CHAPTER- ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Generally, language is defined as a means of human communication. It is a voluntary vocal system of human communication. It is a private property of human races, which differs human beings from other animals or other living beings. Although animals communicate, their communication system is restricted and they use it only for limite purposes. Although some animals possess some language features, the studies have proved that they cannot learn language.

Language is the chief means of communication, which is used to interchange or exchange ideas, thoughts, opinion and emotions to each other. Hornby (1996;p.662) defines "Language is the system of sounds and words used by human to express their thoughts and feelings" Language is a system of system, under which phonological system, morphological system, syntactic system and semantic system are included. Language can be considered as the basic need that equips and enriches human beings as the most superior and civilized animal of all.

Language is considered as pure human property that integrates all of the people of the society together and makes possible to exist and adopt in a particular society. Language enables and encourages human beings to adjust in a particular society. Language is the major factor that transfers human culture from one place to another place or from one generation to another generation. Language is not only personal phenomenon but social phenomenon as well because person, social, ethnicity, and geographical boundaries affect it.

Language is a system of conventional, spoken or written symbols by means of which human begins as member of a social group and participants in its culture or community. Language is a set of signals by which we communicate. Flexibility, complexity, productivity, creativity, arbitrariness interchangeability and duality are the unique features of human language.

1.2 Importance of the English Language

Different languages of the world have gained or possessed different position or status. Although all of the languages are used for the same purpose that is to exchange ideas, feelings, thoughts, emotions, some languages have gained more popularity and prestige and some languages have less. All languages cannot receive equal position in the speech community. Some of the languages are used by more people and some by less. The English language is the language which is spoken or used by the largest number of the people in the world. English is used as mother tongue in many countries like America, Britain and Canada. But in many countries, English is spoken as an international language. The number of the English language users is increasing day by day. Therefore, it is gaining popularity in every part of the world. It is used in different fields such as commerce, science and technology, computer, education, medical science and business. It is the most powerful, convenient and permanent means and form of human communication. Among other languages existing in the world, English is the most common, popular and widely used language as the medium of international communication. It is spoken as first, second and foreign language all over the world.

There are some reliable and strong supportive points, which contribute to prove why the English language has succeeded in receiving the highest status among other languages in the world. Although English is the mother tongue of people of Great Britain, Canada, USA and Australia, it has been a major language used

in the world. English is a necessary skill for many guest workers, who leave their home countries in search of better-paying jobs. The English Language has played the great role in the field of communication that links people of different speech communities.

1.3 Linguistic Scenario of Nepal

Nepal is a multilingual country. More than ninety-three languages are identified and spoken in a small country, Nepal (CBS Report 2003). Most of these living languages do not have their own written scripts; they have only spoken forms. The languages spoken in Nepal can be divided into four groups that are given below:

1.3.1 Indo –Aryan Group

This group includes the following languages:

Nepali	Megahi
Maithili	Marwadi
Bhojpuri	Kumal
Awadi	Darai
Tharu	Manjhi
Rajbanshi	Bote
Danuwar	Hindi
Bangali	Churety Language
Urdu	

(CBS Report 2003)

1.3.2 Tibeto-Burman Group

This group includes the largest number of languages spoken in Nepal.

Chepang	Dura

Thami	Chantal
Rai	Lepcha
Lhomi	Newar
Byangshi	Tamang
Dhimal	Raute
Marpha	Magar
Kaike	**Limbu**
Thakali	Meche
Jirel	Yholmo
Hayu	Baram
Syang	Mangi
Kagete	Kham
Bhujel	Nar

(CBS Report 2003)

1.3.3 Dravidian Group

Jhangad is the only one language of the Dravidian family, which is spoken around the Koshi River in the eastern region of Nepal.

1.3.4 Austro-Asiatic Group

Satar (Santhali) is the only one language in this family. It is spoken in the Jhapa district of the eastern part of Nepal.

1.4 An Introduction to the Limbu Language

The Limbu language is one of the Language of Tibeto-Burman language families under the Eastern Sub-Group. This language is spoken by about

3, 33,633 Limbus (CBS Report, 2003). Limbus are called *'Yakthungbas'* in the Limbu language, one of the major ethnic groups in the eastern Nepal. So the language spoken by Yakthungbas is called *'Yakthung/ba pan'*. In terms of the population and the vastness of the geographical distribution, Limbu is considered as the dominant and the most prominent language of the Kiranti group of Tibeto-Burman language. Traditionally, the Kiranti area is divided into three provinces, Wallo Kirant, Majha Kirant and Pallo Kirant. The original place of the Limbu is Pallo Kirant. Pallo Kirant includes Terhathum, Dhankuta, Sankhuwasabha, Taplejun, Panchthar, Ilam, Sunsari, and Darjeeling and Sikkim of India. Nowadays, Limbus are residing in Morang, Sunsari, Jhapa, Kathmandu, Lalitpur Bhaktapur districts. Similarly, they are residing in Asam Megalaya, Nagalaya and Manipur of India, Barma and Bhutan i.e. outside Nepal migrating from their original place. The Limbu language has its own script, which is called '*Sirijang Script'*. It has its rich literature. But all of the aspects of the Limbu language are not developed fully so that research works should be made to develop those aspects i.e. phonetics and phonology.

1.4.1 Development of the Limbu Language

Although Sirijanga introduced the Limbu script in the 19th century. It took a long time to grow up. Many linguists have contributed to the development of the Limbu language. Kirkpatrick(1811 A.D.) was the first person who prepared the Limbu dictionary. Campbell (1840 A.D.) collected 326 Limbu words, Hodgson (1844 A.D.) 713 words, Siniyar (1908 A.D.) 3200 words and Griersion (1909) 241 words. Kajiman Kandangwa was the first Nepali scholar who collected the Limbu words in 1953 A.D. Imanshing Chemjong published *Limbu-Nepali-English Dictionary* in 1961 which is a classic and profound masterpiece for the development of the Limbu language. After Chemjong many scholars contributed to the development of the Limbu language. B.B. Subba,

Brajabihari Kumar, P.S. Subba, van Driem, Bairagi Kainla, Hasta Lal Sawaden, Birahi Kainla, and Khelraj Yonghang are some scholars whose contributions for the development of the Limbu language and literature are praiseworthy. (Royal Nepal Academy, 2003)

1.4.2 Sounds of the Limbu Language

The study of sound system falls under the field of phonetics and phonology. Phonetics and phonology are the most problematic areas and most of the aspects of Limbu phonetics and phonology have not been developed and identified yet. The following tables show the classification of the Limbu consonant and vowel sounds which is based on Kaila (2oo2), van Driem (1985), Weidert and Subba (1985).

(i) Consonants

Limbu consonants are classified and presented in the following classificatory table:

Table No:1

Limbu Consonant Sounds

Place of Articulation	Glottal		Velar		Palatal		Alveolar		Dental		Bilabial	
Manner of Articulation	V1	Vd	V1	Vd	V1	Vd	V1	Vd	V1	Vd	V1	Vd
Plosive	?		k kh	(g) (gh)					t th	(d) (dh)	p ph	(b) (bh)
Nasal								n				m
Affricate							c (ch)	(dz) (dzh)				
Trill								r				
Lateral								1				
Fricative		h					s					
Approximant					y							w

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(ii) Vowels

Limbu vowels are presented in the following table:

Table No. 2

Limbu Vowel Sounds

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i/i:		u/u:
Half-close	e:		O:
Half-open	/ :		/ :
Open		a/a:	

1.4.3 Dialects of the Limbu Language

Threre are four dialects of Limbu which are introduced below:

i. The Panchthare Dailect

The Panthare is literally the dialect of the 'P c thar or 'five clans'. This dialect is spoken in Panchthar and Ilam districts of the eastern Nepal. Similarly, it is also spoken in Yangrok of Taplejung, Choubis-Thum of Dhankuta and different parts of India. This dialect is regarded as the standard dialect among the varieties of the Limbu language. Most of the books or literatures are written in this dialect.

ii. Phedappe Dialect

Phedappe dialect is spoken throughout Tehrathum district, and even Indo-Aryans living outside Tehrathum bazaar, especially those of lower caste, speak Limbu in addition to their native Nepali (van Driem; 1987). The largest center of population in the Phedappe speaking area of Limbuvan is the Terhathum.

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 Limbuvan.

iii. Chhatthare Dialect

This dialect is spoken in the eastern part of Dhankuta of the Koshi zone (Tangkhuwa, Hattidhunge, Bhirgaon and Banchare VDCs) and in the southwestern part of the adjoining Tehrathum district (Dangappa, Chatthar-Pokhari, Hamarjung and Okharbote VDCs). The Limbu language spoken by Chhatthare speakers is virtually wholly unintelligible to the speakers of other dialects but it is the matter of surprise that the Chhatthare speaking people understand and can speak the other dialects. (Limbu-Nepali-English Dictionary 2049).

iv. Tamorkhole Dialect

This dialect is spoken in the Taplejung district and around the Tamor Khola valley. This dialect is also called the Taplejunge dialect. In terms of its linguistics structure the Limbu language is different in many respects from all the other Kiranti languages. A conspicuous illustration of its separateness is provided by the existence of the glottal stop [?], which has proliferated into all parts of synchronic grammatical system. (van Driem; 1987).

1.5 Contrastive Analysis and its Importance on Language Teaching

Generally, contrastive analysis (CA) is defined as the scientific and comparative study of a pair of languages in order to find out similarities and differences between them. It can also be said a linguistic study which studies two or more languages comparatively to find out similarities and differences. The CA compares the languages viz the learner's mother tonghe and target language. For the first time the notion of CA was introduced by CC Fries and

Robert Lado in the late 1940s and 1960s. It became very popular in the 1960s in the USA. It has been the major concern in the field of linguistics and of persons who are dealing with language and linguistics.

CA has mainly has two functions: predictive and explanatory functions. The function of CA as a predictive device is to predict the likely errors to be committed by a particular group of learners in learning a particular language and the areas of difficulties in learning. Similarly, the function of CA as an explanatory tool is to explain the sources of errors in one's performance. The sources as explained by CA is the L_1 interference. This is the secondary function of CA.

CA is very helpful in the field of second language teaching for the language teachers. The language teachers must have the knowledge of CA. It always helps the teachers to identify the areas of difficulties in learning and errors in performance. It determines the areas in which the learners commit errors and they have to learn with greater priority. CA helps to design teaching and learning materials and to solve the particular problems committed by the students. From the point of view of pedagogical perspective, CA is important because it helps the language teachers and syllabus or course book designers to produce the most appropriate teaching materials.

Second language learning depends upon the nature of the first language. If the first language is similar to the every aspect of the second language, it is easy to learn second language. However, if the first language is different from the second language, it is very difficult to learn the second language and there will be more chances to commit the errors. If the first language learning helps the second language learning it is called positive transfer and if it hinders second language learning it is called negative transfer. This process is called interference of first language in learning second language.

1.6 Tense and Aspect

Tense is the grammatical category that expresses the actions, which happen in the particular period of time or situation. Thomson and Martinet (1960) have classified the tense into three types;

a. Present tense

b. Past tense and

c. Future tense

Again, they have divided all the tenses into four sub-divisions;

a. Present Tense

i.   Simple present tense

ii.   Present continuous tense

iii.   Present perfect tense, and

iv.   Present perfect continuous tense

b. Past Tense

i. Simple past tense

ii. Past continuous tense

ii. Past perfect tense, and

iv.   Past perfect continuous tense

c. Future Tense

i.   Simple future tense

ii.   Future continuous tense

iii.   Future perfect tense and

iv.   Future perfect continuous tense

Likewise, Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman (1999;p.110) say "Tense is the grammatical system which relates to time" They have mentioned 12 tenses Present and past tenses are inflected by their markers whereas future tense does not have its marker.

The relation of tenses aspect can be shown in the following table:

Table No. 3
English Tense and Aspect Co-Relation

	Simple	Perfect	Progressive	Perfect Progressive
	Ø	have+-en	be+-ing	have+-en+be+-ing
Present	write/writes	has/have written	am/is/are writing	have/has been writing
Past	wrote	had written	was/were writing	had been writing
Future	will write	will have written	will be writing	will have been writing

The table 3 shows each aspect consists of three tenses.

Hornby (1984,p.1339) defines the term tense as "The form of a verb that may be used to show time of action or state expressed by the verb." He has classified the tense into three types;

(i) Present: It is the form of verb that expresses an action that is happening now or at the time of speaking.

(ii) Past: It is the form of verb used to describe an action of the past.

(iii) Future: It is the form a verb that expresses the action of future.

According to Comrie (1985) tense has been divided into two types; Absolute tenses and relative tenses. The term absolute tense is a traditional way of classification of tense and which is done on the basis of the reference that takes the present moment as its deictic center. The present moment is the principle location from which an infinite number of such time points could be chosen as

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reference point. There is thus a real sense in which taking the present moment as the deictic center establishes the basic tenses cross-linguistically. Through the point of view of this notion tense can be classified as follow with the help of the time line diagram:

Tense

Past   Furture
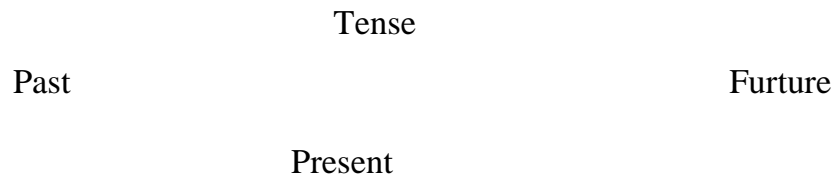
Present

Fugure No. 1 Classifiation of Tense

The above diagram makes it clear that present tense identifies the present moment as a point of speaking and the basic meaning of present tense is thus location of a situation at that point. Past tense locates a situation to the left of that present moment times point and the meaning of the past tense is thus location in time prior to the present. Similarly, the future tense locates a situation to the right of that present moment time point and the meaning of this tense is to locate future state of affairs.

Comrie has further divided absolute tenses into three subdivisions on the basis of binary tense system. They are:
(i)   Past versus non-past
(ii) Present versus non- present
(ii) Future versus non-future

He has stated that under the classification of tenses on the basis of relative tense system, there are two types of tenses. They are:

(i)   Pure relative tense and
(i)   Absolute-relative tense

In pure relative tense, adverbials such as today, yesterday, tomorrow are used to locate a situation relative to the left of present moment e.g. I went home yesterday. On the other hand absolute–relative tense locates a situation at, before, or after the present moment; as given by the context; e.g. When John had left, Mary emerged from the cupboard.

Aspect is the grammatical category which shows the action happens once or repeats, or is completed or still continuing. Comrie (1976,p.6) says "…aspect has been presented essentially in semantic terms, with reference to the internal structure of a situation and refers to general semantic opposition possible, now restricted to particular grammatical opposition based on the semantic distinction in individual languages."

He has divided aspect into perfective and imperfective: Perfective aspect indicates the view of a situation single as a whole, without distinction of the various separate phases that make up situation. The perfective aspect does indeed denote a complete situation, with beginning, middle and end. It puts emphasis on the termination of the situation or the completion of the situation. On the other hand, imperfective aspect indicates a situation either progressive or non-progressive or continuous or habitual. The general characterization of imperfectivity is the explicit reference to the internal temporal structure of a situation. Imperfective aspect can be sub-divided into a number of distinct categories which is shown in the following figure:
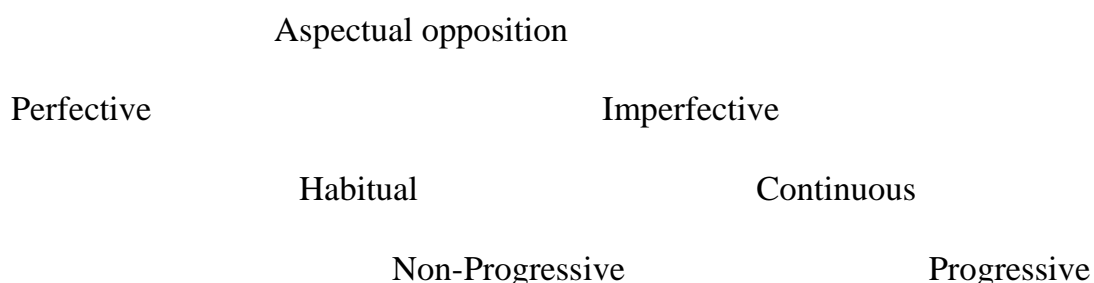
Aspectual opposition

Perfective   Imperfective

Habitual   Continuous

Non-Progressive   Progressive

Figure No. 2 Classfication of Aspecual Opposion

The figure 2 shows the classification of aspect into mainly two major types and their sub-types.

1.7 Review of the Related Literature

Many researches, which have been carried out on language and linguistics like Tharu, Nepali, Chamling Rai, Bantawa Rai, Limbu, Awadi, Bhojpuri and Yakkha in the Department of English Language Education T.U.

Neupane (2002*)* carried out a research work entitled *"A Comparative Study of Verbs Forms of English and Gurung Language*." The objective of his study was to compare and contrast the verb forms in Tamu and English languages. The sampling population was 8 native speakers of Tamu language from Pyarjung and Gaunda VDCs of Lamjung district. Among them, four are female and four were male. She used the structured interview as a research tool and collected data from the selected Tamu native speakers. She found that simply in present tense   the subject is third person singular number, the 's' form of the verb is used in English whereas this cannot be found in the Tamu language. She also found that the English language has twelve tenses but in the Tamu language there are ten tenses, the perfect continuous tenses cannot be found in the Tamu language.

Phyak (2004) made an attempt to carry out a research on "*Limbu and English Pronominals: A Linguistic Comparative Study."* His major objectives were to determine Limbu pronominals and to compare similarities and differences between Limbu and English pronominals. He developed interview schedules and selected 30 Limbu native speakers through snowball sampling procedure from Ilam and Panchther districts as primary sources of data collection. Kurumba and Phaktep VDCs from Panchther district and Lumde VDC from Ilam were the selected areas. Ten Limbu native speakers five male and five female from each VDC were interviewed to get required data. He found that

Limbu and English pronominal systems are different.The Limbu language has more and complex pronominal system than the English language.

Paudel (2004) did a research on *"A Comparative Study on Negative and Interrogative Transformation in English and Pachthare Dialect of Limbu Language."* His main objectives were to find out the process of negative and interrogative transformation in the Limbu language and to compare and contrast the process of negative and interrogative transformation in the Limbu language with those in English. As primary sources of data, he used the Limbu native speakers of Yasok and Manjabung VDCs of Panchther district. He selected 25 Limbu native speakers from each VDC by using random sampling procedure. He used pre-interview schedule, which contained fifty Nepali sentences and their transformations were designed to translate into the Limbu language. His major findings were; the negative and interrogative transformations system in Limbu and English language are similar in some respect and different in others. The negative marker of the Limbu language is 'me' whereas 'not' negative marker in English language. In the Limbu language, if the verbs start with *kha, ca, ta* and *pa*, these sounds change into *gha, ja, da*, and *ba* while forming negative. In yes/ no question, an auxiliary occurs at the beginning of the sentence in English whereas *pi* or *bi* is placed at the end of the verbs in the Limbu language.

Sha (2004) attented to conduct a research on *"A Comparative Study of the Simple Past Tense and the Simple Present Tense of English and Maithili Language."* He attempted to compare between simple present and simple past in Engl$sh and Maithili language and to analyze errors related to above tenses committed by Maithili speaking students while learning English tense. He selected one hundred Maithili speaking students of grade ten from Saptari district. He prepared interview schedule and used to elicit responses in simple

present and simple past tenses. He found that simple present in Maithili language is formed suffixing it –achhi/ chha /chhaha/acchi/ acch + gender to the stem. The sentence structure in Maithili is 'S + O + V' whereas the sentence structure is 'S + V +O' in English.

Tumbapo (2005) carried out a research entitled "*Verb Affixation in Limbu and English: A Comparative Study*'' The major objectives of the study were to identify the verbal affixation and the rules of the verbal affixation in Panchthare Limbu language in terms of person, number, tense and negation and examine the similarities and differences in verbal affixation in Pachthare dialect of Limbu and English language. As primary source of data, he used sixty Limbu native speakers of Panchthare dialect from Chokmagu VDC of Panchthar district through judgmental sampling procedure. The informants were selected through snowball sampling procedure. He used interview schedule as research tool. His major findings are that Panchthare dialect of the Limbu language has person marker prefixes, infixes and suffixes whereas the English language has only one person marker suffix and it marks third person singular.

Khanal (2006) did a research on "*Tense and Aspect System in Awadi and English Language: A Comparative Study.*" His major objectives were to find out tense and aspect system in Awadi in relation to English and to compare the tense and aspect and their markers in Awadi and English in terms of person, number, gender and honorificity. As primary sources of data collection, he used 120 illiterate and educated Awadi native speakers of Kpilvastu district. He developed interview questionnaire to get the information on the tense and aspect from Awadi native speakers through random sampling procedure. His major findings were that in Awadi language verbs inflect to agree with person, number, gender and honoroficity of subject but English verbs do not normally

inflect to agree with person, gender and honorificity of the subject. But present tense third person singular subject takes –s for agreement.

Karki (2006) did a research entitled "*Aspect System in English and Nepali: A comparative Study*. He tried to find out similarities and differences between English and Nepali aspect system. He used secondary sources for data collection. Such as Adhikari (2062 B.S) and Pokhrel (2056 B.S) for Nepali and Comrie (1976) and Greenbaum and Quirk (1990) for English. He found that the English language has 3 aspectual categories grammatically- perfect is marked by 'have + v – en,' progressive is marked 'be'+v-ing and habitual is marked by 'used to'. Habitual aspect is confined to only past tense.

Sherpa (2006) has carried out a research entitled "*Subject- verb Agreement in English and Sherpa: A Comparative Study.*" His major objectives of the study were to identify the subject-verb agreement system in the Sherpa language and to compare with of those of the English language. As primary sources of data collection, he used fifty Sherpa native speakers of Solukhambu, Ramechhap and Dolakha districts.He used pre-scheduled interview questionnaires as research tool. He found that the subject verb agreement system between Sherpa and English language is almost different in all grammatical aspect except with the gender. Both English and Sherpa verbs do not agree with the category. In English, verbs agree with person and number but the Sherpa verbs agree with category of person.

Although many researches have have been carried out ton different aspects of the Limbu language, no one has carried out any research on Tense and Aspect comparing the Phedape Limbu and English. Therefore, the study on this area is a new one.

1.8 Objectives of the Study

The research had the following objectives;

a. To find out the tense and aspect system and their markers in the phedape Daialect of the Limbu language.
b. To compare and contrast the tense and aspect system and their markers in the English and Limbu in terms of:
      i. Person and
      ii. Number
c. To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.9 Significance of the Study

This study will be significant particularly to those teachers who teach English as a foreign language to the Limbu speaking students and vice versa. It will also be significant to linguists, grammarians, language teachers, Language students, textbook writers, syllabus designers, policy makers and to the people who are interested in this field.

CHAPTER-TWO
METHODOLOGY

Following methodology was adopted in order to conduct the research.

2.1 Sources of Data

The researcher used both primary and secondary sources of data to carry out the research.

2.1.1 Primary Sources

The native speakers of Limbu from Morang district were the primary sources to elicit necessary information.

2.1.2 Secondary Sources

Different books, documents, newspapers, and journals were used as secondary sources. Some of them are Aarts and Aarts (1986), Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman (1986), Comrie (1976), Comrie (1985), Thomson and Martinet (1986), Givon (1984), Kainla (2003) and Limbu (1993).

2.2 Population of the Study

The total population of the study was forty Limbu native speakers who were selected from Pathari VDC of Morang district.

2.3 Sampling Procedure

Forty Phedape Limbu native speakers were selected using stratified random sampling procedure and were divided into three strata: illiterate, literate and educated. Those who are unable to read and write were considered illiterate,

people having qualification below SLC were considered literate and those who have qualification up-to SLC and above were assumed educated.

2.4 Research Tool

The researcher used the questionnaire as a research tool to collect the data. To confirm the data, the researcher participated in daily informal conversation with the Phedape Limbu native speakers for one week.

2.5 Process of the Data Collection

The process of the data collection was as follow:

i.   The researcher   prepared the required interview questionnaire as a research tool, visited the selected VDC and made a good rapport the Limbu speakers.

ii.   He told the purpose of the study. Then he took an interview to the selected Limbu native speakers according to the prepared interview questionnaire.

iii.   After collecting the data through interview the researcher participated in daily conversation with the Limbu native speakers for one week to crosscheck the validity of the data.

iv   The information provided by the Limbu native speakers was recorded in Roman transliteration of Devanagari script.

2.6 Limitation of the Study

The study had the following limitations;

i   The study was confined to the analysis of data derived from only 40 Limbu native speakers.

ii.   Limbu native speakers from Morang district were selected as primary sources for data collection.

iii. The information of tense and aspect of English was taken from the resources accessible to the researcher in the period of study.

iv. This study was only based on Phedape dialect of the Limbu language.

vi. Tense and aspect of Limbu and English were compared only in terms of person, number and their markers.

CHAPTER-THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

3.1 Analysis and Interpretation of Limbu Tense and Aspect

This chapter is the main part of the study and deals with the analysis and interpretation of the collected data by the researcher for the study. The data elicited from the Limbu native speakers were intensively sudied, analyzed, compared and cntrasted systematically with those of English with the help of tables and diagrames to achieve the objectives of the study. The overall tense and aspect of the Limbu language and their markers are shown in the following table:

Table NO. 4

Tense Aspect Co-Relation in Limbu

	Simple	Perfect		Progressive	Perfect progressive
	Ø	**-**		**-la/-ra**	Ø
Present	thokt	thokt-e-	-w	thokt-**la**-y k	thokt-ra-w
Past	thokt-e	thokt-e-	-waye	thokt-e-**ra**-yage	thokt-ra-waye
Future	thokt	thokt-e-	-w	thokt-**la**-y k	thok-la-w

Eeach tense and aspect in the above table is analyzed and interpreted separetely below:

3.1.1 Simple Aspect

Simple aspect refers to the events that are conceptualized as complete whole. The events are not presented as allowing for further development. This aspect stands in contrast to progressive aspect, which is incomplete or imperfective,

where the event or state is viewed as some portion of the whole and where there is room for further development or change (Murcia and Freeman 1999). We can view this aspect in different tenses; past, present and future.

3.1.1.1. Simple Past Tense

Simple past is that form of a verb which is used for action completed in the past at a definite time. Some of the exampls of simple past tense in Limbu language with different persons and numbers are given below:

(1)   nchi tak   -dhokt-**e-chi**

        We cooked rice.

        We(1DI) rice-1IM cook-**SpM-**(1DI)

(2)   nchge tak-thokt-**e-chge**

        We cooked rice.

        We(1DE) rice cook-**SpM-**(1DE)

(3)   nige tak-thokt-**e-ge**

        We cooked rice.

        We(1plE)-rice cook-**SpM-**(1lE)

(4)   khunchi tak thokt-**e-chi**

        They cooked rice.

        They(3D) rice cook-**SpM-(3D)**

(5)   g   tak thokt-(e)-

         I cooked rice.

         I(1Sg) rice cook-SpM-(1Sg)

(6)   khini tak ke-dhokt-(e)-i

        You cooked rice.

        You(2pl) rice 2M-cook-SpM-(2pl)

(7)   khenh   me-lokt-e

        They ran.

They(3pl) 3plM run-SpM

(8)   khene ke-lokt-e

You ran.

You(2Sg) 2M-run-**SpM**

In the Phedape dailect of Limbu language, '**-e**' is the simple past tense marker and '-   , -chi -ge, -i and -chge' are the person and number markers. The first person singural is marked by '-   '. The second person plural is marked by '**-i'.** The first person dual inclusive, the third person dual and second person dual are marked by '-**chi**'. The first person dual exclusive is marked by '-**chge**' and the first person plural exclusive by '-**ge'**. The first person plural inclusive, the second person singular and both the third person singular and plural are not marked by any person marker.

Similarly, '**ke**' is the second person marker '- ' is first person dual and plural inclusive marker and '**me**' is third person plural marker in Limbu which are added in front of the root form of the verbs. The intial voiceless sound of the verb is changed into voiced if it is preceded by the person markers. The following table shows the simple past tense and person and number markers:

Table No.5

Simple Past Tense

S	O	pM	V	TM	P&NM
nchi	tak		-thokt	**-e**	**-chi**
nige	tak		thokt	**-e**	**-chge**
nchge	tak		thokt	**-e**	**-chge**
khinch	tak	ke	-thokt	**-e**	**-chi**
khunchi			tokt	**-e**	**-chi**

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Table 5 shows that the Phedape Limbu language has only one simple past tense marker but more person and number markers.

3.1.1.2 Simple Present Tense

Simlpe presnt is that the form of a verb which shows that the action is mentioned simply, without anything being said about the completeness or incompleteness of the action. Some of the examples of simple present tense in Limbu are given below:

(9)   nchi tak   -dhoks-**i**

      We cook rice.

      We(1DI) rice-1IM-cook**-**(1DI)

(10)   nchge tak-thoks-**ge**

      We cook rice.

      We(1DE) rice cook**-**(1DE)

(11)   ni tak   -dhok

      We cook rice.

      We(1plI) rice 1IM-cook

(12)   nige tak-thok-**ge**

      We cook rice.

      We(1plE)-rice cook**-**(1plE)

(13)   khene tak ke-dhok

      You cook rice.

      You(2Sg) rice 2M-cook

(14)   khinchi tak ke-dhok**s-i**

      You cook rice.

      You(2D) rice-2M-cook-(2D)

(15)   khane tak thok

      He cooks rice.

He(3Sg) rice cook

(16)   khunchi tak thoks-**i**

They cook rice.

They(3D) rice cook-**(3D)**

(17)   g tak thokt-u

I cook rice.

I(1Sg) rice cook-(1Sg)

(18)   khini tak-ke-dhokt-**i**

You cook rice.

You(2pl) rice 2M-cook-(2pl)

(19)   khenh (3pl) me-lok

They run.

They(3pl) 3plM-run

(20)   khene ke-lok

You run.

You(2Sg) 2M-run

The Phedape dialect of the Limbu language , ' **-ge, -u**   and **-i**' are the person and number markers in simple present tense. The first person dual inclusive, second person dual, the third person dual and second person plural are marked by '-**i**'. The first person dual exclusive and the first person plural exclusive is marked by '-**ge**'. The first person singular is by '-**u** '**.** The first person plural inclusive, the second person singular and both third person singular and plural do not have person and number marker as in simple present tense. The following table illustrates the Limbu simple present tense.

Linbu Simple Present

S	O	pM	verb	P&NM
nchi	tak		-thoks	**-i**
nchge	tak		thoks	**-ge**
nige	tak		thokt	**-ge**
khinchi	tak	ke	-thoks	**-i**
g	tak		thokt	**-u**

The table 6 shows that simple present has some different person and number markers than in simple past tense.

3.1.1.3 Simple Future Tense

Simple future tense is the form of the verb used for an action will take place after present. Some of the examples of simple present in Limbu are given below:

(21)   t dik nchi tak -dhoks-**i**

We shall cook ricettomorrow.

Tomorrow we(1DI) rice-1IM-cook-(1DI)

(22)   sama   nchge tak- thoks-**ge**

We will cook rice soon.

Soon we(1DE) rice cook-(1DE)

(23)   sama   ni tak -dhokt

We will cook rice soon.

Soon we(1plI) rice 1pIM-cook

(24)   t dik nige tak-thokt-**ge**

We will cook rice tomorrow.

Tomorrow we(1plE)-rice cook-(1plE)

(25) t dik khene tak ke-dhok

You will cook rice tomorrow.

Tomorrow you(2Sg) rice -2M-cook

(26) t dik khinchi tak ke-dhok**s-i**

You will cook rice tomorrow.

Tomorrow you(2D) rice-2M-cook-(2D)

The Limbu language does not have future tense marker. Therefore, future time adverbs; 'Saʔm , ndon, t dik and nnem ' are used with simple present tense. The following table shows the simple present tense with future time advers:

Table No.7

Limbu Simple Future

S	Tad	O	pM	V	P&NM
t dik	nchi	tak		-thoks	-i
ndon	nchge	tak		thoks	-ge
t dik	khene	tak	ke	-thok	
s m ʔŋ	khane	tak		thok	
t dik	Khinchi	tak	ke	thoks	-i

The table 7 clarifies that the use of time advebs gives the meaning of simple future without affecting the sentence structure of simlpe present.

3.1.2 Pogressive Aspect

As its name suggest, the progressive aspect indicats a happing in progress at a given time.The core meaning of progressive aspect in being imperfective of action.This aspect is combined with three different tenses: past continuous, present continuous and future continuous.

3.1.2.1. Past Continuous Tense

Past continuous tense expresses the action which was incomplete or continuous at the time of speaking in the past. The following examples are the examples of past continuous tense in the Limbu language:

(27)   ni tak   -dhokt-**e-ra**- -**y** **ge**

We were cooking rice.

We(1plI) rice 1IM-cook-SpM-**pro**-1IM-**pcM**

(27)   nige tak-thokt-**e-**ge**-ra-y** **ge**

We were cooking rice.

We(1plE) rice cook-**SpM-**(1plE)-**pro-pcM**

(29)   khene tak ke-dhokt-**e-ra**-ke-**y** **ge**

You were cooking rice.

You(2Sg) rice 2M-cook-**SpM-pro-**2M-**pcM**

(30)   khane tak -thokt-**e-ra-y** **ge**

He was cooking rice.

He(3Sg) rice cook-**SpM-pro-pcM**

(31) khunchi tak thokt-**e-chi-ra-y** **ge-chi**

They were cooking rice.

They(3D) rice cook-**SpM-**(3D)**-pro-pcM**-(3D)

(32)   g tak thokt-(e)- -**ra-y** **ge**

I was cooking rice.

I(1Sg) rice cook-SpM-(1Sg)-**pro-pcM**

(33) khini tak- ke-dhokt-(e)-i-**ra**-**y** **ge**

You were cooking rice.

You(2pl) rice 2M-cook-SpM-(2pl)-**pro**-**pcM**

The Limbu language has "**Sp+-pro+pcM"** or **"Sp+-ra/-la+-y** **ge"** sentense structure. '-**ra**' is used as progressive marker and '-**y** **ge'** is the past continuos

marker.The past continuous tense marker is optionally followed by person and number markers, and preceded by the person markers.'-**la**' is changed into '-**ra**' in intervocalic posision.The following table sums up past continuous tense of the Limbu language:

Table No. 8

Limbu Past CotinuousTense

Sp	pM	pcM
nchi tak -dhokt-**e-chi**	-**ra**	-**y ge**
nchge tak-thokt-**e-chge**	-**ra**	-**y ge**
kane tak thokt-e	-**ra**	y ge

The table 8 makes it clear that past continuos tense of the limbu Language is the combination of simple past, progressive aspect marker and past contuous marker.

3.1.2.2 Present Cotinuous Tense

Present continuous expresses an action which is incomplete or continuous at time of speaking. Some of the exmples of present continuous tense in Limbu are given below:

(34)   nchi tak   -dhoks-i-**ra- -y ks-i**

 We are cooking rice.

 We(1DI) rice1IM-cook-(1DI)-**pro**-1IM-**PRcM-**(1DI)

(34)   nchge tak thoks-g**e-ra-y ks-ge**

 We are cooking rice.

 We(1DE) rice cook-(1DE)-**pro-PRcM-**(1DE)

(36)   ni tak   -dhok-**la**-**y k**

 We are cooking rice.

We(1plI) rice 1IM-cook-**pro**-**PRcM**

(37)   nige tak-thokt-ge-**ra-y k**

      We are cooking rice.

      We(1plE)-rice cook-(1plE)-**pro-PRcM**

(38)   khene ke-lok-**la-ke-y k**

      You are running.

      You(2Sg) rice 2M-cook-**pro-2M-PRcM**

(39)   khinchi ke-loks-**i-ra-ke-y ks-i**

      You are running.

      You(2D) 2M-run-(2D)-**pro**-2M-**PRcM**

Present continuous tense is expressed by **"Spr+-ra/-la+y k"** or
"Spr+pro+PRcM" in Limbu. As in past continuos tense, **'-la'** is changed into'
ra, in intervocalic position and the present continuous tense marker is
optionally followed by the person and number markers and preceded person
markers without changing meaning of the sentense. The following table shows
present continuous tense and its marker in Limbu:

Table No.9

Limbu Present Continuous

Spr	pro	PRcM
nchi tak -dhoks-i	**-ra**	**-y k**
khinchi tak ke thoks-i	**-ra**	**-y k**
khenhʔ tak me-thokt	**-la**	**-y k**

The table 9 shows that present continuous tense is the combination of simple
present, progressive marker and present continuous tense marker.

3.1.2.3 Future Cotinuous Tense

Future continuous tense expresses that the action which will be going on or in progress in future. Some of the examples of future continous tense in Limbu are given below:

(40)   t dik nchi tak -dhoks-i-**ra- -y ks-i**

   We shall be cooking rice tomorrow.

   Tomorrow we(1DI) rice-1IM-cook-**(1DI)-pro**-1IM-**PRcM-**(1DI)

(14)   sam   nchge tak- thoks-g**e-ra-y ks-ge**

   We will be cooking rice soon.

   Soon we (1DE) rice cook**-**(1DE)-**pro-PRcM-**(1DE)

(42)   t dik ni tak -dhok-**la**- -**y ks-i**

   We will be cooking rice tomorrow.

   Tomorrow we(1plI) rice 1IM-cook-**pro**-1IM-**PRcM-**(1plI)

(43)   t dik nige tak-thok-ge-**ra-y ks-ge**

   We will be cooking rice tomorrow.

   Tomorrow we(1plE)-rice cook**-**(1plE)-**pro-PRcM-**(1plE)

44)   t dik khene tak ke-dhokt-**la-**ke-**y k**

   We will be cooking rice tomorrow.

   Tomorrow you(2Sg) rice 2M-cook-**pro-2M-PRcM**

(45)   t dik khinchi tak ke-dhokts-i-**ra-ke-y ks-i**.

   We will be cooking rice tomorrow.

   Tomorrow you(2D) rice-2M-cook**-**(2pD)-**pro**-2M-**PRcM-**(2D)

The Phedape dialect of Limbu languauge has no any future cotinuous tense marker. Present continuous tense is used with future time adverbs. The following table shows the pressent continuous tense with future time adverbs:

Table No.10

Limbu Future Continuous

Tad	Present Continuous
t dik	nchge tak- thok**s-ge -ra-y k**s-ge
sam ʔŋ	nchi tak **-**dhoks-i**-ra- -y k**s-i
t dik	khene tak ke-dhok-**la-**ke**-y k**

The table 10 shows that present continuous tense needs at least a future time adverb to express the future continuous tense.

3.1.3 Perfect Aspect

The core meaning of the perfect is prior or it indicats anterior time, and it is used in relation to some other point in time. Perfect aspect is the combination of past, present and future perfect tenses.

3.1.3.1 Past Perfect Tense

Past perfect tense shows that the action began before the time of speaking in the past and stopped at that time or just before it. The Limbu past perfect tense examples are given below:

(46)   nchge tak- thokt-**e-**chge**-   -waye-**chge

        We had cooked rice.

        We(1DE) rice cook-**SpM-**(1DE)**-pf-ppfM-**(1DE)

(47)   ni tak   -dhokt-e**-   - -waye**

        We had cooked rice.

        We(1plI) rice 1IM-cook-SpM-**pf-**1IM**-ppfM**

(48)   gɛ tak thokt-e-ɛ-waye

I had cooked rice.

I(1Sg) rice cook-SpM-(1Sg)-**pf-ppfM**

(49)   khini tak-ke-dhokt-e-i-ɛ-**waye**

You had cooked rice.

You(2pl) rice 2M-cook-SpM-(2pl)-**pf-ppfM**

(50)   khenh me-lokt-e-ɛ-**waye**

They had run.

They(3pl) 3M-run-SpM-**pf-ppf**

(51)   khene ke-lokt-e-ɛ-**waye**

You had run.

You(2Sg) 2M-run-**SpM**-**pf-ppf**

In the Limbu language,**"Sp+-ɛ+-waye"** or **"Sp+pf+ppfM"** structure is used in past perfect tense. '-ɛ' is perfect aspect marker and '-**waye**' is the past perfect tense marker. As in the continuous tense, the past perfect tens marker is optionally followed by person and number markers and preceded by person markers.The following table shows how past perfect tense is espressed:

Table No.11

Limbu Past Perfect

Sp	pM	ppfM
nchi takɛ-dhokt-e-chi	**-ɛ**	**-waye**
nige tak-thokt-e-ge	**-ɛ**	**-waye**
khane tak-thokt-**e**	**-ɛ**	**-waye**
khene tak ke-dhokt-e	**-ɛ**	**-waye**

The table 11 clarifies that past perfect tense in Limbu is the combination of simple past, perfect aspect marker and past perfect tense marker.

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3.1.3.2 Present Perfect Tense

Present perfect tense is the form of a verb which used for an action which begane in the past and has completed at the time of speaking or just now.

(52)   nchi tak -dhokt-**e-chi-** **-w**

    We have cooked rice.

    We(1DI) rice-1IM-cook-**SpM-**(1DI)-**pf-PrfM**

(53)   nchge tak- thokt-**e-**chge**-** **-w s-ge**

    We have cooked rice.

    We(1DE) rice cook-**SpM-**(1DE)**-pf-PrfM-**(1DE)

    You have cooked rice.

(54)   khinchi tak ke-dhokt-**e-**chi**-** **-w s-i**

    You have cooked rice.

    You(2D) rice-2M-cook-**SpM-**(2D)-**pf-PrfM-**(2D)

(55)   khane tak thokt-**e -**   **-w**

    He has cooked rice.

    He(3Sg) rice cook-**SpM-pf-PpfM**

(56)   khunchi lokt-**e-chi-**   **-w**

    They have run.

    They(3D) run-**SpM-(3D)-pf-PrfM**

(57)   khene ke-lokt-e**-**   **-w**

    You have run.

    You(2Sg) 2pM-run-**SpM**-**pf-PrfM**

The Limbu language has **"Sp+-** **-w** " or **"Sp+pf+PrfM"** structure in present perfect tense. As in past perfect tense '-   ' is perfect aspect marker and '-**w** ' marks present perfect tense. As in continuous and past perfect tense, the present perfect tense marker '-**w** ' is optionally followed by person and number

marekers and preceeded by person markers without affecting the meaning of
the sentences.The following table shows the structure of present perfect tense.

Table No.12

Limbu Present Perfect

Sp	pf	PrfM
nchi tak -dhokt-e-chi	-	-w
khane tak -thoktt-e	-	-w
khinchi tak ke-dhokt-e-chi	-	-w
khane -lokt-e	-	-w

The table 12 illustrates that present perfect tense is the itergreted form of
simple past, perfect aspect marker and present perfect tense marker in Limbu.

3.1.3.3 Future Perfect Tense

Future perfect is that form of a verb used for an action which will have just
finished at given future time. Some of the examples of future perfect tesne in
Limbu are given below:

(58)   t dik nchi tak -dhoks**-i-**   **-w**

          We will have cooked rice tomorrow.

          Tomorrow we(1DI) rice-1IM-cook**-**(1DI)**-pf**-**PrfM**

(59)   sam   nchge tak thoks-ge-   **-w**

          We shall will have cooked rice soon.

          Soon we(1DE) rice cook**-**(1DE)**-pf-PrfM**

(60)   sam   ni -lok**-** -**w**

          We will have run soon.

          Soon we(1plI) 1IM-run-**pf**-**PrfM**

(61) t dik khane tak-thok**-**   **-w**

He will have cooked rice tomorrow.

Tomorrow he(3Sg) rice cook**-pf-prfM**

(62)   t dik khunchi loks**-i-   -w s-i**

They will have run tomorrow.

Tomorrow they(3pD) run**-(3pD)-pf-prfM**(3pD)

In the Limbu language, "**Spr+ -   +- w** " is used with future time anvebs.The following table shows how the future perfect tense in the Limbu language is expressed.

T**able No.13**

Limbu Future Perfect

Tad	Spr	pf	prfM
t dik	khane tak -thok	**-**	**-w**
sam	nchi tak -dhoks-**i**	**-**	**-w**
t dik	Khinchi ke- loks-i	**-**	**-w**

The table 13 shows that future perfect tense in the Limbu language is expressed by the simple present tense and future time adverbs together.

3.1.4 Perfect Progressive Aspect

Perfect progressive aspect is the combination of three tenses: past perfect continuos, present perfect continuous tense and future perfect continuous.

3.1.4.1 Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Past perfect cotinuous tense expresses the action which began before the time of speaking in the past and continued up to that time or stopped just before it. Some of the examples of past perfect cotinuous tense in Limbu aregiven below:

(63)   nchi tak -dhokt-**e-chi-ra- -waye-chi**

We had been cooking rice.

We(1DI) rice-1IM-cook-**SpM-**(1DI)-**pro-**1IM-**ppfM**-(1DI)

(64)   nchge tak- thokt-**e-chge-ra-waye-chge**

We had been cooking rice.

We(1DE) rice cook-**SpM-**(1DE)-**pro-ppfM-**(1DE)

(65)   khinchi tak ke-dhokt-**e-chi-ra-**ke-**waye-**chi

You had been cooking rice.

You(2D) rice-2M-cook-**SpM-**(2D)-**pro-**2M-**ppfM-**(2D)

(67)   khane tak -thokt-**e-ra-waye**

He had been cooking rice.

He(3Sg) rice cook-**SpM-pro-ppfM**

(68)   khunchi tak thokt-**e-**chi-**ra-waye-chi**

They had been cooking rice.

They(3D) rice cook-**SpM-**(3D)-**pro-ppfM-**(3D)

(69)   Khini ke-lokt-e-i-**ra-waye**

You had been running.

You(2pl) 2M-run-SpM-(2pl)-**pro-ppfM**

(70) khene ke-lokt-e-**ra-**ke-**waye**

You had been runing.

You(2Sg) 2M-run-**SpM-pro**-2M-**ppfM**

In the Phedape Limbu,"**Sp+-ra-waye**" or **"Sp+pro+ppfM"** is used in past perfect continuous tense. Even in this tense, past perfect marker is

optionally followed by person and number markers and preceded by person markers.The following table shows how past perfect continuous tense is formed in Limbu:

Table No.14

Limbu Past Perfect Continuous

Sp	pro	ppfM
nchi tak -dhokt-**e-**chi	**-ra**	**-waye**
khane tak -thokt-**e**	**-ra**	**-waye**
khene tak ke-dhokt-**e**	**-ra**	**-waye**

The table 14 illustrates in the Limbu language, progressive aspect marker and past perfect tense marker follow the simple past in past perfect continuous tense.

3.1.4.2 Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Present perfect continuous tense expresses an action which began in the past and is still going on continuously and not completed at this present moment. Some of the examples of present continuous tense in Limbu are given below:

 (71)   ni tak   -dhok-**la**- -w

        We have been cooking rice.

        We(1plI) rice 1IM-cook-**pro**-1IM-**prfM**

(72)   nige tak-thok**-ge-ra-w -**ge

        We have been cooking rice.

        We(1plE) rice cook**-**(1plE)-**pro-prfM**-(1pI)

(73)   khene tak ke-dhok-**la**-ke-**w**

        You have been cooking rice.

        You(2Sg) rice -2M-cook**-pro-**2M-**prfM**

(74)   khinchi tak ke-dhoks-i-**ra-w**

       You have been cooking rice.

       You(2D) rice 2M-cook-(2D)-**pro**-**prfM**

(78)   khane lok-**la-w**

       She has been running.

       She(3Sg) run-**pro-prfM**

 (79)   khunchi loks-i-**ra-w**

       They have been running.

       They(3D) run-(3D)-**pro-prfM**

In the Limbu language, present perfect continuous tense is expressed by **'Spr**+-**pro**+-**PrfM'**"or"**Spr**+-**ra**+-**w** ". The following table shows how present perfect continuous is expressed in Limbu.

Table No.15

Limbu Present Perfect Continuous

Spr	pM	Prf**M**
nchi tak -dhoks-i	-ra	**-w**
nchge tak- thoks-ge	-ra	**-w**
khinchi ke-loks-i	-ra	**-w**
khuɳchi lok**-**si	-ra	**-w**

The table 15 shows that there are three main elements of present continuous tense; simple present, progressive marker and present perfect tense marker which constituently form present continuous tense in Limbu.

3.1.4.3 Future Perfect ContinuousTense

Future perfect continuous tense espresses an actoin which will be continuouing at future time. Some of the examples of future perfect continuous tense are given below:

(80) t dik nchi tak -dhoks-i-**ra-w**

We shall have been cooking rice tomorrow.

Tomorrow we(1DI) rice-1IM-cook**-(1DI)-pro**-**prfM**

(81) sam   nchge tak thoks-g**e-ra-w**

We will have been cooking rice soon.

Soon we(1DE) rice cook**-(1DE)-pro-prfM**

(82) t dik ni tak -dhokt**-la**- **-w**

We will have been cooking rice tomorrow.

Tomorrow we(1plI) rice 1IM-cook**-pro**-1IM-**prfM**

(83) t dik khane lok**-la-w**

He will have been running tomorrow.

Tomorrow he(3pSg) run**-pro-prfM**

(84) t dik khene ke-lok**-la-**ke**-w**

You will have been running tomorrow.

Tomorrow you(2Sg) 2pM-run**-pro-**2pM**-prfM**

The Phedape dialect of the Limbu language does not have future perfect continuous marker. Present perfect continuous tense is used with future time adverbs.The following table shows that how pressent continuous tesne is expressed in Limbu:

Future Perfect Continuous

Tad	Present Perfect Continuos
t dik	nchi tak -dhoks-i**- ra-w**
t dik	ni **-**lok-**la-w**
t dik	nchge loks-ge-**ra-w**

The table 16 shows that future perfect continuous is expressed by present cntinuous tense and future time adverbs together.

3.2 Comparison of Tense and Aspect Between English and Phedape Limbu

The Phedape Limbu language has four aspects and each aspect consists of present, past and future tenses. The aspect system in the Limbu and English languages are more or less similar. The similarites and the differences in aspect system between Limbu and English are stated in the following table:

Table No.17

Limbu and English Aspect system

Simple		Perfect		Progressive		Perfect Progressive	
Limbu	English	Limbu	English	Limbu	English	Limbu	English
Ø	Ø	-	**-en**	**-la/-ra**	**-ing**	Ø	**have-en-be-ing**

Both Laguages do not have simple aspect marker. Limbu has **'-   '** perfect marker and **'-la/-ra**' is progressive marker. English has three aspect markers; '-**en**' perfect marker, '**-ing**' progressive and perfect progressive marker '**have-en-be-ing'**. Limbu does not have perfect progressive marker which English has.

3.2.1 Simple Past Tense

In the Phedape dailect of Limbu language '**-e**' is the simple past tense marker but '**-ed**' in English. ' - **,-chi**' and '**-chge**' are the person and number markers. The first person singural is marked by '- **'.** The first person dual inclusive, the third person dual and second person dual are marked by '-**chi**'. The first person dual exclusive is marked by '-**chge**' and first person plural by '-**ge**' Whereas English does not have person and number marker in simple past tense.

'**ke**' is the second person marker '- ' is first person dual and plural inclusive marker and '**me**' is third person plural marker in the Limbu language but English has no person marker. The first person plural, the second person singular and both the third person singular and plural are not marked in the Phedape dialect of the Limbu language. Some of the examples are given below:

	Limbu	English
(85)	nchi tak -dhokt-**e-chi**	We cooked rice.
	We(1DI) rice1IM-cook-**SpM-**(1DI)	
(86)	nchge tak thokt-**e-chge**	We cooked rice.
	We(1DE) rice cook-**SpM-**(1DE)	
(87)	ni tak -dhokt-e	We cooked rice.
	We(1plI) rice 1IM-cook-SpM	
(88)	nige tak-thokt-**e-ge**	We cooked rice.
	We(1plE)-rice cook-**SpM-**(1plE)	
(89)	khene tak ke-dhokt-**e**	You cooked rice.
	You(2Sg) rice -2M-cook-**SpM**	
(90)	khinchi tak ke-dhokt-**e-chi**	You cooked rice.
	You(2D) rice-2M-cook-**SpM-**(2D)	
(91)	khane tak thokt-**e**	He cooked rice.
	He(3Sg) rice cook-**SpM**	

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(92)   khunchi tak thokt-**e-chi**   They cooked rice.

They(3D) rice cook-**SpM-(3D)**

(93)   g tak thokt-(e)-   I cooked rice.

I(1Sg) rice cook-SpM-(1Sg)

(94)   khini ke-lokt-(e)-i   You cooked rice.

You(2pl) 2M-run-SpM-(2pl)

(95)   khenh me-lokt-e   They ran.

They(3pl) 3plM-run-SpM

The following table shows the structural differences in simple past between English and Limbu:

Table No.18

Limbu and English Simple Past

Limbu						English			
S	O	Pr	V	SpM	P&NM	S	V	SpM	O
nchi	tak		-thokt	**-e**	chi	we	cook	**-ed**	rice

The table 18 shows that both languages have simple past tense marker and they are attached to the stem of verbs. English uses the "S+V+O" structure but Limbu has "S+O+V".

3.2.2 Simple Present Tense

In Limbu the root form of verbs are inflected in different ways. The inflection of the verbs are based on the choicce of person and number. The verb is marked by '-**u** ' if the first person singular is subject. If the first person dual inclusive, the second person dual and the third person dual are subjects the verb is inflected by '-i'. Similarly, '-**ge'** inflect the verb if the second person dual excluxive, the first person plural excluxive and **'-i'** the second person plural are

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sbjects. Whereas in English, only third the person singular is marked by **'-s/-es'** in simple present. Examples of simple present in Einglish and Limbu are given below:

Limbu	English

(96)   nchi tak -dhoks-**i**   We cook rice.
        We(1DI) rice-1Im-cook**-**(1DI)

(97)   nchge tak thoks-**ge**   We cook rice.
        We(1DE) rice cook**-**(1DE)

(98)   ni tak -dhokt   We cook rice.
        We(1plI) rice 1IM-cook

(99)   nige tak-thokt-**ge**   We cook rice.
        We(1plE)-rice cook**-**(1plE)

(100) khene tak ke-dhok   You cook rice.
        You(2Sg) rice -2M-cook

(101) khinchi tak ke-dhok**s-i**   You cook rice.
        You(2D) rice-2M-cook-(2D)

(102) khane tak -thok   He cooks rice.
        She(3Sg) rice cook

(103) khunchi tak thok**s-i**   They cook rice.
        They(3D) rice cook-**(3D)**

(104)   g tak thokt-u   I cook rice.
        I(1Sg) rice cook-(1Sg)

(105) khini tak-ke-dhokt-i   You cook rice.
        You(2pl) rice 2M-cook-(2pl)

(106) khenh me-lok   They run.
        They(3pl) 3plM-run

(107) khene ke-lok   You run.
        You(2Sg) 2M-run

The following table shows the differences and similarities between Limbu and English simple present.

Table No.19

Limbu and English Simple Presnt

Limbu					English			
S	O	pM	V	P&NM	S	V	P&NM	O
khinchi	ta	ke-	thoks	**-i**	You	cook		rice
khunchi	tak		thoks	-i	He	cook	**-s**	rice

The table 19 shows that the person markers are added in front of the verb in Limbu whereas English has no person marker.

3.2.3 Simple Future Tense

English has 'Will/shall' in simple future but Limbu does not have. In Limbu simple present tense is used with future time advers: 'Saʔm , ndon, t dik and nnem ' to express simple future. Some of the examples are given below:

      Limbu   English

(108) t dik nchi tak -dhoks-**i**   We shall cook rice tomorrow.

      Tomorrow we(1DI) rice-1IM-cook**-(1DI)**

(109) sama   nchge tak-thok**s-ge**   We will cook rice soon.

      Soon we(1DE) rice cook**-(1DE)**

(110) sama   ni tak -dhok   We will cook rice soon.

      Soon we(1plI) rice 1IM-cook

(111) t dik nige tak-thokt-**ge**   We will cook rice tomorrow.

      Tomorrow we(1plE)-rice cook**-(1plE)**

(112) t dik khene tak ke-dhok   You will cook rice tomorrow.

      Tomorrow you(2Sg) rice 2M-cook

(113) t dik khinchi tak ke-dhok**s-i**   You will cook rice tomorrow.

Tomorrow you(2D) rice-2M-cook-(2D)

(114)   t dik khane tak-thokt   He will cook rice tomorrow.

       Tomorrow he(3Sg) rice cook

The following table shows the differences between Limbu and English simple future:

Table No.20

Limbu and English Simple Future

Limbu		English				
Tad	Spr	S	av	V	O	Tad
t dik	nchi tak -dhoks-i	We	**will**	cook	rice	tomorrow
sama	ni tak -dhok	We	**shall**	cook	rice	soon
t dik	khinchi tak ke-dhok**s-**i	You	**will**	cook	rice	tomorrow

The table 20 illustrates that in Limbu future time adverbs are obligatorily used with simple present tense to espress simple future whereas in Einglish **'will'** and '**shall**' express the future.

3.2.4 Past Continuous Tense

In Limbu '-**ra**' marks progressive and '-**y ge**' past continuous whereas in Enblish, '-**ing**' is used as progressive marker and no existance of past continuous marker. Limbu does not have auxiliary verbs but Einglish has.The use of the auxiliary verbs: **'was/were'** is based on the subjects.The third person singular and the first person singular take '**was**'. Other subjects take '**were**'. Some of the examples of past continuous tense in English and Limbu are given Below:

       Limbu   English

(115)   nchi tak -dhokt-**e**-chi-**ra- -y ge-**chi   We were cooking rice.

We(1DI) rice-1IM-cook-**SpM-**(1DI)-**proM**-1IM-**pcM**-(1DI)

(116)   nchge tak- thokt-**e-chge-ra-y ge-**chge   We were cooking rice.

We(1DE) rice cook-**SpM-**(1DE)-**pro-pcM**-(1DE)

(117)   ni tak -dhokt-**e-ra**- -**y ge**   We were cooking rice.

We(1plI) rice 1IM-cook-SpM-**pro**-1IM-**pcM**

(118)   nige tak-thokt-**e**-ge-**ra-y ge-**ge   We were cooking rice.

We(1plE)-rice cook-**SpM-**(1plE)-**pro-pcM**-(1plI)

(119)   khene tak ke-dhokt-**e-ra-**ke-**y ge**   You were cooking rice.

You(2Sg) rice -2M-cook-**SpM-pro-**2M-**pcM**

(120)   khinchi tak ke-dhokt-**e**-chi-**ra-**ke-**y ge-**chi   You were cooking rice.

You(2D) rice-2M-cook-**SpM-**(2D)-**pro**-2M-**pcM**-(2D)

(121)   khane tak -thokt-**e-ra-y ge**   He was cooking rice.

He(3Sg) rice cook-**SpM-pro-pcM**

(122) khunchi tak thokt-**e-chi-ra-y ge-chi**   They were cooking rice.

They(3D) rice cook-**SpM-**(3D)-**pro-pcM**-(3D)

(123)   g tak thokt-(e)- -**la-y ge**   I was cooking rice.

I(1Sg) rice cook-SpM-(1Sg)-**pro-pcM**

The following table shows the differences between English and Limbu past continous:

Tablpe No.21

Limbu and English Past Continuous

	Sp	pro		PcM	P&NM
Limbu	nchge tak- thok-t-e-chge	-ra		**-y ge**	-chge
	S	av	V	pro	O	
English	We	were	-cook	-ing	rice	

The table 21shows in English, past continuous tense is expressed by **"S+was/were+V+-ing+O"** but **"Sp+-ra+yǝ ge"** or **"Sp+pro+pcM"** is used in Limbu.

3.2.5 Present Cotinuous Tense

English has auxiliary verbs **'is/am/are'** but Limbu dose not have auxiliary verbs. English has no present continuous tense marker but Limbu has "**-yǝk**" to mark present cotinuous tense. English has **'-ing'** is progressive marker but Limbu has **'ra/la'**. Some of the examples of present contiuous in English and Limbu are given below:

	Limbu		English
(125)	nchi tak -dhoks-i-**ra- -yǝk**s-i		We are cooking rice.
	We(1DI) rice-1IM-cook-**(1DI)**-**pro**-1IM-**PRcM**-(1DI)		
(126)	nchge tak-thoks-g**e-ra-yǝk**s-**ge**		We are cooking rice.
	We(1DE) rice cook-**(1DE)**-**pro-PRcM**-(1DE)		
(127)	ni tak -dhok-**la- -yǝk**		We are cooking rice.
	We(1plI) rice 1IM-cook-**pro**-1IM-**PRcM**		
(127)	nige tak-thokt-ge-**ra-yǝk**-ge		We are cooking rice.
	We(1plE)-rice cook-**(1plE)**-**pro-PRcM**-(1plI)		
(128)	khene tak ke-dhok-**la-**ke-**yǝk**		You are cooking rice.
	You(2Sg) rice 2M-cook-**pro**-2M-**PRcM**		
(129)	khinchi tak ke-dhoks-i-**ra**-ke-**yǝk**s-i		You are cooking rice.
	You(2D) rice-2M-cook-**(2D)**-**pro**-2M-**PRcM**-(2D)		
(130)	khane tak-thok-**la-yǝk**		He is cooking rice.
	He(3Sg) rice cook-**pro-PRcM**		
(131)	khunchi tak thoks-i-**ra-yǝk**s-i		They are cooking rice.
	They(3D) rice cook-**(3D)**-**pro-PRcM**-(3D)		

The following table shows the differences between Limbu and English present continuous tense:

Table No.22

Limbu and English Present Cotinuous

Limbu	Spr				pro	pM	PRcM	P&NM
	nchi tak -dhoks-i				**-ra**	-	**-y ks**	-i
English	S	av	V	pro	O			
	We	are	cook	-ing	rice			

The table 22 shows that English present contiuous tense is expressed by **"S+is/am/are+V+-ing+O**" but in Limbu, **Spr+-ra/-la+y k**".

3.2.6 Future Cotinuous Tense

"**S+will/shall+be+V+-ing+O**" is used in English whereas in Limbu, present continuous tense is used with future time adverbs. Some of the examples of future continous tense in English and Linbu are given below:

     Limbu   English

(132) t dik nchi tak -dhoks-i**-ra-y k**s-i We shall be cooking rice tomorrow.
       Tomorrow we(1DI) rice-1IM-cook**-(1DI)-pro-PRcM**-(1DI)

(133) sam   nchge tak- thoks-g**e-ra-y ks-ge**   We will be cooking rice soon.
       Soon we(1DE) rice cook**-(1DE)-pro-PRcM**-(1DE)

(134) t dik ni tak -dhok**-la**- **-y k**   We will be cooking rice tomorrow.
       Tomorrow we(1plI) rice 1IM-cook**-pro**-1IM-**PRcM**

(135) t dik nige tak-thok**-ge-ra-y k-**ge   We will be cooking rice tomorrow.
       Tomorrow we(1plE)-rice cook**-(1plE)-pro-PRcM**-(1plI)

(136) t dik khene tak ke-dhok-**la-**ke-**y k**   We will be cooking rice tomorrow.

Tomorrow you(2Sg) rice -2M-cook-**pro-**2M-**PRcM**

(137) t dik khinchi tak ke-dhoks-i-**ra-y k**s-i   You will be cooking rice

tomorrow.

Tomorrow you(2D) rice-2M-cook-**(2D)**-**pro**-**PRc**-(2D)

(138) t dik khane tak-thok-**la-y k**   He will be cooking rice tomorrow.

Tomorrow he(3Sg) rice cook-**pro-PRcM**

(139) t dik khunchi tak thoks-i-**ra-y k**s-i They will be cooking rice tomorrow.

Tomorrow they(3D) rice cook**-(3D)-pro-PRcM**-(3D)

The following table shows the differences between English and Limbu future
continuous tense.

Table No.23

English and Limbu Future Continuous Tense

Limbu		English						
Tad	PRc	S	av	be	V	pro	O	Tad
sam	nchi tak -dhoks-i-**ra-y k**s-i	we	will	be	cook	-ing	rice	soon
sam	nchge tak- thoks-g**e-ra-y ks-ge**	we	will	be	cook	-ing	rice	soon

The table 23 clarifies that in Limbu future contnuous tense is expressed by time
adverbs but in English by 'will and shall'.

3.2.7 Past Perfect Tense

"**had**' is not found in the Phedape dialect of the Limbu language. In English,
'**-en'** is perfect marker but '-   ' is in Limbu. English does not have past perfect

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tense marker but in Limbu '**-waye**' is used as past perfect tense marker. Some of the examples of past perfect tense in Limbu and English are given below:

	Limbu	English

(140)   ni tak -dhokt-e-   **-waye**   We had cooked rice.

We(1plI) rice 1IM-cook-SpM-**pf-ppfM**

(141)   nige tak-thokt-**e-ge-   -waye**-ge   We had cooked rice.

We(1plE)-rice cook-**SpM-**(1plE)-**pf-ppfM**-(1plE)

(142)   khene tak ke-dhokt-**e-   -waye**   You had cooked rice.

You(2Sg) rice -2M-cook-**SpM**-**pf-ppfM**

(143)   khinchi tak ke-dhokt-**e-chi-   -waye**   You had cooked rice.

You(2D) rice-2M-cook-**SpM-**(2D)-**pf-ppfM**

(144)   khane tak -thokt-**e -   -waye**   He had cooked rice.

She(3Sg) rice cook-**SpM-pf-ppfM**

(145)   khunchi tak thokt-**e**-chi-   **-waye-chi**   They had cooked rice.

They(3D) rice cook-**SpM-**(3D)**-pf-ppfM-**(3D)

(146)   g tak thokt-(e)-   **-   -waye**   I had cooked rice.

I(1Sg) rice cook-SpM-(1Sg)**-pf-ppfM**

(147)   khini tak- ke-dhokt-(e)-i**-   -waye**   You had cooked rice.

You(2pl) rice 2M-SpM-(2pl)-**pf-ppfM**

(148)   khenh tak me-dhokt-e **-   -waye**   They had cooke rice.

They(3pl) rice -3plM-cook-SpM-**pf-ppfM**

(149)   khene ke-lokt-e**-   -waye**   You had run.

You(2Sg) 2M-run-**SpM**-**pf-ppfM**

The following table shows the differences between Limbu and English past perfect tense.

Limbu and English Past Perfect

Limbu	Sp				pf	pM	ppfM	P&NM
	nchi tak -dhok-e-chi				**-**	-	**-waye**	-chi
English	St	av	V	pf	O t			
	We	had	buy	-en	a house			

The table 24 shows, in English, **"S+had+V+en+O"** is used in past perfect tense whereas in Limbu **"Sp+   +waye"** is used .

3.2.8 Present Perfect Tense

As in past perfect tense '-   ' is used as perfect marker and '-**w** ' is presennt perfect tense marker in Limbu whereas in English '-**en**' is perfect aspect marker, and has no present perfect tense marker. Some of the examples in both languages are given:

      Limbu   English

(150)   nchi tak -dhokt-**e-chi-   -w s-i**   We have cooked rice.
        We(1DI) rice-1IM-cook-**SpM**-(1DI)-**pf-PrfM**-(1DI)

(151)   nchge tak- thokt-**e-**chge**-   -w**   We have cooked rice.
        We(1DE) rice cook-**SpM-**(1DE)**-pf-PrfM**

(152)   ni tak -dhokt-e**-   - w**   We have cooked rice.
        We(1plI) rice 1IM-cook-SpM-**pf-PrfM**

(153)   nige tak-thokt-**e-ge-   -w -**ge   We have cooked rice.
        We(1plE)-rice cook-**SpM-**(1plE)**-pf-PrfM-**(1plE)

(145) khene tak ke-dhokt-**e-   -w**   You have cooked rice.
        You(2Sg) rice -2M-cook-**SpM**-**pf-PrfM**

(155) khinchi tak ke-dhokt-**e**-chi-　　**-w**　　　　　You have cooked rice.

　　　You(2D) rice-2M-cook-**SpM-**(2D)-**pf-PrfM**

(156) khane tak-thokt-**e -　　-w**　　　　　　　　He has cooked rice.

　　　He(3Sg) rice cook-**SpM-pf-PpfM**

(157) khunchi tak thokt-**e-chi-　　-w s-i**　　　They have cooked rice.

　　　They(3D) rice cook-**SpM-(3D)-pf-PrfM-**(3D)

The following table shows the differences between Limbu and English present perfect tense:

Table No.25

Linbu and English Present Perfect

Limbu	Sp				pf	pM	PrfM	P&NM
	khene tak ke-dhok-t-e				**-**	-	**-w**	
English	S	av	V	pf	O			
	You	have	cook	-en	rice			

The table 25 shows that the Limbu language has "**Sp+-　　-w** " or

"**Sp+pf+PrfM**" structure but English has "**S+have/has+V+-en+O**".

3.2.9 Future Perfect Tense

In English '**will**' and '**shall**' are used in future perfect but they are not found in Limbu. Some of the examples are given below:

　　　Limbu　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　English

(158) sam　　nchi tak -dhoks-i**-　　- -w** s-i   We will have cooked rice soon.

　　　Soon we(1DI) rice-1IM-cook**-**(1DI)-**pf**-1IM-**PrfM-**(1DI)

(159) sam　　nchge tak-thoks-g**e-　　-w**   We shall will have cooked rice soon.

　　　Soon we(1DE) rice cook**-**(1DE)-**pf-PrfM**

(160) sam   ni tak -dhok**-   - -w**   We will have cooked rice soon.
       Soon we(1plI) rice1IM-cook-**pf**-1IM-**PrfM**

(161) sam   nige tak-thokt**-**ge**-   -w -**ge   We will have cooked rice soon.
       Soon we(1plE)-rice cook**-**(1plE)-**pf-prfM**-(1plI)

(162) sam   khene tak ke-dhok**-   -w**   You will have cooked rice soon.
        you(2Sg) rice 2M-cook**-pf-prfM**

(163) sam   khane tak-thokt**-   -w**   He will have cooked rice soon.
       He(3Sg) rice cook**-pf-prfM**

The following table shows the differences between Limbu and English future perfect tense:

Table No.26

Limbu and English Future Perfect

Limbu				English			
sam	nige tak thoks-**ge**	**-**	**-w**	We	will have	cook	-en
sam	khene tak ke-dhokt-e	**-**	**-w**	We	will have	cook	-en

The table 26 shows, in English, "**S**+**will/shall**+**have**+**V-en**+**O"** is used but in Limbu, present perfect tense is used with future time adverbs.

3.2.10 Past Perfect Continuous Tense

In English**, "S+had+been+V+-ing+O"** is used in past perfect continuous tense. but in Limbu, **"Sp+-ra-+-waye"** or **"Sp+pro+ppfM"** is used. Some of the examples are given below:

         Limbu   English

(164)   nchi tak -dhokt-**e-chi-ra- -waye-**chi   We had been cooking rice.

We(1DI) rice-1IM-cook-**SpM-**(1DI)**-pro-**1IM**-ppfM-**(1DI)

(165) nchge tak- thokt-**e-chge-ra-waye-chge**   We had been cooking rice.

We(1DE) rice cook-**SpM-**(1DE)**-pro-ppfM-**(1DE)

(166) ni tak -dhokt-e **-ra- waye**   We had been cooking rice.

We(1plI) rice 1IM-cook-SpM-**pro-1IM-ppfM**

(167) nige tak-thokt-**e-ge-ra-waye-**ge   We had been cooking rice.

We(1plE)-rice cook-**SpM-**(1plE)**-pro-ppfM-**(1plE)

(168) khene tak ke-dhokt-**e-ra-waye**   You had been cooking rice.

You(2Sg) rice -2M-cook-**SpM-pro-2M-ppfM**

(169) khinchi tak ke-dhokt-**e-chi-ra-**ke-**waye-**chi You had been cooking rice.

You(2D) rice 2M-cook-**SpM-**(2D)**-pro-**2M**-ppfM-**(2D)

(170) khane tak thokt-**e -ra-waye**   He had been cooking rice.

He(3Sg) rice cook-**SpM-pro-ppfM**

(171) khunchi tak thokt-**e-**chi**-ra-waye-chi**   They had been cooking rice.

They(3D) rice cook-**SpM-**(3D)**-pro-ppfM-**(3D)

(172)   g tak thokt-(e)- **-ra-waye**   I had been cooking rice.

I(1Sg) rice cook-SpM-(1Sg)**-pro-ppfM**

(173) khini tak- ke-dhokt-(e)-i-**ra-waye**   You had been cooking rice.

You(2pl) rice 2M-SpM-(2pl)**-pro-ppfM**

(174) khenh tak me-dhokt-e **-ra-waye**   They had been cooking rice.

They(3pl) rice-3plM-cook-SpM**-pro-ppfM**

(175) khene ke-lokt-e**-ra-**ke**-waye**   You had been runing.

You(2Sg) 2M-run-**SpM**-**pro-2**M**-ppfM**

The differences in past perfect continuous tense between Eiglish and Limu are

shown in the following table:

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Table No.27

Limbu and English Past Perfect Continuous

Limbu	Sp	pro		ppfM	P&NM
	nige tak-thokt-ge	-ra		-waye	-ge
English	S	av	be-en	V	pro	O t
	We	had	been	cook	-ing	rice

The table 27 shows past perfect continuous tense is the combination of simple past, progressive marker and past perfect tense marker.

3.2.11. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

In English, **"S+have/has+been+V+-ing+O"** is used in present perfect continuous tense but in Limbu, **"Spr+-ra+-w "** or "**Spr+pro+PefM**" is used. The following sentences are the examples of present perfect continuous tense:

     Limbu   English

(176)   nchi tak -dhoks-i-**ra- -w** s-i   We have been cooking rice.
      We(1DI) rice-1IM-cook-**(1DI)**-**pro**-1IM-**prfM**-(1DI)

(177)   nchge tak- thoks-g**e-ra-w** s-**ge**   We have been cooking rice.
      We (1DE) rice cook**-**(1DE)**-pro-prfM**-(1DE)

(178)   ni tak -dhokt-**la**- -w   We have been cooking rice.
      We(1plI) rice 1IM-cook-**pro**-1IM-**prfM**

(179)   nige tak-thok**-ge-ra-w -**ge   We have been cooking rice.
      We(1plE)-rice cook**-**(1plE)**-pro-prfM**-(1plI)

(180)   khene tak ke-dhok**-la-**ke**-w**   You have been cooking rice.
      You(2Sg) rice -2M-cook**-pro-**M**-prfM**

(181)   khinchi tak ke-dhoks-i-**ra-**ke**-w** s**-**i   You have been cooking rice.
      You(2D) rice-2M-cook**-**(2D)**-pro**-2M-**prfM**-(2D)

(182)   khane tak-thokt-**la-w**   He has been cooking rice.

       He/She(3Sg) rice cook-**pro-prfM**

 (183)   khunchi tak thoks-i-**ra-w** s-i   They have been cooking rice.

The following table shows the differences between Limbu and English present perfect continuous tense:

Table No.28

Limbu and English Present Perfect continuous

Limbu	SPr			pro	PrfM	
	Khinchi tak ke-dhoks-i			-ra	-w	
English	S	av	be-en	V	pro	O
	You	have	been	cook	-ing	rice

The table 31 shows, in Limbu, present perfect continuous tense is intergreted form of Spr, pro and Prf but Einglish has its own perfect progressive structure.

3.2.12 Future Perfect ContinuousTense

In English, **S**+**will/shall**+**have**+**V**+**-ing**+**O"** is used in future perfect continuous tense but in the Limbu language, **"Spr**+**pro**+**Prf"** is used with future time advers. Examples of both languages are given below:

 (184)   sam   nchi tak -dhoks-i-**ra-w**   We shall have been cooking rice
                                                       soon.

        Soon we(1DI) rice-1IM-cook-**(1DI)**-**pro**-**prfM**

(185)   sam   nchge tak-thoks-g**e-ra-w** **s-ge** We will have been cooking rice
                                                       soon.

        Soon we (1DE) rice cook-**(1DE)**-**ra-prfM**-(1DE)

(186) sam   ni tak -dhok-**la**- -**w**   We will have been cooking rice

soon.

Soon we(1plI) rice 1IM-cook-**ra**-1IM-**prfM**

(187) sam   nige tak-thokt-ge-**ra-w**   We will have been cooking rice soon.

Soon we(1plE)-rice cook-**(1plE)**-**ra-prfM**-(1plI)

(188) sam   khene tak ke-dhok-**la-**ke-**w**   You will have been cooking rice

soon.

Soon you(2Sg) rice 2M-cook-**ra-**2M-**prfM**

(189) sam   khinchi tak ke-dhokts-i-**ra-w** s-i.   You will have been cooking

rice soon.

SoonYou(2D) rice-2M-cook-**(2D)**-**ra**-**prfM**-(2D)

(190) sam   khane tak-thok-**la-w**   He will have been cooking rice

soon.

Soon he(3Sg) rice cook-**pro-prfM**

Table No.29

Limbu and English Future Perfect Continuous

Limbu				English				
Tad	Spr	pro	prf	S	av	be-en	V	pro
t dik	khinchi tak ke-dhoks-i	**-ra**	**-w**	You	will have	been	cook	-ing
t dik	nchi **-**loks-i	**-ra**	**-w**	We	will have	been	run	-ing

The table 29 shows in Limbu, to express the future perfect continuous

tense,'**Spr, pro, prf**, and **Tad**' must be in single sentence but English does not

need the help of Tad.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AN D RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter deals with the summary of findings of this research with some recommendations and pedagogical implications.

4.1 Findings

After the analysis and interpretation of the collected data, the researcher concluded the findings of the study as follows:

4.1.1Tense and Aspect system Identified in Limbu

a. The Limbu language has four aspects (simple, progressive, perfect and perfect progressive) but only two markers: progressive marker '-**ra/ la'** and prefect marker is '- **.'**

b. Limbu does not have future tense.

c. **'-e'** is the simple past marker in Limbu.

d. '**y ge'** is the past continuous marker in Limbu and '-**y k'** is present continuous tense marker.

e. In the Limbu Language, there is no simple present tense marker.

f. "-**w "** is the present perfect marker and '**waye**' is past perfect marker.

g. Continuous and perfect markers: **'y k, y ge, w   and waye'** are optionally followed by person and number markers and preceded by person markers.

h. ' **-ge,-chi/-i,-chge** are the person and number markers in Limbu.

i. '- ' and '**ke**' are the person markers in Limbu and they preceed both the root form of verbs and tense markers.

j. The preson and number marker optoinally follow continuous tense markers and perfect tense markers and person markers precede them.

k.   The Limbu language does not have future tense marker. Simple present tense, present contiuous tense, present perfect tense and present perset perfect continuous tense are used for simple future, future continuous, future perfect and future perfect continuous tenses with future time adverbs.

4.1.2 Similarities and Defferences Between English and Limbu Tense and Aspect

After comparing the tense and aspect between Limbu and English, the following similarities and diffences are pointed out.

4.1.2.1 Similarities Between English and Limbu Tense and Aspect

a. Both languages have four aspects.

b. Both languages have progressive and perfect aspect markers.

c. Both languages have simple past tense markers.

d. Both languages have no future tense marker.

4.1.2.2 Differences Between English and Limbu in Terms of Tense and Aspect

a.   The English language has progressive, perfect and perfect progressive markers but the Limbu language has only progressive and perfect markers. The progressive marker '-**la**' becomes '-**ra**' in intervocalic position.

b.   In English, '**-s**' marks the present tense and the third pernon singular, but in Limbu, '-**chi**' markers the first person dual inaclusive, the second person dual and the third peson dual . In the same way, '-**chge**' marks the the first person dual exclusive but '**-ge**' marks the first person plural exclusive. "-**u** / ' marks the first person singular. '-i' marks the first person dual inclusive, the second person dual, the third person dual and second person plural in present tense but only second person plural in past.

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c. English has '-**ed**' to mark simple past but Limbu has '-**e**.'

d. English does not have present continuous marker but Limbu has '-**y k**'.

e. English does not have past continuous marker but Limbu has '-**y ge'.**

f. English does not have present perfect and past perfect markers whereas the Limbu language has '**-w **' and '**-waye**'.

g. English language uses auxiliary verbs but Limbu does not have.

h. Limbu has person markers which are obligatory before verbs and optional before tense markers whereas English does not have person marker.

i. The intial voiceless sound of the verb is changed into voiced if it is preceded by the person markers.

j. English has "**S+is/am/are+V+ing+O**' sentence structure in present continuous tense but Limbu has **"Spr+-ra/la+y k".**

k**.** Limbu has "**Sp+-ra+y ge-**" structure but English has **"S+was/were+V+-ing+O"** is used in past continuous tense.

l. English has **"S+had+V+-en+O"** but Limbu has **"Sp+   +weye"** in the past perfect tense.

m**.** English has "**S+have/has+V-en+O."** but in Limbu**"Sp+-   +-w "** is used in present perfect

n. English has "**S+had+been+V+-ing+O**" in past prefect perfect continuous tense but Limbu has "**Sp+-ra+waye**".

o. Limbu has "**Spr+-ra+w **" for present continuous tense but English has "**S+have/has+V+-ing+O**".

p. English is not a pronominalized language but Limbu is. The Limbu verbs include the pronouns in different person markers

4.2 Recommendations

One the basis of the findings of the present study, the following recommendations have been made.

i.   The findings of the study show that the tense and aspect system of the Phedape Limbu dialect is different from those in English. Therefore, these differences should be taken into account while teaching English tense and aspect system to Limbu speaking children.

ii. In Engish, there are auxiliary verb which are used in progressive, perfective and perfective progressive aspects but the Limbu language does not have auxiliary verbs.Therefore, special attention should be paid while teaching those auxiliaries to the Limbu speaking students.

iii. In English verbs are not affected by the number and person except the third person singular subject whereas in Limbu verbs are affected by the number and person. The English teachers should pay their attention while teaching English to the Limbu speaking children.

iv. The Limbu language does not have future and simple present tense marker.The future tense is expressed by using the future time adverd. English teachers should pay the attention to this sense while teaching English to the Limbu speaking students.

v. The textbook writers and the syllabus designers should be more conscious while preparing and designing the syllabus for the Limbu learners learning as second language.

The researcher does not claim that the present study covers all the rules of tense and aspect system of the Limbu language because he has carried out this research based on the available sources from the collected data.

Now the researcher wants to request the concerned authority to take the points mentioned above into consideration. Furthermore, he would like to request the authority to carry out other researches on the various areas of the Limbu language.

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Appendix–I

Questionnaires

Name …………………………………...........Address……................……

.**Verb:** thok/cook   Aspect: Simple   Tense: Simple Past

Limbu Sentences	English
g	I cooked rice.
nchi	We cooked rice.
nchge	We cooked rice.
ni	We cooked rice.
nige	We cooked rice.
khene	You cooked rice.
khinchi	You cooked rice.
khini	You cooked rice.
khane	He/She cooked rice.
khunchi	They cooked rice.
khenh ?	They cooked rice.

Name …………………………….....................Address……............…..

Verb: thok/cook   Aspect: Simple   Tense: Simple Present

Limbu Sentences	English
g	I cook rice.
nchi	We cook rice.
nchge	We cook rice.
ni	We cook rice.
nige	We cook rice.
khene	You cook rice.
khinchi	You cook rice.

khini	You cook rice.
khane	He/She cooks rice.
khunchi	They cook rice.
khenh ?	They cook rice.

Name ………………………………….Address………….

Verb: thok/cook   Aspect: Simple   Tense: Simple Future

Limbu Sentences	English Sentences
g	I will cook rice.
nchi	We shall cook rice.
nchge	We shall cook rice.
ni	We will cook rice.
nige	We will cook rice.
khene	You will cook rice.
khinchi	You will cook rice.
khini	You will cook rice.
khane	He/She will cook rice.
khunchi	They will cook rice.
khenh ?	They will cook rice.

Aspect: Progressive   Tense: Past Continuous

Neme ……………………………............... Address……………

Limbu Sentences	English Sentences
g	I was cooking rice.
nchi	We were cooking rice.
nchge	We were cooking rice.
ni	We were cooking rice.
nige	We were cooking rice.
khene	You were cooking rice.
khinchi	You were cooking rice.

khini	You were cooking rice.
khane	He/She was cooking
khunchi	They were cooking rice.
khenh ?	They were cooking rice.

Name …………………………………......Address...…………
Aspect: Progressive   Tense: Present Continuous

Limbu Sentences	English Sentences
g	I am cooking rice.
nchi	We are cooking rice.
nchge	We are cooking rice.
ni	We cooking rice.
nige	We are cooking rice.
khene	You are cooking rice.
khinchi	You are cooking rice.
khini	You are running.
khane	He is cooking rice.
khunchi	They are cooking rice.
khenh ?	They are cooking rice.

Aspect: Progressive   Tense: Future Continuous

Name...Adress........................

Limbu Sentences	English Sentences
g	I shall be cooking rice.
nchi	We shall be cooking rice.
nchge	We shall be cooking rice..
ni	We will be cooking rice.
nige	We will be cooking rice.
khene	You will be cooking rice.

khinchi	You will be cooking rice.
khini	You will be cooking rice.
khane	He will be cooking rice.
khunchi	They will be cooking rice.
khenh ?	They will be cooking rice.

Name ………………………………………..Address………….

Aspect: Perfect   Tense: Past Perfect

Limbu Sentences	English Sentences
g	I had cooked rice.
nchi	We had cooked rice
nchge	We had cooked rice
ni	We had cooked rice
nige	We had cooked rice
khene	You had cooked rice
khinchi	You had cooked rice
khini	You had cooked rice
khane	He had cooked rice
khunchi	They had cooked rice.
khenh ?	They had cooked rice.

Aspect: Perfect   Tense: Present Perfect

Name...Address.................................

Limbu Sentences	English Sentences
g	I have cooked rice.
nchi	We have cooked rice.
nchge	We have cooked rice.
ni	We have cooked rice.

nige	We have cooked rice.
khene	You have cooked rice.
khinchi	You have cooked rice.
khini	You have cooked rice
khane	He has cooked rice.
khunchi	They have cooked rice.
khenh ?	They have cooked rice.

Name …………………………………..................Address…...............……

Aspect: Perfect   Tense: Future Perfect

Limbu Sentences	English Sentences
g	I shall have cooked rice.
nchi	We shall have cooked rice.
nchge	We will have cooked rice.
ni	We shall have cooked rice.
nige	We will have cooked rice.
khene	You will have cooked rice.
khinchi	You will have cooked rice.
khini	You will have cooked rice.
khane/kan	He will have cooked rice.
khunchi	They will have cooked rice.
khenh ?	They will have cooked rice.

Name …………………………………..............Address…..........……….

Aspect: Perfect Progressive   Tense: Past Perfect Continuous

Limbu Sentences	English Sentences
g	I had been cooking rice.
nchi	We had been cooking rice.
nchge	We had been cooking rice.

Limbu Sentences	English Sentences
ni	We had been cooking rice.
nige	We had been cooking rice.
khene	You had been cooking rice.
khinchi	You had been cooking rice.
khini	You had been cooking rice.
khane	He had been cooking rice.
khunchi	They had been cooking rice
khenh ?	They had been cooking rice

Name …………………………………...............Address……......…….

Aspect: Perfect Progressive   Tense: Present Perfect Continuous

Limbu Sentences	English Sentences
g	I have been cooking rice.
nchi	We have been cooking rice.
nchge	We have been cooking rice.
ni	We have been cooking rice.
nige	We have been cooking rice.
khene	You have been cooking rice.
khinchi	You have been cooking rice.
khini	You had been cooking rice.
khane	He had been cooking rice.
khunchi	They have been cooking rice
khenh ?	They have been cooking rice

Name …………………………….…………........Address.............………

Aspect: Perfect Progressive   Tense: Future Perfect Continuous

Limbu Sentences	English Sentences
g	I shall have been cooking rice
nchi	We will/shall have cooking rice

nchge	We will have been cooking rice.
ni	We will have cooking rice.
nige	We shall have been cooking rice.
khene	You will have been cooking rice.
khinchi	You will have been cooking rice.
khini	You will have been running.
khane	He will have been cooking rice.
khunchi	They will have been cooking rice.
khenh ?	They will have been cooking rice.

INFORMANTS

Group: Illiterate

1. Laxmi Limbu

2. Chndra Pal Limbu

3 Jit Raj Limbu

4. Bhakta Bahadur Limbu

5. Nar Kumari Limbu

6 Bhumika Limbu

7. Bhakti Limbu

8. Narayan Limbu

9. Sukhbir Limbu

10. Hark Bahadur Limbu

Group: Literate

11 Durga Maya Limbu

12. Narbir Limbu

13. Do Prasad Limbu

14. Krishna Bahadur Limbu

15. Prem Bahadure Limbu

16. Manoj Limbu

17. Karu Limbu

18. Susmita Limbu

19. Ram kumari Limbu

20. Netra Prasad Limbu

21. Purna Limbu

22. Sapana Limbu

23. Jaya kumara Limbu

24. Surendra Limbu

25. Ramesh kumar Limbu

26. Bhuvan Limbu

27. Arun Limbu

Group: Educated

28. Lila Limbu

29. Sumitra Limbu

30. Raj kumar Limbu

31. Maheh Limbu

32. Ganda Limbu

33. Sita Limbu

34. Tanka Raj Limbu

35. Mina Limbu

36. Sukradhwaj Limbu

23. Chhatra Bahadur Limbu

33. Rita Limbu

39. Dilu Limbu

40. Rina Limbu