

CHAPTER- ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

A language is a systematic means of communication by the use of sounds or conventional symbols .It is a media of connecting human beings with one another. It is also a source of expressing thoughts, feelings, emotions and ideas using sounds, gestures, signs and marks. It is the species-specific and species–uniform possession of human kind. It is purely human systematic and non–distinctive in its nature. It is vast ocean where we cannot measure its depth. It is not only personal phenomenon but also social phenomenon because person, social ethnicity and geographical boundaries affect it. It is said that no language is superior or inferior as a medium of communication in the development, maintenance and transmission of the human civilization. Human language is usually referred to as natural language.

There are various modes of communication viz; aural, visual, olfactory, tactile and gustatory. Language has been defined as the voluntary, vocal system of human communication. As Sapir mentions: “Language is a purely human and non-instinctive methods of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of system of voluntarily produced symbols” (as cited in Lyons, 2008, p. 3). It is a vehicle of power by which we control, create, preserve and change all human achievements such as social institutions and activities, technological inventions and developments.

Corder (1973, p.20) says, “Language is a concrete object which can be handled physically like a tool”. There are many languages in the world. Among them, English is taken as a prominent language because it has wide coverage, richest vocabulary and large functions. Therefore, it is regarded as a contact or foreign language. There is no doubt that the influence of English in the teaching learning field is even higher in many countries of the world.

1.1.1 Linguistic Situation in Nepal

Nepal is rich in terms of language, culture and religion. It is a multilingual, multi – cultural and multi-racial and secular country. There are more than 92 languages in this country. As a result, several languages are spoken in Nepal. Only a few languages have their own written scripts. All the languages identified in Nepal are classified under the following four major groups:

i. Indo-Aryan Group

This group includes to the following languages:

Nepali	Danuwar
Bote	Tharu
Awadhi	Kumal
Majahi	Maithali
Darai	Hindi/Urdu
Bhojpuri	Marawadi
Bengali	Chureti languages
Rajbanshi	English

ii. Tibeto-Burman Group

This group includes the following languages:

Limbu	Rai
Thami	Koche
Tamang	Sunuwar
Chepang	Grung
Newari	Lepcha
Kaike	Hayu
Dura	Raji

Kham	Dhimal
Thakali	Bahing
Route	Girel

iii. Dravidian Group

Jhangad is the only language of the Dravidian family which is spoken in the Province of Koshi river in the Eastern part of Nepal.

iv. Austro –Asiatic Group

Satar/Santhal is the only language in this group which is especially spoken in the Eastern part of Nepal in Jhapa.

1.1.2 The Limbu Language

The Limbu language is one of the members of Tibeto-Burman Groups. It has both written and spoken form. The Limbus are a sedentary agriculturalist people of the Mongoloid race dwelling in the hills of the Koshi and Mechi Zone of eastern Nepal, parts of Sikkim to the West of Tista and Darjeeling district of India. They are from the Kirati groups. Traditionally, the kirati area is divided into three provinces as Wallo Kirat, Majha Kirat and Pallo Kirat. Pallo Kirat includes Taplejung, Panchthar, Teharthum, Ilam, Dankuta, Sankhuwsabha, Sunsari, the northern part of Morang district and Darjeeling and Sikkim of India. Nowadays, Limbus are residing in Lalitpur, Kathmandu and Bhaktapur district of Nepal, and Asam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Manipur of India, and even in Burma and Bhutan.

According to Subba (2002, p.1), the Limbu language is widely spoken by about two lakh people of India mostly in the state of Sikkim, hill area of west Bengal, Assam and other Northern –Eastern states. About six lakh Limbu people speak this language in the world throughout Nepal, India, Honkang, Myanmar, Bhutan, Uk, Brunoi, Canada and other parts of the world. According to the recent policy of the government, all Janajati children have the opportunity to learn in their own mother tongue upto the

primary level. The Limbu language is being taught as an optional subject upto the primary level where the majority of the population is the Limbus.

1.1.3 Dialects of the Limbu Language

Limbu is one ethnic group with its own culture, literature, custom, festival, language and script. The Limbu people speak Limbu language and they use Sirijanga script.

Subba and Baral (2008, p. 26) say many historians believe that Limbu is a Gorkha term given to the Limbu by Gorkha administration after 1774. The word 'Limbu' was derived from 'Yakthuhang and Lilimhang'.

According to Driem (1987, p. 19) the Limbus designate themselves by the Yakthungmba and their language by the name Yakthungmbapan or Yakthugba pan. The component Yak is probably identical to the first part of the autonym of the more northerly dwelling Kirati people; the component–thungba may derive from the etymon thurng of which the adjective kedhumba brave, heroic, manly, bold appears to be an active participle.

According to Lawati (2006, p.5) Yakwa Tangnam, Shisekpa Tangnam, Balihang Tangnam, Chasok Tangnam and Kokfekwa Tangnam are the Limbu festivals which are celebrated in different occasion .(as cited in Tanchoppa,2006.11.9.5)

Chemjong (2003, p. 51) says that Limbuwan was established due to the quarrel between Limbus after the death of Isha Mashih's. Similarly, he further defines the term 'Limbuwan' was derived from 'Li', 'Aabu' and 'Wan'. Here 'Li', 'Aabu' and wan means 'bow', 'to shut' and 'to name' respectively.

In the case of literature, Limbus have their own literature in their language. Different literary texts have been published in the Limbu language such as 'Kirati Dantya Katha' by Imanshing Chemjong (1965)'Kirati Lok kathaharu by Shivakumar Shrestha'(1991), 'Nisaman Sewasamlo' by Bajbir Tholong and Imanshing Chemjong

(1930) and ‘Anga Syang Recho’ by D.P. Lingden (1982) (as cited in Subba, J.R., 2002, pp. 32-36.)

Poem, novel, story and essay are found in the Limbu language. For example, Subba (2002, p. 34-36) Limbu has the folk literature, poem, novel, story, life literature, play-literature, Akkangki, essay – literature, dialogue literature, and journals.

Limbu belongs to the ‘pronominalized’ group of language of the Tibeto-Burman family of language. It is spoken by the majority of Limbus (Yakthungba) of Eastern parts of Nepal. The Limbu language has its own script which is called ‘Sirijanga Lipi. Limbu language has varieties of dialects.

The Limbu language has own existence and own script used by the Limbu speakers. Wiedert & Subba(1985,p.7) have divided it into four major dialects on the basis of linguistic analysis as Phedappe Limbu, Panthare Limbu (comprising Yangrokke Limbu), Taplejung & Mewakhole, and chhathare Limbu.

i Phedappe Dialect

The term Phedappe is a Nepali adjectival form of ‘Phedap, the region where the Phedappe dialect is spoken and formally the designation for all of present day Limbuwan. This dialect is mainly spoken in Teherthum district.

ii Panthare Dialect

This dialect is spoken in Panthar and Ilam districts of the Eastern part of Nepal. It is taken as standard dialect. Similarly, it is spoken in Yangrok of Taplejung Chaubis – Thum of Dhankuta districts and some parts of India. Most of the books and literatures are written in this dialect.

iii. Chhathare Dialect

This dialect is spoken in Tankhuwa, Hatty Dhunga, Virgaun, Banchar of Dhankuta district and Danjapa, Chatarphokhari, Hamarjung, Okharbote of Teherthum district.

iv. Tamarkhole Dialect

This dialect is spoken in Taplejung district including the Tamarkhole, Yangrupe and Maiwakhole as a sub-dialect. It is also spoken to the North of Phedap along and specially North to the Tamor River in Taplejung district and beyond the dialect boundary, Phadappe and Panchthare are the abrupt transitions as one crosses the Tamor River between Teherthum and Yasok.

1.1.3.1 Phonemes in the Limbu Language

Limbu is one of the major ethnic groups of Tibeto-Burman language family. Their dwelling places are in the different parts of Eastern Nepal and India. It has its own vowel and consonant phonemes which are called 'Sirijanga script' in the Limbu native language.

Consonant Phonemes

s	v	u	P	i	r
/k/	(kh) /g/	(gh)	/ŋ/	/tʃ/	
p	h	t	y	b	w
(chh)	/z/	(ta)	/θ/	/ð/	(dh)
g	k	m	a	e	d
/n/	/p/	(ph)	/b/	/v/	/m/

o F n j z ;
 /j/ /r/ /l/ /w/ /s/ /ʌ/

x
 /h/

Vowel Phonemes

c	cf	cl	c'
/ə/	/a/	/i/	/u/
c]	c}	cf]	cf}
/e/	/ei/	/o/	/au/
c{	c[
/e/	/ε/		

1.1.3.2 Grammar

Grammar is the set of rules that describes how words and groups of words can be arranged to form sentence in a particular language. It consists of all the rules that govern the formation of sentences. The word “Grammar” is derived from a Greek term “Grammatik” or” Grammatik techne” which means the art of writing. It is designed for people to speakers of other languages.

According to Celce-Murica and Larscen –Freeman (1983, p.230) Grammar is grouped into two classes such as the major and the minor word classes. Major classes include nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives. Minor word classes include pronouns, determiners, conjunctions and prepositions. Richard, et al.(1985, p.195) defined grammar as “a description of the structure of a language and the way in which linguistic units such as words and phrases are combined to produce sentences in the language”.

1.1.3.3 Adverbs in the English Language

An adverb is used to add something in the meaning of a verb, adjective and another adverb. Traditionally, it is a word that supplies information about how, where, why, when, and to what extent some action occurs and makes reductive sense. Cowan (2008, p.248) says "Adverbs can modify verbs, adjectives, adverbs and clauses." Similarly, Quirk and Greenbaum (1973, p.125) have defined adverb differently when they say, "the most common characteristics of the adverbs is morphological. The majority of adverbs have the derivational suffix-ly". Hornby (2005, p.18) says adverb is "a word that adds more information about place, time, circumstances, manner, clause, degree, to a verb, an adjective, a phrase of another adverb." Similarly, Wren and Martin (2000, p.18) say that "an adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of verbs, adjectives or another adverbs".

For example;

- a. Ram laughs loudly.
- b. He comes relatively often.
- c. He has really a good girl friend.

1.1.3.3.1 Classification of the English Adverbs

Different grammarians have defined adverbs into different types.

Cowan (2008, p.353) has divided adverbs into the following categories:

i. Degree Adverbs

Degree adverbs describe 'how much' or the degree to which the verbal action is carried out. These adverbs include really, barely, awfully, thoroughly and enormously.

For example;

I really enjoyed the concert.

ii. Manner Adverbs

Manner adverbs describe how the action expressed by the verb is carried out. These adverbs include loudly, quickly slowly, quietly, erratically, methodically and hesitantly.

For example;

Shyam spoke loudly.

iii. Frequency Adverbs

Frequency adverbs include never, often, constantly occasionally, sometimes and always.

For example;

Rita sometimes reads interesting love story.

iv. Duration Adverbs

These adverbs answer the question how long does the action go on. These adverbs include permanently, temporarily, briefly and momentarily.

For example;

I briefly realized the proposal before he rejected it.

v. Time Adverbs

Time adverbs answer the question of when an action occurs like already, day after tomorrow, last year, earlier, subsequently and now.

For example;

She has already gone to market.

vi. Place Adverbs

Place adverbs answer the question of where the action occurs such as abroad, locally, here, there, inside and outside.

For example;

The barley is locally grown.

vii. Instrumental Adverbs

These adverbs answer the question by what means the work is carried out such as mechanically, mathematically, arithmetically and hydraulically.

For example;

Dinesh types a letter mechanically.

viii. Act –Related Adverbs

Act –Related adverbs provide background or motive for the action expressed by the verbs such as expressly, knowingly, deliberately, willing and voluntarily.

For example;

She deliberately suppressed valuable information.

ix. Additive and Restricted Adverbs

Additive adverbs show that something additional is to be done and restricted adverbs focus adverbs because they restrict the meaning of the action or proposition .They include as well, also, too, just, even, merely, purely.

For example;

Roshan went to the zoo, too.

x. Stance Adverbs

Stance adverbs constitute a special category of act-related adverb. They express the speaker's attitude of judgment about the content of clause. The adverbs like regrettably, rudely and foolishly come under it.

For example;

Regrettably, she chose to ignore my advice.

xi. Connective Adverbs

Connective adverbs link one sentence to other sentence such as moreover, additionally, alternatively and therefore.

For example;

The use of hydrogen would reduce the price of fuel for vehicles. Additionally, it would be good for the environment.

Wren and Martin (2000, p.18) have factorized adverbs as follows:

i. Adverbs of Time

It shows when something happens. Lately, before, daily, formerly, already, never, since, ago and yesterday come under it.

For example;

I went to the zoo yesterday.

ii. Adverbs of Place

It tells where something happens. Everywhere, within, there and away come under it.

For example;

Go there.

iii. Adverbs of Frequency

It shows how often something happens. Again, never, seldom and always come under it.

For example;

Hari never smokes.

iv. Adverbs of Manner

It says how or in what manner something happens. This adverb includes sadly, so, hardly, slowly and bravely.

For example;

Hem walks slowly.

v. Adverbs of Affirmation

Adverbs of affirmation state that something is true or correct like surely, yes and definitely.

For example;

Yes, I do.

vi. Adverbs of Degree or Quality

It shows how much or in what degree or to what extent something happens. Fully, enough, any, very, many, almost, pretty and quite come under it.

For example;

Hima is a very good girl.

vii. Adverbs of Reason

It tells the cause of something or somebody doing something. So, therefore and hence come under it.

For example;

He was ill so he left the school.

viii. Interrogative Adverbs

It is used to answer the questions. When and where come under it.

For example;

When do you go to school?

1.1.3.3.2 Functions of Adverbs in the English Language

According to Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) and Leech and Svartvik (1975), syntactically speaking, there are two major functions of adverbs that can be distinguished as follows:

i. Adverb as adverbial

Adverb as adverbial can be discussed in terms of the place, time and manner that it represents.

For example:

- a. Place: My sister is working in the kitchen.
- b. Time: My sister is working today.
- c. Manner: My sister is working hard.

ii. Adverb used as a modifier

An adverb especially modifies adjectives, adverbs and a number of other constructions. It may also function as a modifier of another adverb or adjective.

a. Modifier of adjectives

An adverb may express the adjective.

For example;

It is extremely good of you.

That was a very funny film.

b. Modifier of Adverbs

An adverb pre-modifies another adverb and functions as the intensifier.

For example;

They are playing very heavily.

They didn't enjoy film that severely.

c. Modifier of preposition and prepositional phrases.

An adverb functions as the modifier of preposition and prepositional phrases.

For example;

My parents are dead against the trip.

d. Modifier of determiner, pronoun or numeral

Intensifying adverbs can pre-modify indefinite pronouns, pre-determines, and cardinal numerals.

For example;

Over two hundred deaths were reported.

Nearly, Gita was to die.

e. Modifier of noun phrase

A few degree words can modify noun phrases. Rather, such and quite occur as the modifier of noun phrases.

For example;

Ram told such a bad joke.

1.1.4 Contrastive Analysis (CA)

Contrastive analysis is the study to find out the similarities and differences between two languages. It is a general approach to the investigation of language, particularly carried out in the certain areas of applied linguistics. Comparison can be made at various linguistic levels such as phonological, grammatical level and semantic level.

James (1980, p.3) says that contrastive analysis is a hybrid linguistic enterprise. It is linguistic enterprise aimed at producing (i.e. contrastive, not comparative) two valued typologies (CA is always concerned with a pair of languages) and founded on the assumption that language can be compared.

Contrastive analysis is the branch of linguistics which is inter-language study. It is based on the comparative study between first language and foreign language. It is also a scientific in its nature. While comparing two or more than two languages, the different levels of languages should be compared and analyzed to carry out the systematic study of similarities and differences of those languages. Comparison can be of inter-lingual and intra-lingual. It is an application- based. It applies to the knowledge formulated by the pure linguistics in practical field.

CA helps in identifying the areas of difficulties while learning a language and errors in learner's performance. It is also helpful in determining the areas which the learners have to learn with a greater emphasis and designing teaching learning materials for the particular group of learners.

CA is carried out mainly for the pedagogical purpose. It accounts for the errors listed in error analysis and also explains the causes of committing errors. It investigates the deeper aspects of linguistic form. It also helps to detect certain kinds of errors which learners and teachers fail to find out.

1.2 Review of the Related Literature

Some linguistic comparative studies have been carried out on different languages; e.g. Gurung, Tharu, Nepali, Rai, Limbu, Maithili and Newari in the Department of English Language Education. But, no any research has yet been carried out on adverbs with reference to comparison between the Limbu language and the English language. Therefore, the researcher attempts to carry out the research on this particular field. Some related and relevant reviews of the research on literature go like the following:

Phyak (2004) carried out A Comparative Linguistic Study on “English and Limbu pronominal.” He has enlisted some similarities and differences between these two languages, which are important from linguistic point of view. He concluded that Limbu has more pronouns for male, female, human, and non-human beings than the English language. Similarly, he found that Limbu personal and possessive pronouns are categorized under three numbers; singular, dual and plural but the English has only two numbers; singular and plural. In English dual and plural are neutralized. Likewise, exclusive and inclusive pronouns are found in Limbu but not found in English. He found that Limbu and English pronominal systems are different and the Limbu language has more number of pronouns and has more complex pronominal system than English.

Tumbapo (2005) carried out a research on “Verbal Affixation in Limbu and English: A Comparative Study”. His study focused the Limbu verb affixes that are attached to verb and on pointing out similar and different verbal affixes in relation to the English verbal affixes. His findings were Panthare dialect of Limbu has personal marker prefixes, infixes, and suffixes, whereas the English has only personal marker, suffix and it marks the third person singular. Similarly, Panthare dialect of Limbu has tense marker suffixes in greater number than English Language. Likewise, he concluded that affixation system in Panthare dialect of Limbu is more complicated than of English. Limbu verbal negative markers have grammatical functions as well as semantic functions. Both the negative marker prefix, infix and negative marker suffix

simultaneously occur in a single verb in Panchthare dialect of Limbu to mark negative system which is not available in English.

Rai (2006) mentioned “Nominal Morphology in Bynasi Language” in his thesis. The objective of the study is to analyze the nominal morphology of Bynasi language to identify the nominal morphological categories such as noun, pronoun, gender, a number, adjective and adverbs. He found that the Bynasi language is unstudied and undocumented language. He also found that every nominal has separate morphological construction. The ergative, dative, genitive, instrumental and locative are the case of the noun phrase.

Lamichhane (2006) carried out a research work on “Adverbial clauses in English and Nepali: A comparative study”. The objectives of his research were to identify and analyze the structure of adverbial clauses in English and Nepali, and to find out the similarities and differences in the adverbial clauses of these two languages. He used the observational method as the main tool for collecting the data. He found that there are finite and non-finite adverbial clauses in both languages and two types of convert clauses are found in the English but five types of convert clauses can be found in Nepali.

Limbu (2007) conducted a research on "Subordination in Limbu and the English Language". His objectives were to find out the sub-ordinate clause between the English and the Limbu language, and compare and contrast the sub –ordinate clause between the English and the Limbu language. In the process of research, he used both primary and secondary sources of data with purposive sampling. His findings were the full clause can be found as subordinate clause in Limbu but the subordinating marks generally occur in the clause final position and the infinitive verb form occurs in clause final position of infinitive clauses as the subordinate clause in the Limbu language whereas the infinitive verb form occurs in clause initial position in the English language.

All the above researches have been concerned only on the other different types of clauses like adjectival morphology, adverbial clauses, subordination and clause combining system but here researcher has keen interest to find out the similarities and differences between adverbs in the Limbu language and the English language.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the present study were as follows:

- a. to find out the adverbs used in the Limbu language,
- b. to compare and contrast the adverbs in Limbu with adverbs of the English language,
- c. to suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study will be significant to all people who are interested in conducting the research on the Limbu language because it provides foundation to work. It will be equally important to all those textbook writers, students, teachers, linguists, language trainers, experts and methodologists who are directly or indirectly involved in the Limbu language and the English language teaching in the context of Nepal. The textbook writers and teachers get insight into the area where there are a lot of differences to provide special treatment to the students. It becomes contributory to the linguists to prepare a dictionary.

CHAPTER- TWO

METHODOLOGY

I adopted the following methodology to carry out the study.

2.1 Sources of Data

The study was based on both primary and secondary sources of data.

2.1.1 Primary Sources of Data

The primary sources of data were 100 native speakers of Limbu from Khewang VDC of Taplejung district.

2.1.2 Secondary Sources of Data

The secondary sources of data were the different books, journals, and the documents. The main secondary sources were James (1980), Cowan, R. (2008), and Wren and Martin (2000).

2.2 Sampling Procedure

I followed the judgmental and snowball sampling procedures to elicit the data. The sample size was 100 Limbu native speakers of Taplejung district, particularly from Khewang VDC.

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

The questionnaires were the primary tools for the data collection of the study.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

- a. At first, I developed the questionnaires under the guidance of my research guide.

- b. I, then, went to the selected area and developed the friendly report with the Limbu natives.
- c. I provided the questionnaires to them to collect the data.
- d. After collecting the data, I analyzed by the comparison between adverbs found in the Limbu language and the English language.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

The limitations of the study were as follows:

- a. The study was limited to 100 native speakers of Limbu from Khewang VDC of Taplejung district.
- b. The study was limited only to identification and comparison of the Limbu and English adverbs.
- c. The study included English data only from the secondary sources.
- d. The study followed descriptive methods only.
- e. Only one type of tool, i.e. questionnaires, was used in the study.

CHAPTER- THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The data collected from the sources have been analyzed and interpreted descriptively and comparatively with the help of tables and illustrations. The secondary data were based on mainly Cowan (2008) and Wren and Martin (2000).

3.1 Identification and Analysis of Adverbs in Limbu

Cowan (2008.p.248) says "Adverbs can modify adjectives, adverbs, verbs and clauses"

The Limbu adverbs 's rik', 't lə', 'jərik', 'sekk s ' and 't g ge' often occur in middle position than initial and final position of the sentence.

For example;

- a. k^hunenu **sekk s** ləəik nuba jəntʃuma wa
He has *really* a good girl.
- b. k^hune t l **j rik** t
He comes relatively *often*.
- c. k^hune **s rik** jete
She laughed *loudly*.

3.1.1 Characteristics of Adverbs in Limbu

The most characteristics of the adverbs are morphological. The majority of adverbs have derivational suffixes which are formed by adding ' ', 'ik', ' b', 'b '' and 'ek' to adjectives and other adverbs in the Limbu language.

For example;

i From adjectives to adverbs

Limbu Adjectives

Limbu Adverbs

sibik	sibik
jækjæk	jækj ka
suli	sulik
s ri	s rik
m	m l n
tentʃ ^h g	tentʃ ^h gen
k ^h pme	k ^h pmen
səf	səf b
tʃenð	tʃenð b

ii. From adverbs to other adverbs

Adverbs modify other adverbs.

For example;

a. k^hune l əik **tʃaturə** k mð r o (adj.)

b. k^hune **tʃ turə** j bok tʃok (adv.)

3.1.2 Position of Adverbs in the Limbu

Limbu adverbs can occur at different positions on the basis of primary data. Mainly, Limbu adverbs fall into three positions.

3.1.2.1 Initial- position

Some Limbu adverbs are placed in the initial position.

For example;

a. **kul kibr k** k^hune kən seksɪ in n nɔ̃u

Fortunately, he won the election.

3.1.2.2 Middle-position

The Limbu adverbs mostly occur in the mid position of the sentence.

For example;

a. k^hune **ʈplek ʈplek** sukkiba nisave niru

She *sometimes* reads detective novels.

b. k^hune ɔimbeo **sekk^h s** sətə

He *really* enjoyed the concert.

3.1.2.3 Final-position.

The Limbu adverbs rarely occur at the sentence final position.

For example;

a. k^hune j mb k ʈokse pekkille bəssɔ pɛg **səðe**

She *often* takes the bus to work.

b. k^hune lɛru **nisses**

She will leave *definitely*.

3.2 Classification of Adverbs in English and Limbu

There are different types of adverb which are related to the meaning they express. Different grammarians have divided it into different categories. Cowan (2008, p. 249) has divided it into twelve types in English, but it can also be found in Limbu, which are shown below.

3.2.1 Degree Adverbs

Degree adverbs describe 'how much', or the degree to which the verbal action is carried out. The following are the degree adverbs used in the Limbu language in comparison to English language.

Degree Adverbs in English

Degree Adverbs in Limbu

Awfully	siktʃ unu
Really	sekk ^h ,sekk ^h s
Thoroughly	ləm r
Enormously	jəlik
Completely	kuvunn
Dreadfully	kipm g ^h ur
Extremely	s rik
Greatly	menð ð
Hugely	jəmb
Infinitely	mennup
Minutely	nurikk

Degree adverbs in English often occur at middle and final position which are formed by adding suffix 'ly' to adjectives and other adverbs. Similarly, degree adverbs in the Limbu occur at the middle, and less frequent at final position which are formed by

adding suffixes-’ ’, ’ik’ and, ’b ’ to adjectives. The Limbu degree adverbs like sekk^h s and j rik occur at middle and final position of the sentence respectively.

For example;

- a. He *really* enjoyed the concert.
k^hune øimbeo **sekk^h s** sätte
- b. The price of gas has increased *enormously*.
gæsle kumellu **j rik** pore

3.2.2 Manner Adverbs

Manner adverbs describe how the action expressed by the verb is carried out. The following adverbs come under this heading:

<u>Manner Adverbs in English</u>	<u>Manner Adverbs in Limbu</u>
Loudly	jəmb ,s rik
Quickly	h r ,tj ttur
Slowly	jæ jækk
Quietly	səj tt
Erratically	kule si nu
Hesitatingly	nunðerə

Manner adverbs in English occur at the final position of the sentence which are also formed by adding suffix ‘ly’ to adjectives and adverbs. These adverbs ‘loudly and ‘slowly’ often occur at final position of the sentence. Likewise, manner adverbs in Limbu usually occur at the middle position of the sentence which are formed by adding suffixes-‘ik’and ‘ n’ to adjectives.

For example;

- a. She spoke *loudly*.
k^hune **j mb** p re
- c. Walk *slowly*.
jækjæk lokte

3.2.3 Frequency Adverbs

Frequency adverbs like never, often, always, sometimes, occasionally, usually and constantly answer the questions that how often the action occurs.

For example;

<u>Frequency Adverbs in English</u>	<u>Frequency Adverbs in Limbu</u>
Always	səðe;
Constantly	tʃəkmembu
Never	ff lle men
Occasionally	tʃəv
Often	jərik, jərikt b
Sometimes	tʃplek
Usually	jərik, jərikt b

Frequency adverbs in the English like ‘always’, ‘never’, ‘often’ and ‘sometimes’ have free morphemes which generally occur at middle position of the sentence. And Limbu frequency adverbs are not formed by free morphemes but they are formed by adding suffixes- ‘en’ ‘ik’ and b’. They mostly occur at middle position of the sentence.

Limbu frequency adverb such as ‘j rik’ includes different English frequency adverbs like usually and often.

For example;

- a. She *sometimes* reads detective novels.
k^hune **tʃplek tʃplek** sukikb nis ve niru
- b. He *often* cooks rice.
k^hune **səðe** tək øoksu

3.2.4 Duration Adverbs

These adverbs answer the question of how long the action goes on. The following are the examples of duration adverbs in the Limbu and English language.

Duration Adverbs in English

Duration Adverbs in Limbu

Briefly	t b o
Momentarily	səpf
Permanently	lu jæmm
Temporarily	səpf b

Duration adverbs in English are formed by adding suffixes-‘ly’ to adjectives such as ‘briefly’ and ‘temporarily’. They are placed at the middle position of the sentence whereas Limbu duration adverbs are formed by adding suffixes-‘ ’ and ‘b ’ which can also be placed at middle position of the sentence.

For example;

- a. He *briefly* realized the proposal before he rejected it.
k^hune p nz zin n m təgi **səpf sik** itʃtʰi
- b. She is *temporarily* teaching in school.
k^hune nis mhimu **s pf b** nipm

3.2.5 Time Adverbs

Time adverbs answer the question of when action occurs.

For example;

<u>Time Adverbs in English</u>	<u>Time Adverbs in Limbu</u>
Already	təg , təg e
Day after tomorrow	tʰinð n
Last year	miti, mitilə
Now	llo, ləl ə
Yesterday	mimm / ssen

Time adverbs in English have free morphemes which cannot be formed by adding 'ly'. These adverbs are placed at middle and final position of the sentence whereas time adverbs in the Limbu do not have free morpheme which are formed by adding suffixes- ' ' and 'en'. These adverbs mostly occur at middle position of the sentence.

For example;

- a. She has *already* gone to market
k^hune **təg** e temð pe w o
- b. He came home *yesterday*.
k^hune **ssen** himmu təjə

3.2.6 Place Adverbs

Place adverbs answer the question of where action occurs.

For example;

<u>Place Adverbs in English</u>	<u>Place Adverbs in Limbu</u>
Locally	tentʰ gen
Abroad	m l n
Inside	sig
Here	kemno/kə jo
Outside	l kk t
There	kʰetn /kʰe jo

Most of the English place adverbs have free morphemes and some of them can be formed by adding suffix 'ly' to adjectives. Similarly, the Limbu place adverbs are placed at initial, middle and final position of the sentence which are formed by adding suffixes-'en' and ' '.

For example;

- a. The barley is *locally* grown.
h ksi **tentʰ gen** əokte w o
- b. Go *there*.
kʰetn pegë

3.2.7 Instrumental Adverbs

These adverbs answer the question by what means the work is carried out. They are formed by adding '-ly' to a corresponding adjective.

For example;

Instrumental Adverbs in English

Instrumental Adverbs in Limbu

Mechanically

tʃenhekke/ tʃenð b

Hydraulically

tʃj hek^he/ tʃj ð b

Instrumental adverbs in English are placed at initial, middle and final position of the sentence which are formed by adding suffix- ‘ly’ whereas Limbu instrumental adverbs are mostly found at middle position of the sentence which are formed by adding only suffix- ‘ək’ to adjectives.

For example;

- a. He types a letter *mechanically*.

k^hune tʃenhekke s ks k t ip tʃogu

3.2.8 Act-Related Adverbs

Act-Related adverbs provide background or motive for the action expressed by the verbs.

For example;

Act-Related adverbs in English

Act-Related adverbs in Limbu

Deliberately

ninib

Expressly

p pp p

Knowingly

leleb

Willingly

ni w re

Act-related adverbs in English are formed by adding suffix- ‘ly’ to adjectives which are placed in the final position of the sentence whereas in Limbu, act-related adverbs are formed by adding suffix- ‘b ’ to adjectives which are placed in the middle position of the sentence.

For example;

- a. He performed his dance *willing*.

k^hune kul ni w re tonðu

3.2.9 Additive Adverbs

Additive adverbs show that something additional is done or something is added to something else.

For example;

Additive Adverbs in English

Additive Adverbs in Limbu

Too

Also

Even

As well

Additive adverbs in English have free morphemes like too, also and even which are placed at the middle and final position of the sentence but in Limbu, additive adverbs do not have free morpheme in which only one act related Limbu adverb ‘ ’ includes several English additive adverbs such as too, even, also and as well, which are placed at the middle position of the sentence.

For example;

- a. He went to the zoo, *too*.

k^hune s buhimno pe

- b. The thief *also* took the VCR.

k^hen keg^humbelle vcr teru

3.2.10 Restricted Adverbs

Restricted adverbs refer to as restrictive or restrictive focus adverbs because they restrict the meaning of an action or proposition.

For example;

<u>Restricted Adverbs in English</u>	<u>Restricted Adverbs in Limbu</u>
Exclusively	rək/ lək
Merely	rək / lək
Purely	ise

Restrictive adverbs in English are formed by adding suffix- 'ly' to adjectives which are mostly found at the middle position whereas in Limbu, restrictive adverb 'lək' includes different English restrictive adverbs. Limbu restrictive adverbs are frequently placed at the middle position of the sentence.

For example:

- a. You can *only* get off at this stop.
k^hene k^hen teno **rək** ləmm kesuk
- b. She was *merely* at the party.
k^hune **r k** p rtio w ye

3.2.11 Stance Adverbs

Stance adverbs constitute a special category of act-related adverb. They express the speaker's attitude of judgment about the content of clause.

For example;

Stance Adverbs in English

Stance Adverbs in Limbu

Foolishly	ken b / kusik
Rudely	sikpəðo
Wisely	jekjek
Regrettably	ni w tuklə
Undoubtedly	miktʃobo /menne
Probably	s kke
Assuredly	nəs nnu
Decidedly	nisse
Allegedly	v pəmo gi menne
Reportedly	p pn isik
Generally	jərik/tə b
Largely	jəmb nək ^h o
Mainly	kusi p nno
Truly	sek ^h s
Conceivably	nəs nun
Maybe	po m suk
Possibly	k ^h men

Stance adverbs in English are formed by adding suffix-‘ly’ to adjectives which are placed at the final position of the sentence. Similarly, stance adverbs in Limbu are formed by adding suffixes- ‘ ’ ‘b ’ and ‘ek’ to adjectives which are placed at the middle position of the sentence.

For example;

- a. She played *unconceivably*.
k^hune nəs n **ʈokmoðet** ʈəs
- b. He will leave *definitely*.
k^hune **nises** leru

3.2.12 Connective Adverbs

Connective adverbs link one sentence to another sentence which are often referred to as connective or linking adverb or discourse connector.

For example;

Connective Adverbs in English

Connective Adverbs in Limbu

Additionally

kuv

Alternatively

kulekw

Therefore

k^h leke

Moreover

nulle/j rik

In English, connective adverbs are formed by both derivative and non derivative morphemes whereas in Limbu, these adverbs are formed by non derivative one.

For example;

- a. No any research has yet been carried out on this topic. *Therefore*, the researcher attempts to carry out the research.

h tle k n əokipo llo y rik komvo ʈogub hop. k^helle ʈogulle kən komvos b lle
kən komovo ʈokm kotub ro

3.3 Comparison between English and Limbu Adverbs

Both the English and Limbu languages have adverbs systems. Cowan (2008, p. 249) has classified adverbs into twelve types in English. Similar classifications are also found in Limbu. Both the English and Limbu adverbs are derivatives and non – derivatives. But English adverbs are restricted to adjectival class rather than others. The comparison between the English and Limbu adverbs can be analyzed in their types respectively. Degree adverbs, manner adverbs, frequency adverbs, duration adverbs, time adverbs, place adverbs, instrumental adverbs, act-related adverbs, additive adverbs, restricted adverbs, stance adverbs and connective adverbs are the classification of adverbs in English by Cowan (2008p.2049) which are also found in the Limbu language. These adverbs in the Limbu are derived from adjectives by adding suffix ' ' , 'ik', ' n', 'en'. ' b ' and ek which are not formed by free morphemes whereas in the English, most of the adverbs are formed by adding suffix-'ly' to an adjective such as in the degree adverbs , manner adverbs ,duration adverbs ,instrumental adverbs ,act –related adverbs restricted adverbs and stance adverbs. And some adverbs in the English have free morphemes, that is, they can stand in isolation, such as frequency adverbs, time adverbs, place adverbs and additive adverbs.

3.3.1 Comparison between English and Limbu in term of the Divergence

The comparison between English and Limbu can be analyzed in its type in terms of the divergence.

a. Additive Adverbs

A single additive adverb ' ' of the Limbu represents different English additive adverbs like 'too', 'only', 'even', 'as well' and 'else' which are illustrated in the table.

Table no. 1 Additive Adverb

Additive Adverb in Limbu	Additive Adverbs in English
, ,	Too
	Only
	Even
	As well
	Else

b. Frequency Adverbs

Limbu frequency adverb ' jərik ' includes several English frequency adverbs such as; often', and 'usually' which are illustrated in the table.

Table no. 2 Frequency Adverbs

Frequency Adverb in Limbu	Frequency Adverbs in English
jərik	Often
	Usually

c. Manner Adverbs

Similarly, Limbu manner adverb s rik includes several English manner adverbs like 'hugely', and 'loudly' that are clearly illustrated in the table below:

Table no. 3 Manner Adverbs

Manner Adverb in Limbu	Manner adverbs in English
s rik	Hugely
	Loudly
	Extremely

d. Restricted Adverbs

Likewise, Limbu restricted adverb ‘l k/rek’ includes several English restricted adverbs like ‘exclusively’, ‘just’, and ‘merely’ which are illustrated in the table below:

Table no. 4 Restricted Adverbs

Restricted Adverb in Limbu	Restricted Adverbs in English
l k/r k	Exclusively
	Just
	Merely
	Only

3.5.2 Comparison between the English and Limbu Adverbs in term of the Convergence

The different Limbu manner adverbs like ‘jəllik’ ‘s rik’ ‘menðə ð’ ‘jəmb’ are realized as only one English manner adverb like ‘greatly’ which is illustrated in the table below:

Table no. 5 Manner Adverbs

Manner Adverbs in Limbu	Manner Adverb in English
jəllik	Greatly
s rik	
menðə ð	
jəmb	

3.5.3 Comparison between the English and Limbu Adverb in term of the positions

Generally, both English and Limbu adverbs have three different positions. The English adverbs mostly occur in middle, final and initial- position of the sentence frequently whereas in the Limbu, adverbs are more frequent in the position of the sentence than those of the rest.

For example;

- a. k^hune s mp ð^hikle tʃeg m leru
He lost his balance *momentarily*.
- b. k^hune k^heninn t g e tʃogu
She has done that *already*.
- c. f lle f lem k^hune kumukøiknulle j rik surə t
Sometimes she comes in over an hour late.

3.5.4 Comparison between English and Limbu Adverbs in term of the Characteristics

English adverbs can modify adjectives, verbs and clauses and other adverbs. The most common characteristic of the adverb is morphological. The majority of the adverbs have the derivational suffix -'ly' in English

For example;

<u>English Adverbs</u>	<u>Limbu Adverbs</u>
Secretly	sibik
Slowly	jækjæk
Slightly	sulik
Extremely	s rik

Similarly, different suffixes such as 'ek', 'en', 'ik' and 'b' are added to form the adverbs in Limbu.

For example;

Limbu Adverbs

Sibik

Jækjæk

Sulik

s rik

m l n

k^h pmen

s f b

English Adverbs

secretly

slowly

slightly

Extremely

Abroad

Possibly

Temporarily

CHAPTER- FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Findings

The major goal of this study was to find out the adverbs in the Limbu language and then to compare and contrast the adverbs found in both the Limbu and the English languages. I have included all kinds of adverbs, their classification and comparison between them. The major findings are as follows:

4.1.1 Identification of Adverbs in the Limbu

Adverbs fall into several types. Cowan (2008) has classified the English adverbs into twelve types such as Degree Adverbs, Manner Adverbs, Frequency Adverbs, Duration Adverbs, Time Adverbs, Place adverbs, Instrumental Adverbs, Act-Related, Additive Adverbs, Restricted Adverbs, Stance Adverbs and Connective Adverbs. The similar types are also found in the Limbu dialect.

4.1.2 Comparison between the English and the Limbu Adverbs

Both the languages have a lot of similarities in term of the adverb systems. However, they have some differences as well. Some of the major similarities and differences between the adverbs systems of both the languages are summarized below:

4.1.2.1 Similaritiess

a. Both the English and Limbu dialects have adverb systems.

For example;

English Adverbs

Always

Slowly

Limbu Adverbs

səðe;

jæ jækk

b. They both have derivative and non-derivative adverbs.

English: Derivative Adverbs

Limbu: Derivative Adverbs

Loudly

jəmb ,s rik

Quickly

h r ,tj ttur

English: Non- Derivative Adverbs

Limbu: Non-Derivative Adverbs

Always

səðe

Never

ff lle men

c. Both in English and Limbu, adverbs are found in the initial position, middle position and final position.

For example;

i. Initial Position

a. *Fortunately*, he won the election.

kul kibr k k^hune kən seksi in n nðu

ii. Middle Position

a. She *sometimes* reads detective novels.

k^hune **tjplek tjplek** sukkiba nisave niru

iii. Final Position

a. She will leave *definitely*.

k^hune leru **nisses**

d. Both English and Limbu adverbs are formed by adding suffixes to adjectives.

For examples;

English: Adjectives

English: Adverbs

Real

Really

Loud

Loudly

Limbu: Adjectives

Limbu: Adverbs

sibik

sibik

s ri

s rik

e. Similar classifications of adverbs, i.e. into twelve types, are found in both the English and Limbu dialects.

f. In both the English and Limbu languages, adverbs mostly occur at the middle position of the sentences.

g. In both the English and Limbu languages, adverbs are rarely found in the initial and final position of the sentences.

h. Adverbs can modify from adverbs to other adverbs in both the English and Limbu languages.

i. He is a fast worker. (adj.)

ii. He works fast.(adv.)

k^hune l øik **ʈ**aturə k mð r o(adj.)

k^hune **ʈ** turə j bok ʈok(adv.)

- i. Divergence and convergence systems are found in both the languages.

For example;

a. Divergence system

Additive Adverbs in Limbu	Additive Adverbs in English
	Too
	Only
	Even
	As well
	Else

b. Convergence system

manner Adverbs in Limbu	Manner Adverbs in English
jəllik	Greatly
s rik	
menðə ð	
jəmb	

4.1.2.2 Differences

- a. English derivational adverbs are mostly restricted to only adjectival class, but Limbu adverbs are mostly formed by free morphemes.

For example;

Slow	slowly	jækjæk
Secret	secretly	sibik
Extreme	extremely	s rik

- b. Derivative adverbs are derived from noun and adjective in English. Non-derivative adverbs are the true adverbs. More true adverbs are found in the Limbu rather than English.

c. The different adverbs in the Limbu language in term of the convergence are realized by the same adverb in English.

For example;

i. Different manner adverbs in Limbu can be realized by a single adverb in English language.

Manner Adverbs in Limbu	Manner Adverbs in English
jəllik	Greatly
jərik	
menðə ð	
jəmb	

d. The most common characteristic of English adverb is morphological. The majority of adverbs in the English have the suffix 'ly' whereas in the Limbu, different suffixes ' , 'ik', ' n', 'en'. ' b ' and ek are placed to form adverbs.

For example;

Secretly sibik

Extremely s rik

e. A single adverb of Limbu can be realized differently in the English language.

i. A single additive adverb in Limbu ' ' can be realized differently in the English Language.

For example;

Additive Adverb in Limbu	Additive Adverbs in English
	Too
	Only
	Even
	As well
	Else

ii. A single restrictive adverb l k/r k in the Limbu language can be realized differently in the English language.

For example;

Restricted Adverb in Limbu	Restricted Adverbs in English
l k/r k	Exclusively
	Just
	Merely
	Only

iii. A single manner adverb s rik in Limbu can be realized differently in the English language.

For example;

Manner Adverb in Limbu	Manner adverbs in English
s rik	Hugely
	Loudly
	Extremely

f. In the Limbu language, middle-position adverb is more frequent than that of the rest but in the English language, adverbs naturally occur in initial, middle and final positions respectively.

- g. Degree adverbs, manner adverbs and instrumental adverbs in English are found in the final position of sentences but these adverbs in Limbu are found in middle position of sentences.
- h. Frequency adverbs, time adverbs, place adverbs and act-related adverbs in English have free morphemes but these adverbs in Limbu do not have free morphemes.

4.2 Recommendations and Pedagogical Implications

The findings of the study are useful for everyone involved in the Limbu and the English language teaching and learning in the context of Nepal. On the basis of the findings after the analysis and interpretation of the Limbu and English adverb system, the following recommendations have been made for the pedagogical implications.

- a. There would be problem in the areas of differences between the two languages like English and Limbu. It creates difficulty in learning the target language. Therefore, teaching and learning should be focused on the areas of difficulty.
- b. The adverbs which are found in the English are also found in the Limbu dialect. Therefore, teaching learning would be easy and considerable to the Limbu native speakers if the teacher knows the classification of adverbs in both English and Limbu respectively.
- c. The most common characteristics of the adverb is morphological. The majority of adverbs have the derivational suffix '-ly' in the English.

For example;

Secretly	sibik
Extremely	s rik

But the Limbu adverbs have the derivative suffixes ' , 'ik', ' n', 'en'. 'b ' and ek.

For example;

jækjæk

slowly

sibik

secretly

s rik

extremely

These dissimilar and complex systems should receive attention from the teachers and learners in teaching and learning. The syllabus designers as well as textbook writers should equally be attentive towards it.

- d. The teacher should consider very much in the use of the final and initial position of the Limbu adverbs because the middle position is so frequent rather than others.
- e. It is better to adopt comparative methods in teaching and learning adverb systems.
- f. Teaching and learning of the Limbu and English adverbs should be communicatively performed.
- g. The native students should also be provided with essential information about the classification, positions, characteristics and comparison of the Limbu adverbs.
- h. The findings of the present study show that morphological system of Limbu adverbs is more complex in comparison to the English. So the complexity of Limbu adverb's morphological system should be paid attention while teaching and learning the English adverb's morphological system to the Limbu native speakers.
- i. Students should be made clear about different positions, characteristics and classification of Limbu adverbs.
- j. Both the Limbu native speakers and non- native speakers should be given clear -cut ideas about the adverb system in terms of the divergence and convergence.

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APPENDIX-1

Questionnaires

This questionnaire has been prepared in order to complete a thesis on “**A Study of Adverbs in Limbu and English**”. This thesis is being carried out under the supervision of **Mr. Raj Narayan Yadav**, Reader, the Central Department of English Education, T.U Kirtipur, Kathmandu. The researcher hopes that the great co-operation of the informants will be great contribution to the research. Thank you.

Researcher

Bhim Kumar Limbu

M.Ed. English

T.U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Name:

Sex:

Address:

Age: