of optative sentence.

Chapter 4, which is also a focal point of this dissertation, has found out some similarities and differences in English and Bhojpuri in terms of the processes of passivization. This chapter has presented seven similarities, and nine differences between them in terms of processes of passivization.

## **6.2 Conclusions**

Bhojpuri and English languages are syntactically different. Though there are a few similarities in the syntactic process of passivization in these languages. There are a number of striking dissimilarities. Because of these dissimilarities, students of Bhojpuri learning English passivization are likely to commit errors. Thus, while teaching passive constructions in English, the teachers should pay special attention to the dissimilarities and frame techniques to remediate the errors of the learners.

## References

- Aarts, F. and J. Aarts, *English Syntactic Structures, Functions and Categories in Sentence Analysis*. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1986.
- Bhattarai, G.R., *An Introduction to Linguistics*. Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar, 1994.
- Bhattarai, G. R., *A Thematic Analysis of Research Reports*. Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar, 2001.
- Brown, H.D., *Principles of Language Learning and Teaching*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1994.
- CBS, *Population Census 2001*. Kathmandu: National Report HMG/CBS, 2004.
- Celce-Murcia, M. and D. Larsen-Freeman, *The Grammar Book an ESL/EFL Teacher's Course*. Newbury House: Heinle and Heinle Publishers, 1999.
- Crystal, D., *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics* London: Blackwell, 2003.
- Funk and Wagnalls, *New Standard Dictionary of the English Language*. Cambridge: University Press, 1959.
- Gurung, H., *Social Demography of Nepal*. Kathmandu: Himal Books, 2003.
- Hyman, Larry M., *Phonology: Theory and Analysis*. United States of America: Library of Congress Cataloging Publication, 1975.
- James, C. *Contrastive Analysis*. London: Longman, 1980.
- Jespersen, U. *Essentials of English Grammar*. London: George Allen and Unwin, 1933.
- Kumar, R. *Research Methodology*. London: Sage Publications, 1996.
- Kushawaha, R.P. *Negative and Interrogative Transformation in English and Bhojpuri: A Comparative Study*. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis T.U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu, 2005.
- Lado, R. *Linguistics Across Cultures*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: University of Michigan Press, 1957.
- Lohar, G.T. *A Socio-linguistic Survey of the Bhojpuri Language (in Nepal)*. An Unpublished M.A. Thesis : T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu, 2006.

- Mukhiya, D.N. *Passivization in English and Maithili: A Comparative Study*. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis: T.U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu, 1999.
- Murphy, R. *Intermediate English Grammar*. New Delhi: - Cambridge University Press, 1994.
- Ojha, B.K. O.K. *English Grammar and Composition*. Lalitpur: Ojha Prakashan, 2001.
- Patel, M.P. *Passivization in English and Bajjika: A Comparative Study*. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis: T.U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu, 2005.
- Quirk, R. *A Comprehensive Grammar. of the English Language*. London: Longman, 1985.
- Quirk, R. and S. Greenbaum. *A University Grammar of English*. London: Longman, 1985.
- Rai, V. S. *Psycholinguistics and Sociolinguistics*. Kathmandu : Bhudipuram Prakashan. 2005.
- Rawal, B. *A Study on the Effectiveness of Drill Techniques Teaching Passivization: A Practical Study*. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis: T.U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu, 2004.
- Richards, et al. *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*. London: Longman, 1999.
- Robins, R.H. *A Short History of Linguistics*. Bloomington: IUP, 1967.
- Sharma, U.N. *A Textbook of Applied Linguistics*. Kathmandu: Students' Books and Stationery, 2003.
- Shukla, S. *Bhojpuri Grammar*. Washington Georgetown University Press (GUP), 1981.
- Sitaula, P.P. *Teaching passivization in English Using Inductive and Deductive Methods*. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis: T.U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu, 1999.
- Tharu, R.P.M. *A Comparative Study of the Subject- Verb Agreement in English and Tharu Languages*. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis: T.U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu, 2001.
- Tiwari, U.N. *Origin and Development of Bhojpuri*. Calcutta: The Asiatic Society, 1960.
- Wardhaugh. R. and Brown H.D. *A Survey of Applied Linguistics*. Oxford: Blackwell, 1972
- Yadava, Y. P. *Linguistics A Basic Course*. Kirtipur, Kathmandu: New Hira Books Enterprises, 2001.
- Yadava. Y.P. *Theories of Grammar*. Kathmandu: Students' Books, 2004.

## Appendix

These questionnaire and interview schedule have been prepared in order to accomplish a dissertation on "Pasivization in English and Bhojpuri: A comparative Linguistic Study". This dissertation is being carried out under the supervision of Danraj Regmi lecturer of the central department of English Art T.U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu. It is hope that your valuable cooperation extended to me will be a great contribution in the accomplishment of this valuable research for M.A Dissertation.

### Researcher

Rakesh Pd. Yadav

M.A. English

T.U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu

नाम (Name):

विद्यालय (School)

कक्षा (Class)

शैक्षिक योग्यता (academic Qualification):

### Assertive Sentences

Change the following Bhojpuri active sentences into passive voice with the help of the given examples below:

Examples:

क) हमर बाबुजी हमरा के पढवले बानी । (My father has taught me)

हम बाबुजीसे पढल बानी ।

ख) हमर भईया काल्ह एगो चिट्ठी भेजलन । (My elder brother sent a letter yesterday.)

-हमरा भइया से काल्ह एगो चिट्ठी भेजल गईल ।

ग) अपने हमनी के अंग्रेजी पढावेनी. (You teach us English.)

-अपने द्वारा हमनी के अंग्रेजी पढावलजाला ।

घ) लोग कहेला कि उ धोखाबाज हवे । (People say that he is traitor.)

-ओकराके धोखाबाज कहलजाला ।

१ हमनी के माई खाना पकावेली । (Our mother cooks food.)

.....

२। तोहर लइका हमरा लइका के पिटलेहरहे । (Your son had beaten my son.)

.....

३. कविता एगो कविता लिखले विंया । (Kabita has written a poem.)

.....

४. हरि काका अपन खेत जोतत रहस । (Hari uncle was ploughing his field.)

.....

५. अपने एगो कथा कहतानी । (You are telling a story.)

.....

६. ऊ मोकदमा हमर जीवन बरवाद कदेलख । (That case ruined by life.)

.....

७. तोहर बेटा हमर किताब ललेवा । (Your son has taken my book.)

.....

८. हजाम केश काटेला । (The barber cuts hair.)

.....

९. सुनिल गीत गावता । (Sunil is singing a song.)

.....

१०. तराइमे किसान लोग धान उब्जावेलन । (The farmers grow rice in the Terai.)

.....

११. महनी अपनेके नेता चुनले बानी । (We have elected you a leader.)

.....

१२. विनोद चाचा फूवारी मे मानी पटावतवाडन । (Binod uncle is irrigating the garden.)

.....

१३. प्रतिमा पानी पिअतिआ । (Pratima is drinking water.)

.....

१४. हमर बाबुजी एगो घडी किनले रहनी । (My father had bought a watch.)

.....

१५. भगवान सबलोग के बराबर माया करेलन । (God loves all equally.)

.....

१६. दोकन्दार परवल बेचेला । (The shopkeeper sells patolas.)

.....

१७. सिपाहीसब चोर के खेदत रहे । (The police were chasing the thief. )

.....

१८. सीता अखवार पढेलिन । (Sita reads a newspaper)

.....

१९. सोनार कानवाली बनावेला । (The goldsmith makes earrings)

.....

२०. लइका सब गेन खेलेला । (Boys play footblall.)

.....

२१. हमर मेहरारु भोजपुरी खब नीमन से बोलेली। (My better half speaks Bhojpuri very nicely.)

.....

२२. धोबी र घण्टा से कपडा पर लोहा कर रहल बा । (The washer man has been ironing the clothes for two hours.)

.....

२३. तोहर बटी हमर ऐनक फोरदेलख । (Your daughter broke my mirror. )

.....

२४. एगो घसवाहा भानुभक्त के निमन पाठ सिकइलख । (A grass-cutter taught Bhanubhaktaa good lesson.)

.....

२५. अन्जना मैडम हमनी के रिसर्च मेथगलंजी पढावेलीन । (Anjana Madam teaches us research methodology.)

.....

२६. लड्की सब लडिका (दुल्हा) के चिउंटी काटत रहे । (The girls were pinching the bridegroom.)

.....

२७. हमर भोरा कौनो चोरालेले बाटे । (someone has stolen my bag.)

.....

२८. तू बहुत समान किनलेबाड । (You have bought a lot of things.)

.....

२९. हम तोहरा के जानेनी । (I know you.)

.....



३०. विहान हमनीका छठ मनावजलाई .(We will observe chhath tomorrow.)

.....

## 2. Interrogative sentences

### A Yes/No Question:

Change the following Bhojpuri yes/no question into passive voice with the help of given examples:

Examples:

क) का तोहर बेटा गीत गावेला ? (Does your son sing a song?)

- का तोहरा बेटा से गीत गावलजाला ?

ख) का मीना स्वीटर विनत रहलीन ? (Was Meena knitting a sweater?)

- का मीना से स्वीटर विनात रहे ?

१. कातु बजारमे चाय नापिअत रह ? (Were you not sipping tea in the market?)

.....

२. का रामायण रामायण पढेला ? (Does Ramayan read the Ramayana?)

.....

३. का राजु चिट्ठी लिख लेले वा ? (Has Raju already written a letter?)

.....

४. का बउआ दुध पी ? (Will the boy drink milk?)

.....

५. का सबलोग कुलदेवता के पुजा करेला ? (Do all the people worship the ancestral deities?)

.....

६. का अनिता जाँता मे गहुँ पिसत होई ? (Will Anita be grinding wheat in the grindstone?)

.....

७. का भिम सबरी भात ना खाला? (Does Bhim not eat a lot of rice?)

.....

८. का गाई दुध देवेला ? (Does cow give milk?)

.....

९. का हमनी कबो-कबो रोटी खानी स ? (Do we sometimes eat chapattis?)

.....

१०. का उहे आदमी बाघ के मरले रहे ? (Had the man killed the tiger?)

.....

११. का राम बाप मातारी के सेवा करेला ? (Does Ram serve his parents?)

.....

१२. का कृष्णसुभद्रा के खुसी काइलन ? (Did Krishna please Subhadra?)

.....

१३. का तु हमरा मौसा के बोलइले रह ? (Had you called my uncle?)

.....

१४. का रेडियो समाचार देवेला ? (Does the radio broadcast news?)

.....

### **B. Wh-questions**

Change the following Bhojpuri wh-questions into passive voice with the help of the given examples:

Examples:

क) पानी कौन पिलख ? (Who drank water?)

- पानी केकरा से पियल गइल ?

ख) ऊ ई सवाल काहे पुच्छलख ? (why did he ask this question?)

- ओकरा द्वारा ई सवाल काहे पुच्छल गइल ?

१. तोहर पट्टिदार सवधन कइसे लेली? (How can your lessee take all the wealth?)

.....

२. हम चिट्ठी कब भेजनी ? (When did I send the letter?)

.....

३. तोहरा भाई के कौन पिटलख ? (Who beat your brother?)

.....

४. ओकनी केकर भोरा चोरइले वा ? (Whose bag have they stolen?)

.....

५. अपने कौन घर किनल बानी ? (which building have you bought?)

.....

६. तूँ इ साडी केतना मे किनल ? (How much did you pay for this sari?)

.....

७. हरि केवाडी के पाला कइसे खलले रहे ? (How had Hari opened the door-pan?)

.....

८. कौन ई घर जरा के राखी कदेले वा ? (who has incinerated this house?)

.....

### ३. Imperative sentences

Change the following Bhojpuri imperative sentences into passive voice with the help of furnished examples:

क) अपना बाप मातारी के सेवा कर । (Serve your parents.)

- अपना बाप मातारी के सेवा करे के चाही ।

ख) कृप्या हमराके एगो किताब दि । (Please give me a book.)

- हमरा के एगो किताब दिऔ ।

१. भाल बन्द करदा । (Close the window.)

.....

२. गरिब के मदत कर । (Help the poor.)

.....

३. पहुना के आदर क । (Respect your guest.)

.....

४. कृप्या हाला ना करीलोगन । (Don't make noise, please.)

.....

५. अपना से ववडका आदमी के वात मान (Obey your seniors.)

.....