

# CHAPTER - ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 General Background

Language is a possession of human beings. It is commonly used by human beings as a means of communication. The possession of language makes human being different from other creature. Language is highly developed and most frequently used code of human communication with comparison to other codes. Similarly, to quote Freeman (2007) “Language is the means for doing something and accomplishing some purpose. Such as, agreeing on a common plan of action for handling a conflict and also language is a vehicle for communication meaning and messages”. It is an extremely complex and highly versatile code which cannot be used by other animals as a means of communication.

Language is defined as a voluntary vocal system of human communication. It is smooth and painless to acquire a language by every normal regardless of geographical and social boundary and nature's special gift to human being. We are living easily with the help of language. Languages are of different types but the function of language is similar.

Various linguists have defined language in various ways but not any definition can be exact and complete in itself. Similarly Richards et al. (1999, p. 196) defines languages as "The system of human communication which consists of the structured arrangements of sounds for their written representation into larger units e.g. Morphemes, words, sentences, utterances". This definition further clarifies that language is a channel of spoken or written form of symbols in terms of morphemes,

words and sentences. Language is a system of communication medium for thought, a matter for political controversy a catalyst for nation building. Most of the activities of the world are carried out through language. Such as transmitting human civilization, thoughts, literature, political and diplomatic activities and human achievements. In this reference Crystal (2003, P.53) says "Language is a concrete act of speaking or singing in a given situation the notion of parole or performance."

### **1.1.1 Importance of the English Language**

Among the languages spoken in the world, the English language is one of the widely used west-Germanic sub-branches of the Germanic branch of the 'Indo-European' family. It is an international lingua franca. It is the language of international business and academic conference of diplomacy of sports. It is one of the six official languages of the United Nations and plays vital role in international communication. English has become indispensable vehicle to the transmission of modern civilization into the nation. It is the passport through which one can visit the whole world. "English is widely uses as a second language and as a foreign language throughout the world. The number of speakers who have acquired English as a second language with second language with native fluency is estimated to be between 350 and 400 million....." (Baugh et al; 2002, p. 6)

English is most popular and well developed language among at least four thousand and perhaps as many as six thousand different individual languages. English, a mother tongue for many people in the world (about 350 million), is more widely used in the different parts of the world (Yule 1996, P. 183). But native speakers are increasingly out numbered by people who have English as a second or third language and used for

international communication because of wide spread use of English. The use of English has been growing very rapidly.

English is a prominent language that occupies a rich literature, medium of international communication throughout various print, broadcasting and electronic media. People throughout the world experiences English from various sources. English has also got official language status in several countries. It is taught as a second or foreign language all over the world. Nowadays, English is not only the language of international communication, medium of instruction, language of print, broadcasting media but also the matter of prestige and an inevitable language for survivable and getting a gainful job. It is being compulsory to know the English for the access to the knowledge of international value as many important books, journals and their sources of information are published in English. It is official language for many international organizations like the UNO, UNESCO and SAARC. English plays a vital role in the development of international trade, transportation and communication. So, it is a language of global communication. Many doctors, engineers, pilots, foreign diplomats and high technical personalities should have the knowledge of English. It is very difficult to get success in higher level of education without the knowledge of it. English has become indispensable vehicle to the transmission of modern civilization into the nation. It is a passport through which one can visit the whole world and one can enjoy the advantages of the world civilization.

### **1.1.2 Linguistic Scenario of Nepal**

Nepal is a fertile land from the linguistic point of view. It is a multiethnic, multilingual and multicultural nation. There is unity in diversity. In this regard, I would like to insert the assertion of Prithivi Narayan Shah the founder of modern Nepal that (a) "It is with much travail that I have acquired the kingdom. It is common garden for all castes. Let everyone realize this (b) "My country is a garden which four caste and thirty-six sub-castes blossom forth". (Upadhyaya and Rauniyar 2007, p. 127). From these statements, we can draw the conclusion that the ethnic and religious diversity is coupled with the nation's linguistic plurality. According to the 2001 Population of Census report, there are ninety-two identified languages which are spoken as mother tongues. In addition, a number of languages as 2001 Census report terms them 'Unknown' languages, need to be precisely identified and analyzed on the basis of field observation. The languages spoken in Nepal are broadly classified into form groups which are given below.

#### **1.1.2.1 Indo-European Family**

In Nepalese context, Indo-European family of language mainly comprises Indo-Aryan group of languages which forms the largest group of languages in terms of speakers in Nepal can be genetically sub categorized in the following diagram.



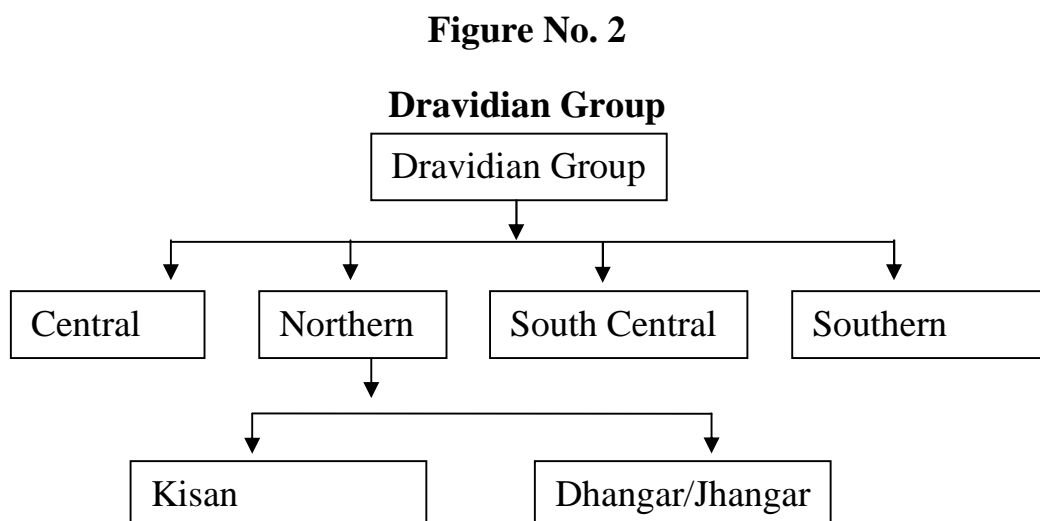
### 1.1.2.2 Tibeto-Burman Family

Tibeto-Burman group is also another important language family of Nepal. It is spoken by less number of people in the comparison of Indo-European family. This group comprises the following languages.

Limbu	Sherpa	Kaike	Chepang
Thakali	Sunwar	Gurung	Koche
Hayu	Raute	Yakkha	Lhomi
Magar	Dahari	Thami	
Toto	Newar	Dura	

### 1.1.2.3 Dravidian Group

The Dravidian language family includes two languages spoken in Nepali. One of them is called Jhangar is spoken in the eastern region of the Koshi river and another to the western part of the Koshi river. It can be shown with the following diagram.



Source: Yadava, (2003, P. 147)

#### **1.1.2.4 Astro-Asiatic Group/Munda Family**

According to the Population Census Report 2001, Satar (Santhali) is the only one language of this family which is mainly spoken in Jhapa district of the eastern part of Nepal.

Regarding the above mentioned four language families Tibeto-Burman language family includes a large number of languages spoken in Nepal. So, we can say that Nepal is the play ground of Tibeto-Burman language family. English is the branch of west-Germanic language family whereas Awadhi is a branch of East central: Indo-Aryan language. (Yadav, 2003).

#### **1.1.3 An Introduction to the Awadhi Language**

Awadhi language is spoken in a large area of Nepal and India. Awadhi language is one of the languages which belong to specific community, i.e. Awadhi community. Awadhi community has been extended from Uttar Pradesh of India to Southern-Western part and developed there. In multicultural and multilingual country, Nepal, the region of western Terai/Madesh from Nawalparasi to Kanchanpur is regarded as Awadhi region. Rupandehi, Kapilbastu, Dang-Deokhari, Banke, Bardiya can be said as basic Awadhi community. The origin of Awadhi language is regarded to be related with historical and religious Indian state. 'Awadhpradesh' once ruled by Lord Ram, Hero of Ramayan in ancient period. So, Awadhi language bears religious historicity.

According to Grierson, (1904, P.9) "The word Awadhi means literally the language of 'Awadhi' or 'Oudh' and the area over which the dialect bearing this name is spoken agrees, to some extent with the meaning of them. Saksena (1972, p.1) agrees with the above statement and says Awadhi has close connection with ancient holy place Ayodhya (the state

of religious and historical importance ruled by the king, Hindu god Ram Chandra). Awadhi is a sub-branch of Indo-Iranian branch of Indo-European family. In this connection both the English and Awadhi language have genetic affiliation that they are the members of the same language family that is Indo-European family. Awadhi is in the eighth top position of hierarchy in terms of its numbers of native speakers that figures 2.48% of the total population of Nepal. (CBS, 2001). In addition to this, Awadhi is not restricted to Nepal only. It is spoken in most part of UP (India), which is considered to be the central part of language and possesses one million native speakers. (Grierson, 1604) (as cited in [www.waseb.wordpress.com/2010/04/19.ssarail](http://www.waseb.wordpress.com/2010/04/19.ssarail))

The Awadhi language is being used in the people of a large area of India and Nepal. About 2,00,00,000 people speak Awadhi language. The total population of Awadhi speakers in the world is around 2,05,60,744. It is spoken in Madhya Pradesh as well as in Bihar. The Awadhi language is heavily spoken in Uttar Pradesh in its Kheri, Sitapur, Lucknow, Unnao, Rac-Bareilly, Bahraich, Bara-Banke, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Gonda, Faizabad, Allahabad district. It is spoken in Delhi too. Awadhi language is the mother tongue of Nepali citizen inhabitant in western part of Terai/Madhes in Nepal (Yadav, 2003)

Hindi writers and scholars regard Awadhi as a dialect of Hindi language but actually Awadhi itself is an independent language. Awadhi has its word stocks, grammar, culture civilization along with literature. No one can forget Tulsidas and his most remarkable gift to human civilization. "Ram Charit Manas" written in Awadhi language. Mainly the Tharu, Bhojpuri and Maithili language have influenced on the Awadhi language (Malla, 1977). So, these languages are known as sister languages.



### **1.1.3.1 The Name Awadhi**

The word 'Awadhi' means literally the language of 'Awadh' or 'Oudh' and the area over which the language bearing this name is spoken agrees, to some extent, with the meaning of the term. Awadh is a historical province of India which is said to be ruled by Lord Ram, the Hero of Ramayan. Awadh was extended in Uttar Pradesh including western Terai/Madesh of Nepal. The language spoken in this area is also known as Awadhi language. The word 'Awadhi' is derived from sanskrit root word 'Vadh' by adding prefix "a that means non-violence. Literally, it is the word for peace, against violence.

Awadhi language is one of the oldest living language. It is also known as 'Aadee' language meaning old language. It is believed that Awadhi is named after decline of 'Aadee' Awadhi language is also called 'Kosali' and 'Baiswari'. The former name is merely a translation of the word 'Awadhi' as the word Kosala in ancient name of 'Oudh'. Baiswari means the language of Baiswara Raj puts who are numerous as Oudh.

Besides above description the name Awadhi is replaced of ancient language "Ardh Magadhi". To cut the matter short it will be logically appropriate to say Awadhi as violence less place as Lord Buddha was also born in the region, Lumbini in Nepal and taught to human being main lesson of his enlightenment which is basically related to non-violence. These religious historicity enrich the possibility of naming Awadhi after the word Awadh.

### **1.1.3.2 Geographical Distribution of Awadhi**

Awadhi language is mostly spoken in the south-western districts of Nepal like Nawalparasi, Kapibastu, Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and

Kanchanpur which is also known as Terai/Madesh region of Nepal. It is widely spoken in India. Sriwastav and Tiwari have shown that thirty million people speak Awadhi language in an area of more than 40,000 square miles. Similarly, Yadav, (2003) mentions that the language spoken in the east of Awadhi is Bhojpuri and west is Kanaujee. In the same way, Tharu and Nepali languages are spoken in the north of Awadhi language and Udia, Telgu, Marathi are spoken in South of the Awadhi language.

### **1.1.3.3 Awadhi in Nepal**

Awadhi language has got constitutional provision to be a national language in Nepal. Besides this, Interim constitution of Nepal has provided right of official language to national language in their locality. After the successful and glorious movement, democratic public movement of 2062/63, civil war and Madesh revolution, Nepal has been established as a federal democratic public nation by dethroning monarchy. Though, new constitution has not been made yet, as Interim constitution-2063 has various provision regarding ethnic group and their language.

Awadhi is one of the ancient national languages of Nepal. The census of 2001 shows that 5,60,744 people speak Awadhi language which is 2.48% of total population of Nepal. According to the given census year of Nepal, Awadhi language takes the eight (8<sup>th</sup>) position among national languages (CBS, 2001). Nepal is a beautiful country with different castes people and their different mother tongues. Awadhi language is a mother tongue of western-terai people of Madesh. Ten major mother tongues spoken by more than 1% people in Nepal are given below in the table.

**Table No. 1**

**Ten Major Mother Tongues in Nepal**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Languages</b>	<b>Native Speakers</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Nepali	11053255	48.98
2.	Maithily	2797582	12.40
3.	Bhojpuri	1717536	7.59
4.	Tharu	1331546	5.90
5.	Tamang	1179145	5.22
6.	Newar	825458	3.66
7.	Magar	770116	3.41
<b>8.</b>	<b>Awadhi</b>	<b>560744</b>	<b>2.48</b>
9.	Bantawa	371056	1.64
10.	Gurung	338925	1.50

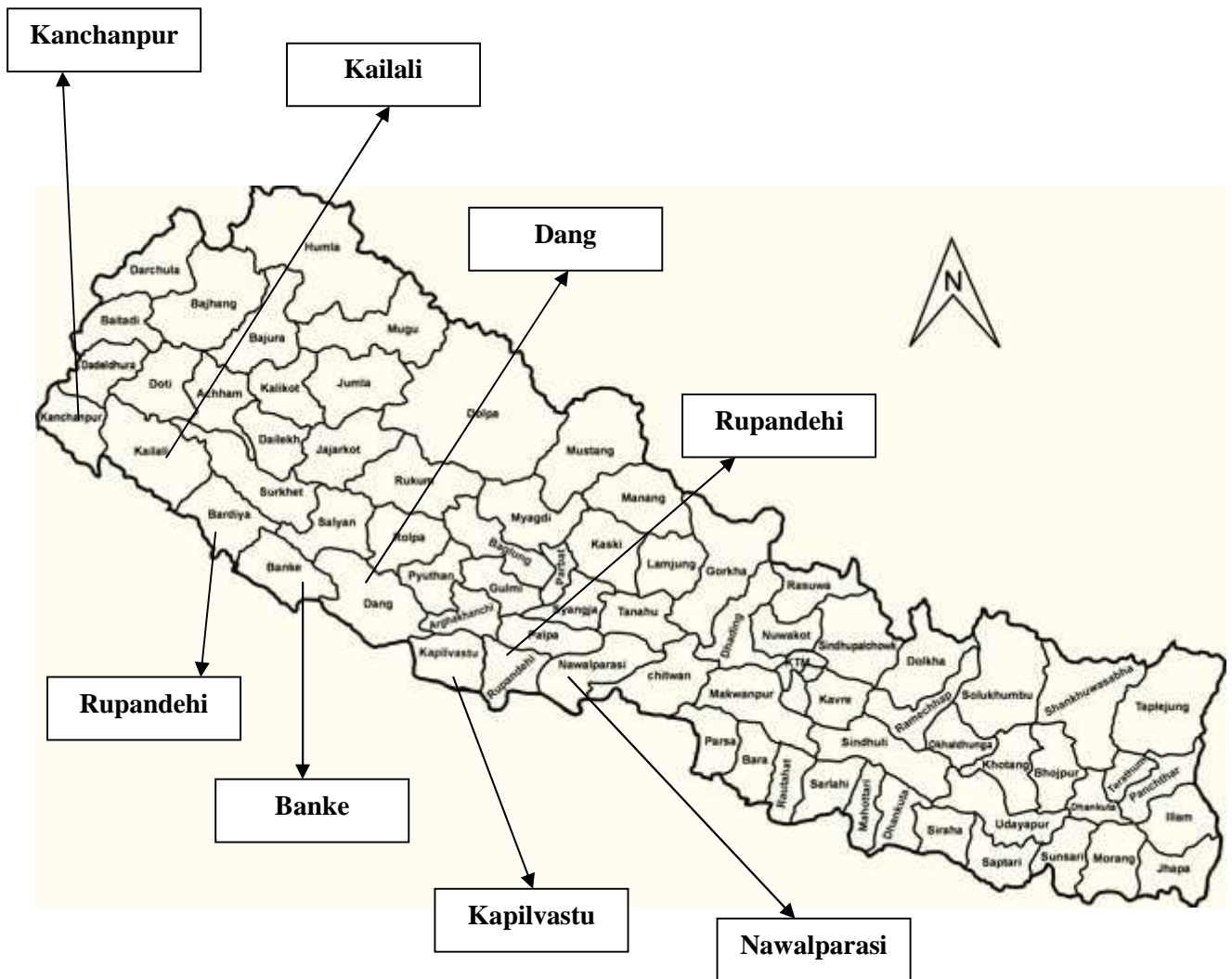
(Source: CBS, 2001)

Awadhi is spoken in western part of Madesh in Nepal from Nawalparasi in the east to Kanchanpur in the west. The census report shows that Kapilvastu and Banke are the districts where Awadhi is spoken in high range. The Awadhi language spoken in Nepal can be divided into two branches on the basis of geographical areas. Awadhi of eastern region including Kapilbastu, Rupandehi and Nawalparasi districts is Eastern Awadhi and Awadhi of western region including Dang, Deokhar, Banke,

Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur is western Awadhi. The Awadhi speaking districts in the map of Nepal are shown below.

**Figure No. 3**

**Awadhi Speaking Districts of Nepal**



Source: (Tripathi, 2003)

#### **1.1.3.4 Dialects of Awadhi**

The Awadhi language is also spoken differently according to different places. It has also its dialects. Upadhyay (1970, p.2) mentions that there are three dialects of Awadhi language in existence. Similarly, Grierson (1904) mentions that there are two noticeable dialects of the Awadhi language. They are Bagheli and Chhatisgadhi and they are only limited in terminological difference. There are also regional and social variations in the Awadhi language. The Bagheli, Gangapari, Mirzapuri, Pradeshi, Tharu and Uttari are regarded as various dialects of the Awadhi language. The dialect which is spoken in Nawalparasi, Rupandehi and Kapilbastu districts are known as eastern dialects of the Awadhi language and the dialect which is spoken in Dang-Deokhari, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts are known as the western dialects of the Awadhi language.

#### **1.1.3.5 Script of Awadhi**

Devnagari is the script of the Awadhi language. Yadav (2003) has mentioned that the Persian and Kaithi scripts were used to write the Awadhi language but they are not in use nowadays. Similarly, 'Mudiya' script was also found as the ancient script of the Awadhi language.

#### **1.1.3.6 Legal and Educational Position of Awadhi in Nepal**

The position of the Awadhi language is strong by the legal and educational site. The interim constitution of Nepal - 2063 has the following provision regarding the national languages.

- ) Each of the mother tongues spoken in Nepal is the national language. (Part I, Article 5, Section 1)

- ) Each of the communities has right to get basic education in their mother tongues according to provision of law. (Under Fundamental Right, Part 3, Article 17, Section1)
- ) Each of the communities inhabitant in Nepal has right to preserve and promote their language, script, culture, cultural heritage and civilization. (part 3, Article 17, Section1)

Awadhi language has been taught in primary level of the government school in Nepal since 2053, in its locality. The curriculum and text book for primary level has also been prepared in the Awadhi language. The government of Nepal has given high priority to ethnic groups and languages. Nowadays, the Awadhi language is printed and published in the Gorkhapatra, a national daily newspaper. Several F.M Radios broadcast the programmes in the Awadhi language. Radio Nepal also broadcasts the Awadhi news.

#### **1.1.4 Basic Concepts of Case Grammar**

The concept of case is not new in grammar. Traditional grammarians have been discussing it for centuries. Particularly in the case of synthetic languages like Latin, Greek and Sanskrit. Cases are morphosyntactically identified in books of traditional grammar, whether a noun has been used in the nominative, accusative or genitive case or in any other case is ascertained on the basis of the morphosyntactic variations and listing the exceptions to those rules. Fillmore has defined cases as the semantic roles which noun phrases have with respect to their verbs. There are three basic concepts of case grammar. They are given below.

1. Syntactic Function
2. Morphosyntactic Form

### 3. Semantic Role

#### **1. Syntactic Function**

Syntactic Function is the traditional notion related to case grammar. It is the function, which is related with sentence level. It is the function of NP according to its position in the structure of a sentence. Objectives (under-goes of the action that may come at the middle or at the end of sentence) and complement (that is needed to complete a sentence) are the examples of syntactic functions. In the sentences:

1. Sunil punished Mohan.
2. Mohan was punished by Sunil
3. The glass was broken

'Sunil', 'Mohan' and 'glass' have the subject function. 'Mohan' in the first sentence has object function. 'Sunil' in the second sentence has agentive functions. 'Glass' in the third sentence has objective function.

#### **2. Morphosyntactic Form**

Morphosyntactic form is a word level concept. The morphosyntactic forms in the case grammar refer to prepositions or inflections, post positions and case endings that show particular relationship of related noun or noun phrases with the verb. By morphosyntactic form Fillmore marks to the different cases, which stand in a certain relationship within a structure. Morphosyntactic forms give some functional informations. The morphosyntactic forms differ from language to language. Mainly two morphosyntactic forms- word order and preposition reveal the case relation in English. The following prepositions are taken from the

examples given by Fillmore (1968), Quirk et al. (1985) and Blake (1994) for corresponding cases.

<b>Morphosyntactic Forms</b>	<b>Case</b>
by	agent
with, by	instrument
from	source/ablative
to, into, until, towards	goal
in, at, on	locative
to	dative
for	benefactive

### **3. Semantic Role**

It is the dominant and recently developed concept of case grammar. At level of meaning of case, Fillmore has paid special attention to this concept and has called it as "Case or case relationship". He has explained the whole case grammar as having a semantic role." The sentence in its basic structure consisting of a verb and one or more noun phrase, each associated with the verb in a particular relationship". (Fillmore, 1968, p. 21)

Fillmore has explained his case grammar as the semantic role with the help of the following examples:

- i) John broke the window.
- ii) A hammer broke the window.
- iii) John broke the window with a hammer
- iv) The window broke.



In the above sentence 'John' has agentive role 'the window' in all sentences has objective role and 'a hammer' is the instrument. Thus, semantic role does not depend on its position in a sentence as syntactic function does. It depends upon its relationship with the action or state identified by the verb.

#### **1.1.4.1 An Introduction to Case**

While introducing the case, we can say it is a relative concept. It indicates the role relationship of noun phrase with the verb in a sentence. Case, being one of the language universals can be found in every language of the world but case markers are language specific. The word 'case' is derived from the Latin word 'Kasus' means 'falling' or 'deviation'. Among many were 'stoics' who gave the word 'case' the more particular sense that it has since its birth in grammatical terminology. Hornby (1989) defines case as "The form shows its relationship to another word." So that, case is the relationship of different NPS, adjectives and pronouns with the verb in a sentence.

Case grammar is a system of grammatical description based on the functional relations that noun groups have to the main verb of a sentence, ... " (retrieved from: [http://dictionary.reverso.net/English\\_definition/case%20/grammar](http://dictionary.reverso.net/English_definition/case%20/grammar))

Traditionally, it was used to refer to both certain inflectional categories that are added to nouns and to the set of syntactic or semantic distinctions carried by the forms of the category. In books of traditional grammar, cases are morphosyntactically identified whether a noun has been used in the nominative, accusative or genitive case or in any other case in ascertained on the basis of the morph syntactic marker at the end of that noun. The morphosyntactic forms differ from language to language.

Different morphosyntactic forms that mark cases are inflections, prepositions, post positions, word order, intonation, suppletion etc a language may have one or more than one such morphosyntactic forms which show the case relation.

In the areas of grammar, Chomsky (1965) brought revolution but his analysis was limited upto the syntactic level. So, Fillmore, an American linguist began to rectify deficiencies of Chomskian model of grammar. He improved those deficiencies. Fillmore (1968) proposed the theory of the case grammar in which the verb is regarded as the most central constituent of the sentence which shares a number of semantic relationship with various NPs and these relationships are cases. So, case for Fillmore, is a universal type 'Underlying-Syntactic Semantic relationship' which may or may not manifest itself in the form of morphosyntactic markers on the surface. More formally, Case has been defined as "a system of marking dependent nouns for the type of relationship they bear to their heads." Cases should be distinguished from thematic roles such as agent and patient. They are closely related and in languages such as Latin several thematic roles have an associated case, but cases are a syntactic notion, while thematic roles are a semantic one. (Retrieved from:

<http://www.ithkuil.net/ilaksh/ilakshintro.html>)

Fillmore (1968) has discussed mainly six cases namely- Agentive, Instrumental, Dative, Factitive, Locative and Objective. In 1971, he extended the number upto eight namely agentive instrumental, objective experience, source, goal, locative and time. These cases were deep structure cases described as being underlying syntactic-semantic relationship. They were to be distinguished from case forms which comprise the means of expressing. Thus, case is defined and discussed

grammatically and semantically by various linguistics. Blake (1994) mentions both grammatical and semantic types of cases as given below:

**Table No. 2**

**Grammatical and Semantic Case**

Grammatical	Core	Nominative
		Accusative
		Ergative
		Genitive
		Dative
Semantic	Local	Locative
		Ablative
		Allative
		Allative
		Perlative
		Instrumental
		Comitative

Source: Blake (1994, p. 35)

Case is a relative concept. It has universal concept. Case markers are not similar in every language. They are language specific. Because of that, the researcher is interested and curious to find out the similarities and differences of case systems in English and Awadhi language.

### 1.1.4.2 Cases in the Nepali language

In Nepali, 'case' is called 'k rak' and the case forms are called 'vivakti'. Traditionally, the Nepali language has eight cases although some linguists do not accept two namely, Sambandha and Sambodhan because of they have no direct relation with verb, cases and their symbols proposed by traditional grammarians in Nepali are:

Cases	Symbols	Case ending
karta (Agent)	le, b ta	prathama (1st)
karma (Patient)	kana, L i	dwitiya (2nd)
karan (Instrument)	le, dw r	tritiya (3rd)
sampradan (Dative )	lai, l gi	chaturthi (4th)
apadan (Ablative )	dekhi, b ta	panchami (5th)
sambandha (Gentitive )	ko, k , ki, ro, r , ri no, n , ni	sasthi (6th)
adhikaran (Locative)	m , m thi	saptami (7th)
sambodhan (Vocative)	hae, oo, yae	sambodhan

The above table shows a brief picture of the traditional Nepali case markers. In the Nepali language, the case markers are those of postpositions which are attached with the nominals and accordingly show different case relations associated with verbs in sentences.

Adhikari (1995) has proposed the following fourteen cases in the Nepali language which are described below with examples.

### **1. Abhikarta (Agentive)**

*Abhikaryako bhūmik line sahabh gil i abhikart bhanincha. Yasm kriyaka karyako soichchya purbak niyamakatto tatha nispadakatto nihit hudncha (p. 47).*

Abhikart (agentive) is that role in which the animate being or human institution is involved to carry out an event or action. The action is performed with its own intention and energy.

For example,

1. mohanle bhakt khayo.
2. sohan sure dwarkutiyo.

### **2. Parwartya (Affected)**

*Parwartyako bhūmik line athaw karyab tarupakar tath sthithima asarw antar darsaune sahabh gil i parwartyo m nincha. (p. 71).*

Parwartyo is that semantic role which indicates the actual state of something that changes due to the action identified by the verb.

For example,

1. ketole gilastodyo.
2. usle gharbigryo.

### **3. Parinami (Resultative)**

*Parinamko bhūmik line w kriyako karyab tarpartifalit hune sababh gilar parinami m nincha (p.77).*

Semantic role that refers to something which comes into being as the result of the action or event identified by the verb.

For example,

1. suresle citra ban yo.
2. mek nicle redio ban yo.

#### **4. Nirapakchya (Neutral)**

*Appravawanko bhumik line sahabhagi nirap kchya m nincha. Yest sahabh gi k ryadw r aprav bit tath aparibartit bhayapani ukta k ryako bisaya banne huncha (p. 85).*

#### **5. Aanubhawak (Experiencer)**

*Manasik kriy w annubhawansanga sambaddha awasth w k ryako bhokt l i anubh wak m nicha (p. 88)*

Semantic role in which the noun or noun phrase is unaffected and unchanged from the action but it becomes the subject of the function identified by the verb.

For example,

1. sitale bas parkhin.
2. ket le T.V herera r t bit yo.

Aanubhawak (experience) is the case of animate being that experiences a psychological state or a physical perception identified by the verb.

For example,

1. sitale kath sunin.
2. r mle samundra dekhyo.

## 6. Aanuprapak (Recipient)

*Aanuprapakko bhumik athaw bhautik sharirik prakriy k asharprati grahansil aebam abhimukh chatandharmi karak aanuprapak maninchha (p.91).*

The case of living being who receives the material or physical effect identified by the verb.

For example,

1. dineshle m lai bhetyo.
2. carale bacer lai udayo.

## 7. Sattatmak (Essive)

*K rako abchalan najan une tath augaman jan une sahabh gil i yah n stt tmak maniyakocha. Yasto sabhabhagita abasthitik kriyama wakta bhayako paincha (p.102).*

It is the case which indicates stativeness of existene identified by the verb. The stativeness is expressed throug stative verb used in a sentence.

For example,

1. yo eut p rka ho.
2. sunil eut d cter ho.

## 8. Ahikaran (Locative)

*Kriy dw r abhinit aarthaka karayako esthanic aebam kalik dh r wa abhimukhatalai adhikaran bhanincha (p. 108).*

Adhikaran (locative) is the case of location or place or base of an entity. This case covers locative, temporal and other bases under it.

For example,

1. r m sof m basyo.
2. sit skul tira gain.

### **9. Karan (Instrument)**

*Abhikart wa annubh bakko sahak ri chai aaune sahabh gil i yah n karan m niyako cha* (p. 116).

Karan (instrument) is the case of something which is used inanimately as a means or weapon of agent that is helpful to perform an action identified by the verb.

For example,

1. ket le kod lole khet khanyo.
2. dojarle ghar bhatk yo.

### **10. Hetu (cause)**

*K ryako paridhiyo shakti w udasin karan bhai aaune sahabh gil i hetu m niakocha* (p. 124).

Hetu (cause) is the case of non-animate peripheral cause of a state, action or event identified by the verb.

For example,

1. ndhile dhoka kholyo.
2. b dhile m nche b gayo.

### **11. Apadan (Ablative)**

*Karyako bighatan/bicchedan wa aarambha bindu jan une sahabh gil i yahan apadan m niyako cha* (p. 132).



Semantic role that indicates the disintegration, dispersion or starting point of an action or event or state identified by the verb.

For example,

1. maile baz r b ta s bun kine.
2. bidy skul dekhi b hira gain.

## **12. Labak (Benefactive)**

*Kunai satwakdw r lavanwithune sahabh gl i yah n l vak m niyako cha* (p. 189).

The case of animate beings that are benefited in some ways from the action identified by the verb.

For example,

1. usle bahiniko l hi biskut lyayo.
2. shyamle s thi l i uph r diyo.

## **13. Paryojaniya (Purposive)**

*K ryako paryojan w nimittartha jan une sahabh gi paryojaniyo m nincha* (p. 146).

The case of something that indicates the purpose of an activity.

1. kis n tark ri becna baz r gayo.
2. ram pais s tna bank gayo.

## **14. Saharthak (Comitative)**

*Eautai k ryam sam n bhayak eakbhand badhi namikpadharuko sahatmak samlagnat lai yah n sah rthak m niyako cha* (p. 150).

Semantic role in which more than one noun phrase shares equal or same participation indicating association or accompaniment for the action identified by the verb.

For example,

1. choro buw sanga bides gayo.
2. bh i bahini sanga kheldai cha.

Adhikari (1995) has classified above mentioned cases into two categories namely central (nuclear, i.e. 1-7) and peripheral (non-nuclear, i.e. 8-14); central cases mean the cases which are determined on the basis of the functional characteristics of the verb. And peripheral cases are those, which are not directly associated with the functional characteristics of the verb but they take part as peripheral participants for the action in some way identified by the verb. The case concept is universal but the case markers are language specific.

#### **1.1.4.3 Cases in the English Language**

There are different types of cases in the English language by the different linguists and scholars. The English cases which have been discussed here are nominative, accusative, instrumental, genitive, comitative, locative dative, ablative and vocative. There are different types of definitions and views as given by different scholars regarding cases. They are as follow:

##### **1. Nominative Case**

Nominative case is a case which marks to an entity that perform an action. It is syntactic on grammatical case and it is the form taken by a noun phrase when it is subject of transitive or intransitive clauses. The nominative marks the subject of grammatical relation encoding several

roles such as agent, experiences patient etc. “If any morphological case marks both single agreement of intransitive predicate and agent agreement of transitive verb roles it is called the nominative case while the case that marks only the patient agreement of two place transitive verb role is the accusative case.” Payne, (1997, P. 137).

For example,

- i) **The boy** broke the glass.
- ii) **He** hit him.
- iii) **Sunil** felt happy.

## 2. Instrumental Case

Instrumental case is a case for an entity mainly an inanimate object used to carryout an action. It is the medium by which the action or event denoted by the predicate is carried out. Instrumental is “The means by which an activity or change of state is carried out”. Blake, (1994, P. 69). This definition shows that instrument is the case of something used in animately to perform an action. The force or object is used as a weapon or means to carry out the action or state identified by the verb. For example,

- i) She cut the thread **with a blade**.
- ii) Hari hit me **by stick**.
- iii) The farmer dug the ground **with the spade**.

## 3. Genitive Case

Genitive Case is the case which shows the possession of somebody's on something. English used possessive pronouns to express the progressive

relationship, " .... the genitive is the case of possession,....." Lyons, (1968, P.290). For example,

- i) This is **Ram's** book.
- ii) **The tail of the dog** is cut.
- iii) It is **my** house.

#### **4. Accusative Case**

Accusative case marks to an entity which undergoes or is affected by the action or event. This is the semantically most natural case which is called waste basket case by fillmore. Accusative case is a syntactic or grammatical case. It refers to the form taken by a noun phrase when it is the object of a verb. "The accusative case is the case that encodes the direct object or a verb." Blake, (1994, P.134). For examples

- i) She cut **the pumpkin**.
- ii) Shyam broke **the table**.
- iii) My daughter ate **rice**.

#### **5. Ablative Case**

It marks to the place from which something moves as a result of the activity expressed by the predicate. In other words, we can say that the entity that signifies the 'Separation' and the starting point of the action identifies by the verb is said to be source. The term ablative as "The case that expresses the role of Source....." Blake, (1994, P. 196). Fillmore calls this case as source. This semantic role is mostly associated with the verbs of motion, transform and time. For example,

- i) He came **from Pokhara**.

- ii) She earned money **from her job**.
- iii) I bought a car **from Kathamandu**.

## 6) Vocative case

The vocative case indicates an addressee vocative is the case form taken by noun phrase when it is used in the function of address. "The vocation is used as a form of address." Blake, (1994, P. 9). "A vocative is an optional element usually a noun phrase denoting the more persons to whom the sentence is addressed." Quirk et al. (1985, P.773). English doesn't make use of the vocation case inflectionally, but express the notion using an optional noun phrase, in certain position and usually with a distinctive intonation. For example,

- i) **Hey John**, are you O.K?
- ii) **Ram**, tea is ready.
- iii) **Hey sister**, are you singing?

## 7) Dative Case

It marks to the place to which something moves on it is also known as destination later stage, end point of the period and result of an action. The dative-case expresses an indirect object relationship. "The dative is a syntactic case that can encode a variety of roles..... it's central function is to encode entities that are the target of an activity or emotion." Blake, (1994, P.145). for example,

- i) They elected **their leader**.
- ii) She gave **me a pencil**.
- iii) The seed **became plant**.

## 8) Locative Case

The case which denotes the location of the state or action identified by the verb is called locative case. It expresses the basic relationship between the location and the object and the location or state identified by the verb. The term locative is the case which identifies the location of special orientation of the state or action identified by the verb. It is “The position of an entity.” Blake, (1994, P. 69). For example:

- i) The radio is **on the table**.
- ii) It is cold **in Kathmandu**.
- iii) A dog is **behind me**.

## 9) Commitative Case

It is the case of an entity-expressing accompaniment, the commitative usually marks the animate (typically human) which conceived of as accompanying the participation of some or more centrally involved participants in a predication. This case indicated the notion of togetherness and the preposition operating as the marker of this case means and “A case expressing with whom an entity is located. Usually used of animates”. Blake, (1994, P. 198). For example;

- i) I went school **with the teacher**.
- ii) The dog is **with his master**.
- iii) She is coming **with her husband**.

## **1.2 Review of Related Literature**

There are several comparative research works on different languages such as Nepali, Limbu, Magar, Jhangar, Tharu, Maithili, Newari in the Department of English Education but only few researchers have been carried out regarding the case system. The related literature with this area are given below.

Fillmore (1968) studied cases and produced his seminal paper entitled 'The Case for Case'. He proposed mainly six cases and some other cases in English and defined them as semantic roles associated with deep structure level. It is the concept which is determined from the relation between noun or noun phrase in the sentence.

Bhattarai (2001) carried out a research on 'Case in English and Nepali: A Comparative Study.' The main objectives of this study were to find out the similarities and differences between Nepali and English case system and to identify morphological and syntactic features of case on both languages. The main finding of the study was that the verb appears at the beginning of the preposition section of the sentence in English but it appears at the end of the Nepali language. Likewise, Karn (2004) carried out a research on "A Comparative Study of Cases in Maithili and English". The main objective of the study was to find out and analyze cases in Maithili and to compare these cases with English. His main finding was that the Maithili language has nominative, accusative instrumental, dative, ablative, genitive and locative cases. Similarly, in the field of case study, Limbu (2007) carried out a research work entitled "Case in English and Limbu: A Comparative Study". This study was concentrated on determining case in the Limbu language. The findings showed that the Limbu is an ergative-absolution type of language and this

language used different vocative case markers for singular and non singular nouns.

Thapa (2007) made an attempt to analyze the case in English and Magar. The main purpose of the study was to find out the similarities and differences between the English and Magar language. The finding of this study is that the Magar language doesn't make definite-indefinite, male-female, exclusive-inclusive distinction but it makes honorific distinction with pronominals. Similarly, Nepal (2009) carried out a research on 'Case in English' and Tharu. The main purpose of the study was to find out the similarities and difference between the English and Tharu cases. The findings of the research was that the Tharu language is an eragative-absolutive types of language which has subject-object verb word order and doesn't make male-female distinction with pronominals.

In this way, there are many researches carried out on case in different languages but up to now, no comparative study has been conducted yet to find out the similarities and differences between English, Nepali and Awadhi languages case systems. So, the present researcher is interested to identify and describe cases in the Awadhi language and to compare it with the case systems of English and Nepali.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this research were as follows:

- i) To identify and describe case in the Awadhi language.
- ii) To compare the case system between English, Nepali and Awadhi.
- iii) To suggest some pedagogical implications.



#### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

This study is done on ‘Case in English, Nepali and Awadhi’ which will be valuable work for the Department of English Education itself since not any research has been conducted yet on this topic. It will be beneficial for future researchers on the Awadhi language, linguists, teachers, text book writers, course designers, students and other interested people in this area and mainly it will help the teachers to teach cases in English, Nepali and Awadhi. This work can be helpful for the course designers to design the course of both languages and it can be proved as a milestone in the field of grammar of the Awadhi language because upto now, no research has been carried out on case system of the Awadhi language.

## **CHAPTER-TWO**

### **METHODOLOGY**

While working on the field of research, the researcher adopted the following methodology to conduct this research.

#### **2.1 Sources of Data**

Both Primary and Secondary sources of data were utilized for the research. The sources were as follows:

##### **2.1.1 Primary Sources of Data**

The native speakers of the Awadhi language of Gadhawa VDC of Deukhuri Valley in Dang district were the primary sources from whom I collected the required data for the study.

##### **2.1.2 Secondary Sources of Data**

The English cases were totally taken from the secondary sources. The secondary sources of data were different books, journals, research reports, theses, internet and others. For example, Blake, (1994), Fillmore (1968, 1971), Anderson (1977), Adlikari (1995), Huddleston (1996), Payne (1997) and Whaley (1997) and others.

#### **2.2 Population of the Study**

The Awadhi native speakers of Gadhawa VDC in the Deukhuri Valley of Dang district were the population of the study.

#### **2.3 Sampling and Sampling Procedure of the Study**

The sample population from Gadhawa VDC was selected using judgemental non-random sampling. The sample population belonged to

the age group of 20-50 years of age. I took total sixty people (30 male and 30 female) for sample. All population belonged to literate group only.

#### **2.4 Tools for Data Collection**

The main tool for the data collection was elicited by using a set of questionnaire which is presented in Appendix I. The questionnaire has been presented to draw information on case system of Awadhi from the Awadhi native speakers.

#### **2.5 Process of Data Collection**

In the process of data collection, I went to the Gadhawa VDC of Deukhuri valley in Dang district to visit the native speakers of Awadhi language. I visited with the teachers of Awadhi language as well. Then, I built a good rapport with them. I convinced them by telling his main purpose of the research and distributed the questionnaire to them. After the questionnaires were duly filled, I collected them to analyze and interpret. In order to collect the secondary data, I went through the relevant materials such as text book of different writers and other related literature to get some theoretical knowledge and skill to carry out the research work.

#### **2.6 Limitations of the Study**

- a) The study was limited to Awadhi native speakers of Gadhawa VDC in Deukhuri Valley of Dang district.
- b) The total study population was limited to sixty native speakers of Awadhi language.
- c) The research was descriptive in nature.
- d) The research was conducted by following the types of case of Barry J. Blake.

- e) Only questionnaire was used as a research tool.
- f) The questionnaire was based on only on the simple present, simple past and simple future tense.
- g) This study was focused on the camparison and contrast between Awadhi, Nepali and Englsih cases.
- h) Nepali cases were taken from Adhikari (1995).

## CHAPTER-THREE

### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data obtained from the selected informants by me in my research field. The data were analyzed descriptively with the help of table and illustrations. After the analysis of the data the similarities and differences between the Awadhi and English cases are mentioned with illustrations. This chapter consists of two parts.

- ) Identification and analysis of case in the Awadhi language.
- ) Similarities and differences between the Awadhi and English cases.
- ) Overall picture of the Awadhi, Nepali and English cases.

#### 3.1 Identification and Analysis of Cases in the Awadhi Language

The cases which are identified in the Awadhi language are given on the table below:

**Table No. 3**  
**Cases in the Awadhi Language**

S.N	Cases	Awadhi Cases
1	Nominative	K , w , Ø
2	Instrumental	Se, Ø
3	Genitive	Kay, ik, ek, r
4	Accusative	K , kartin, khartin, Ø
5	Ablative	Se
6	Vocative	Ø
7	Dative	Wor, taraf, kay, kartin, k etc.
8	Locative	M , p che, ge, upar, tare, bagal, kindare etc.
9	Comitative	S the, se, s then

### 3.1.1 Nominative Case

Nominative case is a case which marks to an entity that performs an action. It is a syntactical or grammatical case and it is the form taken by a noun phrase when it is subject of transitive or intransitive clauses. In the Awadhi language Nominative case is marked by the suffixes-**K** , **w** and sometimes Zero marker also. The data obtained from the Awadhi native speakers show the examples of Nominative case.

- 1) **ladika-w** gil s foris.
- 2) **Ham r amm** bhat ban in.
- 3) **Mohan** ektho kalam Kharidis.
- 4) **G y gh s Kh** is.
- 5) **Ham** apane bhaiy -**k** bal yan.

### 3.1.2 Instrumental Case

It is a case for an entity mainly an inanimate object used to carry out an action. In the Awadhi language, the instrumental case is marked by the suffix-**se**. The following examples of Instrumental case have been revealed from the data obtained from the Awadhi native speakers.

- 1) Hamre-log **Kunji-Se** pall Khol g .
- 2) Sita **Cakku-Se** S g Katin.
- 3) **g-Se** ham r ãnguri jarig .
- 4) Way-sab **Kudr -se** Khet Khanin.
- 5) Way-log **lathi-Se** bilar marin.

### 3.1.3 Genitive Case

Genitive case is the case which shows the possession of some bodies on something. In the Awadhi language genitive case is marked by suffixes- **Kay**, **aar**, **-ik** (Female), **-ek** (male). For example,

- 1) Yi **Ram-kay** kit b huway.
- 2) Way **kukure-kay** puch kat hay.
- 3) ghar **ham r** huway.
- 4) **bahiya-ek** ghadi mahang hay.
- 5) **bahin-ik** bitiy bim r hi.

### 3.1.4 Accusative Case

Accusative case marks to an entity which undergoes or is affected by the action or event. The data show that accusative case is marked by the suffixes **w**, **k**, **kaihan** and sometimes zero marker also in the Awadhi language. For example,

- 1) bitiw **kera-w** kh y daris.
- 2) kukur **bil r-ka** m rd ris.
- 3) ham **suresh-kaih n** dekhien.
- 4) Ham r ladik **roti** kh is.

### 3.1.5 Ablative Case

Ablative case marks to the place from which something moves as a result of the activity expressed by the predicate. In the Awadhi language, ablative case is marked by the suffix-**Se**. The examples of ablative case as revealed from the Awadhi native speakers are given below.

- 1) ham **Pokhar -se** yan.

- 2) Bidhy **pustak lay-Se** ektho kit b l in.
- 3) Way **bank-Se** kuch pais p in.
- 4) Sohan **baz r-Se** radio kharidis.

### 3.1.6 Vocative Case

The vocative case indicates an addressee: vocative is the case form taken by noun phrase when it is used in the function of address. In the Awadhi language vocative is marked by zero case marker. The examples of vocative case as revealed from the Awadhi native speakers are given below.

- 1) **He John**, tu thik haw?
- 2) **He bitiy** , **ek** gil s p ni lay o.
- 3) **Bhaiya**, bhojan taiy r hay.
- 4) **D ctar S heb**, ham r pet pir thay.

### 3.1.7 Dative Case

Dative case marks to the place to which something moves or it is also known as destination, later stage, end point of time period and the end result of an action. In the Awadhi language, dative case is marked by the suffixes-**kay, k , khartin, karti, taraf**. The examples of dative case as revealed from the Awadhi native speakers are given below.

- 1) Way log **unkay neta- k** jit in.
- 2) ham r k k **hammay kartin** mobile l y dihin.
- 3) hammelog **campus ke-taraf** cal g w g .
- 4) ham apane bitiy -**khartin** ektho kalam l yan.



### 3.1.8 Location Case

This cases expresses the basic relationship between the location and the object and the location or state identified by the verb. In the Awadhi language locative case is marked by **tare, upar, ge, p che, bhitar, nere, dur, m** etc. The data obtained from the Awadhi native speakers as regards location case are as follows:

- 1) **Nep lgung- m** garmi hay.
- 2) **g y ped ke-tare** hi.
- 3) Ham r kalam hamre **jebik bhitar** hay.
- 4) Toh r redio **tebulke-upar** hay
- 5) **Hamre p che** ham r d d hain.

### 3.1.9 Comitative Case

Comitative case is the case of an entity expressing accompaniment. The Comitative usually marks the animate (typically human) which conceived of as accompanying the participation of some or more centrally involved participants in a predication. In the Awadhi language, comitative case is marked by the suffixes-**Se s the** etc. The examples of comitative case as revealed from the Awadhi native speakers are given below.

- 1) Ham apane **m ster ke-S the** skul gayan.
- 2) kukur apane **m lik-ke s the** hay.
- 3) Sushila apane bhat rek-S the wat hin.
- 4) Binu **Bidhya-Se** batuw ni.

## 3.2 Comparison among Awadhi, Nepali and English Cases

The comparison among the Awadhi, Nepali and English cases are given below.

### 3.2.1 Nominative Case

The following list shows the comparative data among the Awadhi, Nepali and English nominative case.

1. **Awadhi:** ladika-w gilaswafor d ris.

**Nepali:** keta-le gil a fodyo.

**English:** The boy broke the glass.

2. **Awadhi:** way hamnelogan-k kuch pais dihin.

**Nepali:** wah n-le h milai kehi pais dinubhayo.

**English:** He gave us some money.

3. **Awadhi:** bitiy bh t ban is.

**Nepali:** chori-le bhat pak in

**English:** The daughter cooked rice.

4. **Awadhi:** waylog gaye.

**Nepali:** wah nharu j nubhayo.

**English:** They went.

The comparison of Nominative case in Awadhi, Nepali and English languages are given below:

All these three languages, Awadhi, Nepali and English have the nominative case. Though, all of them have nominative case but they are remarkably different in case marking system. In Nepali, nominative case is known as 'Abhikart ' or 'Kart ' only.

Both Awadhi and Nepali languages have case markers too. The English language doesn't have any case making terms to represent nominative case but it is marked by the word order. In the Awadhi language, it is marked by suffixes k , w and sometimes marker preceded by the nominals whereas in the Nepali language, nominative case is denoted by the case markers such as – le, dw r , b ta and sometimes by zero case marker. In Nepali and Awadhi languages, case markers are also known as post-positions since they are placed after nouns.

### 3.2.2 Instrumental Case

The following shows the comparative data among the Awadhi, Nepali and English instrumental cases.

1. **Awadhi:** ektho kunj-se pall khul  
**Nepali:** euta s nco-le dhok kholyo.  
**English:** A key opened the door.
2. **Awadhi:** g-se ham r guri jarig .  
**Nepali:** go-le mero unl polyo.  
**English:** The fire burnt my finger.
3. **Awadhi:** barsat-se b li bin s hoig .  
**Nepali:** barsa-le bali bin s garyo.  
**English:** The rain destroyed the crops.
4. **Awadhi:** waylog kucari-se koth saf karin  
**Nepali:** wah nharu-le kucole koth saf garnubhayo.  
**English:** They cleaned the room with the brush.

The comparison of instrumental case in the Awadhi, Nepali and English languages are given below:

All these three languages, English, Nepali and Awadhi possess the instrumental case. This case is called ‘Karan’ in the Nepali language. Instrumental case is taken as the case of something which is used inanimately as a means of perform an action identified by the verb in all these languages. In the Nepali language, instrumental case is denoted by the case marker ‘le’ whereas Awadhi instrumental case marker is ‘se’. But English uses prepositions ‘with’ and ‘by’. Natural force is also regarded as instrument in all these three languages. Instrumental case can function as the subject of a sentence if there is not any other argument in all these languages.

### 3.2.3 Genitive Case

The following data obtained from the native speakers of Awadhi language show the comparison among the Awadhi, Nepali and English Genitive case.

1. **Awadhi:** ham- r ghar sundar hay.

**Nepali:** mero ghar r mro cha.

**English:** My house is beautiful.

2. **Awadhi:** kit b-ik khol l l hay.

**Nepali:** kit b-ko khol r to cha.

**English:** Book’s cover is red.

3. **Awadhi:** yi cycle Suresh-Kay huway.

**Nepali:** yo cycle Suresh-ko ho.

**English:** This is Suresh’s cycle.

4. **Awadhi:** kukur-ek puch kat hay.

**Nepali:** kukkur-ko pucchar kateko cha.

**English:** The tail of the dog is cut.

### **Comparison**

The data of all the languages Awadhi, Nepali and English show that they have genitive case but they are different in case marking systems. In the Awadhi language, it is marked by suffixes- r, ik, ek, kay preceded by nominals whereas the genitive case marker in Nepali is 'ko' and other possessive pronouns as well. On the other hand, English uses apostrophe 's' preceded by nominal and preposition 'of' for possessor case marker.

#### **3.2.4 Accusative Case**

The following example shows the comparative data among the Awadhi, Nepali and English accusative case.

1. **Awadhi:** waysab khet khanin.

**Nepali:** wah nharule khet khannubhayo.

**English:** They dug the field.

2. **Awadhi:** ladikawa bhat-w khais.

**Nepali:** chor le bh t- khayo.

**English:** The son ate rice.

3. **Awadhi:** ham apane bitiy -kartin ektho khelaun khariden.

**Nepali:** maile fno choriko lagi euta khelauna kine.

**English:** I bought a doll to my daughter.

## Comparison

Awadhi, Nepali and English, all languages have accusative case. It is the case that encodes the direct object. The Awadhi accusative case is identical to the direct object of transitive verb. All the languages Nepali, Awadhi and English have case markers. In the Awadhi language, it is marked by suffixes- k , w , kartin, karti etc. In Nepali, accusative case is known as 'Parwartya'. The English language treats accusative case by the prepositions 'to' and 'for' and the word order also but there is zero case marker for accusative case in Nepali language. There are more case markers in the Awadhi language for accusative case in the comparison of Nepali and English languages.

### 3.2.5 Ablative Case

The following example shows the comparative data among the Awadhi, Nepali and English ablative case.

1. **Awadhi:** way baz r-se cini l ye.

**Nepali:** wah nle baz r-b ta cini lyaunubhayo.

**English:** He brought sugar from the market.

2. **Awadhi:** Ham koth -se bahire gayan.

**Nepali:** ma koth -dekhi b hira gayan.

**English:** I went out from the room.

3. **Awadhi:** r ju kitab-se gy n p is.

**Nepali:** rajule kit b-b ta gy n p yo.

**English:** Raju gained knowledge from the book.

## Comparison

All these three languages, Awadhi, Nepali and English have the semantic case ablative. In the Awadhi language, it is marked by suffix- se but in English, it is marked by the preposition 'from'. In the Nepali language, ablative case is called 'Apad n' and the two post positions 'b ta' and 'dekhi' are used as case marker of ablative case. While comparing the ablative case markers in Awadhi, Nepali and English, Awadhi and English have single case marker but there are two case markers in Nepali language.

### 3.2.6 Vocative Case

The following example shows the comparative data among the Awadhi, Nepali and English vocative case.

- Awadhi:** he bitiy , tu g wat hiu?  
**Nepali:** e chori, timi g udai chau?  
**English:** Hey daughter, are you singing?
- Awadhi:** O bahini! ek gil s p ni l o.  
**Nepali:** O baini, ek gil s pani ly u.  
**English:** Hey sister, bring a glass of water.
- Awadhi:** Rame , bhojan taiy r hay.  
**Nepali:** Rame , kh n tay r cha.  
**English:** Ramesh, food is ready.

## Comparison

From the data I found vocative case in the Awadhi, Nepali and English languages. Addressing words are used in all these three languages and

stress is given on subjects or nouns. In the Awadhi, Nepali and English language, we get frequent use of he, o, e, hey but stresses are given on nouns in each languages to indicate vocative case. But there are not any case markers in Awadhi, Nepali and English language to denote vocative case.

### 3.2.7 Dative Case

The following example shows the comparative data among the Awadhi, Nepali and English dative case.

1. **Awadhi:** hamrelog kat r-khartin tikat liy g .

**Nepali:** h mile katar-kol gi tikat liy un.

**English:** We bought a ticket for Quatar.

2. **Awadhi:** Rame Mohan-k uph r dihis.

**Nepali:** Rame le Mohan-lai uph r diyo.

**English:** Ramesh gave a gift to Mohan.

3. **Awadhi:** Siy r jangal ke-taraf gaw

**Nepali:** sy l jangal-tira gayo.

**English:** The Jackal went towards the jungle.

### Comparison

All the three languages, Awadhi, Nepali and English have dative case. In the Awadhi language, the dative case is marked by the suffixes – k , khartin, karti, taraf etc. but Nepali language uses such case markers like – lai, kol gi, tira to denote the dative case. The dative case is called ‘Anubhawak’ in Nepali language. In English dative case is marked by the prepositions ‘to’, ‘for’ ‘towards’ and word order. From the



comparison it is clear that there are more case markers in the Awadhi language for dative case than the rest of two languages.

### 3.2.8 Locative Case

The following example shows the comparative data among the Awadhi, Nepali and English locative case.

1. **Awadhi:** Nep lganj-m garmi hay.  
**Nepali:** Nep lganj-m garmi cha.  
**English:** It is hot in Nepalgunj.
2. **Awadhi:** bil r hamre- ge hi  
**Nepali:** tyo bir lo mero ag di cha.  
**English:** That cat is in front of me.
3. **Awadhi:** ham r ladika pallak-kind re hay.  
**Nepali:** mero chor dhok ko-najik cha.  
**English:** My son is near the door.
4. **Awadhi:** tebulke-upar kit b dhar hay.  
**Nepali:** tebul-mathi kit b r kheko cha.  
**English:** The book is keeping on the table.

### Comparison

All these three languages, Awadhi, Nepali and English have the locative case. They are different only because of their distinct case marking systems. The Awadhi locative case markers are – M , tare, upar, war, ge, p che, nere, dur, bagal, kind re, bhittar etc. and Nepali locative case markers are – m , ag di, najik, bhitra, wari-pari, near, tala etc. In the English language, locative case markers are the prepositions like – in, on

at, over, behind, in front of, under, over, above etc. Locative case markers are used before location in the English language but they are used after the location in Awadhi and Nepali languages. All these three languages have more case markers for locative case.

### 3.2.9 Comitative Case

The following example shows the comparative data among the Awadhi, Nepali and English comitative case.

1. **Awadhi:** Rit apane amm ke-s the wat hin.

**Nepali:** Rit phno m -sita udaichin.

**English:** Rita is coming with her mother.

2. **Awadhi:** ham apane sathi-se khelen.

**Nepali:** ma phno sathi-sanga khelen.

**English:** I played with my friend.

3. **Awadhi:** Sit Mohan ke-s then skul gain.

**Nepali:** Sit Mohan ko sathai skul gain

**English:** Sita went to school with Mohan.

### Comparison

Awadhi, Nepali and English all languages have the comitative case. In the Awadhi language, comitative case is marked by the suffixes – se, s the, s then but Nepali, comitative case markers are – sanga, sita, s thai, sangai, sahit etc. In the Nepali language, comitative case is named as ‘Saharthak’. In the English language, it is marked by the preposition ‘with’ and ‘by’. The comparison shows that there are more comitative case makers in the Awadhi and Nepali languages but only two in English.

### 3.3 Overall Picture of the Awadhi, Nepali and English Cases

The following table shows the overall picture of the Awadhi, Nepali and English cases and their respective case markers.

**Table No.4**  
**Cases in Awadhi, Nepali and English**

S.N.	Cases			Case Markers		
	Awadhi	Nepali	English	Awadhi	Nepali	English
1	<b>Nominative</b>	Abhikarta	Nominative	k , w , Ø	le, b ta, dw r	Ø
2	<b>Instrumental</b>	Karan	Instrumental	Se, Ø	le, b ta	with, by
3	<b>Genitive</b>	Sambandha	Genitive	kay, ik, ek, r	ko,ro	of
4	<b>Accusative</b>	Parwartya	Accusative	k , kartin, khartin, Ø	Ø	to, for, Ø
5	<b>Ablative</b>	Upadan	Ablative	se	b ta, dekhi	From
6	<b>Vocative</b>	Sambodhan	Vocative	Ø	Ø	Ø
7	<b>Dative</b>	Anubh wak	Dative	wor, taraf, kay, kartin, k , etc	lai, l gi, tira	to, for, towards
8	<b>Locative</b>	Adhikaran	Locative	m , p che, ge, upar, tare, kind re, dur	M , ag di, najik, m thi, bhitra, tira etc.	In, infront of, on, under, over etc.
9	<b>Comitative</b>	Saharthak	Comitative	S the, se, s then	Sita, sanga, s thai	with

The table no.3 shows that there are nominative, instrumental, genitive, accusative, ablative, vocative, dative, locative and comitative cases in all these three languages, the Awadhi, Nepali and English but they are differ with their different case markers. The Awadhi and Nepali languages use different suffixes or post positions for its case markers whereas the English uses different prepositions to denote the case markers. There is only  $\emptyset$  case marker for vocative are in all these three languages, the Awadhi, Nepali and English.

## CHAPTER-FOUR

### FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the findings derived from the analysis and interpretation of the data and recommendations based on the findings.

#### 4.1 Findings

On the basis of analysis and interpretation of the collected data and comparison among Awadhi, Nepali and English Cases, the major findings of this research can be presented as follows.

##### 4.1.1 Cases Identified in the Awadhi Language

There are different kinds of cases and case markers identified in the Awadhi language which are given as follows:

- i. The case markers which are found in the Awadhi language are given below.

<b>Case</b>	<b>Case Markers</b>
a) Nominative	K , w , Ø
b) Instrumental	Se, Ø
c) Genitive	Kay, ik, ek, r
d) Accusative	K , kartin, khartin, Ø
e) Ablative	Se
f) Vocative	Ø
g) Dative	wor, taraf, kay, kartin, k etc.
h) Locative	ma, p che, ge, upar, tare, war etc.
i) Comitative	s the, se, s then

- ii. The cases which are identified in the Awadhi language are:  
Nominative, instrumental, genitive, accusative, ablative, vocative, dative, location and comitative.
- iii. The suffixes are the main case markers in the Awadhi language which are known as post-positions or 'bibhakti' in Nepali language.
- iv. The vocative case uses zero case marker in the Awadhi language.
- v. Natural force is also taken as an instrument in the Awadhi language.
- vi. Nominative, instrumental, accusative and vocative cases are also realized by the zero case marker but other cases are not marked by it.
- vii. Awadhi language is in S-O-V word order. Ablative and vocative case have only one case marker 'se' and zero respectively.
- viii. The same case marker 'se' is using in three different cases like instrumental, ablative and comitative in the Awadhi language.
- ix. Locative case markers are use after the location in Awadhi language.
- x. The verb plays central role to determine case in the Awadhi language.

#### **4.1.2 Comparison among the Awadhi, Nepali and English Cases**

The comparison is presented in terms of both similarities and differences which are found among the Awadhi, Nepali and English languages.

##### **4.1.2.1 Similarities among the Awadhi, Nepali and English Cases**

The similarities among the Awadhi, Nepali and English cases are given as follows:

- i. The common cases which are found in the Awadhi, Nepali and English languages are: Nominative, instrumental, genitive, accusative, ablative, vocative, dative, locative and comitative.

- ii. The same case marker can occur with two or more cases in Awadhi, Nepali and English languages.
- iii. The verb plays a central role to determine cases in Awadhi, Nepali and English languages.
- iv. There is only zero case marker in vocative case in all these three languages.
- v. If there are not more than one case in a sentence, the existing case functions as the subject of the sentence automatically in Awadhi, Nepali and English.
- vi. Zero case marker is common in accusative case in Awadhi, Nepali and English languages.
- vii. There are more case markers of locative case in Awadhi, Nepali and English.

#### **4.1.3 Differences among the Awadhi, Nepali and English Cases**

The differences which are found among the Awadhi, Nepali and English language are given below:

- i. We find nominative, instrumental, genitive, accusative, ablative, vocative, dative, locative and comitative these all types of cases in the Awadhi, Nepali and English languages but they have different case markers.
- ii. In English, cases are marked by prepositions and word order but in the Awadhi and Nepali cases are realized by suffixes or post positions.

- iii. The Awadhi and Nepali languages have S-O-V word order for making sentences whereas there is S-V-O word order in English language.
- iv. Case markers precede the noun in English whereas they follow the noun in the Awadhi and Nepali.
- v. There are zero case markers in English and Awadhi for nominative case but it is not in Nepali.
- vi. In ablative case, there is single case marker 'se' in the Awadhi and 'from' in English but two case markers are in the Nepali.
- vii. Constituent order is most significant in English language but it is not so significant in the Awadhi and Nepali language.
- viii. There is only zero case marker for accusative case in Nepali but there are more case markers for accusative case in the Awadhi and English.
- ix. There is single case marker 'with' for comitative case in English but there are more case markers for that in the Awadhi and Nepali.
- x. The verbs in the Awadhi and Nepali inflect according to gender but this does not happen in the Awadhi and Nepali.
- xi. It has been found the honorific and non-honorific distinction in the Awadhi and Nepali and the verbs inflect according to honorability but this isn't in English.

## **4.2 Recommendations**

The researcher has presented the following recommendations on the basis of the above mentioned findings.



- i. This research work is a comparative study between Awadhi, Nepali and English. A comparative study always helps the language teachers either of Nepali, English or Awadhi to identify difficult areas of language teaching. So, the language teacher should pay attention of this fact.
- ii. The English cases are marked by prepositions and word order but the Awadhi and Nepali cases are marked by suffixes or post positions. So, the teacher who is teaching English as a second language to the Awadhi and Nepali native speakers should emphasize this difference and teach them by providing sufficient exercises while teaching case marking system in the class.
- iii. In Awadhi and Nepali, the verbs inflect according to gender and honorifics but in English this phenomenon doesn't exist. Thus, the teacher teaching English to the Awadhi and Nepali speaking students should pay special attention for this.
- iv. If there is only one case in a sentence, the existing case becomes the subject of the sentence in the Awadhi, Nepali and English. Hence, the teacher should consider this fact which will make the students to understand better.
- v. Verb plays central role to determine cases in the Awadhi, Nepali and English languages. This similarity is a point of special attention for the language teachers.
- vi. Some case markers can be used to denote two or more cases in the Awadhi, Nepali and English. The teacher should make a list of them and clarify about the use of them properly with examples.
- vii. There is a distinct use of pronominal for the second person and third person singular pronouns in terms of honorific and non-honorific

category but the English language lacks it. Therefore, it is prime concern in language teaching.

- viii. The natural force can be taken as an instrument and animate and inanimate things can be treated as source in the Awadhi, Nepali and English. So, this similarity should be considered properly while teaching those cases.
- ix. Without linguistic knowledge of a language, one cannot teach the language. This study gives linguistic knowledge to the teacher who intends teaching the Awadhi, Nepali and English languages.
- x. In the Awadhi language, instrumental, ablative and comitative cases are marked by the same case marker – ‘se’ whereas they are marked differently in English language. This difference may create confusion among the language teachers and learners. So, it should be taken carefully.

In the comparison of English and Nepali case marking systems, the Awadhi case marking system is different types and 'case' itself is very complex area in grammar since many aspects should be taken care of while dealing with the case system in languages such as tense, word order, aspect, agreement, definiteness, honorific, number, gender. This research work is done only on tense, aspect, word order, gender, honorific, number etc. So, I hope that further researches will be carried out on case in the Awadhi, Nepali and English language by including all other aspects and case types too in detail.

**APPENDIX - II**  
**ROMAN TRANSLATION OF DEVANAGIRI SCRIPT**

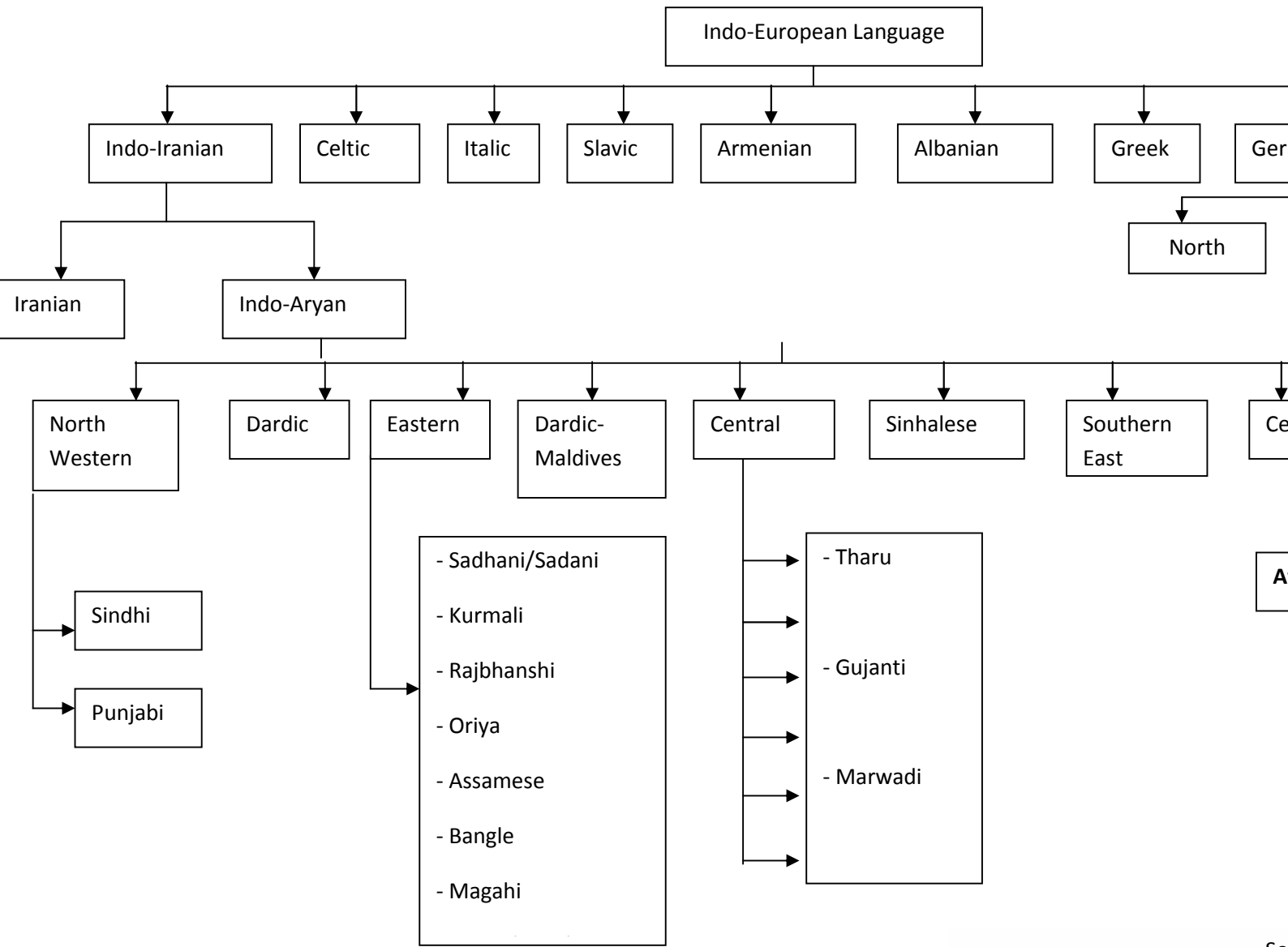
(Based on Turners, 1931) Nepali Alphabet and Diacritic Marks

क	A	ख	k	द	d
का	Ā	ख्	Kh	ध	dh
इ	I	ग	G	न	n
ई	Ī	घ	Gh	प	p
ए	U	ङ	N	फ	ph
ऊ	Ū	च	C	ब	b
ऐ	E	छ	Ch	भ	bh
औ	Ai	ज	J	म	m
ओ	O	झ	Jh	य	y
औ	au/ou	ञ	n	र	r
अं	an, am	ट	T	ल	l
अः	A	ठ	Th	व	w/v
ः	h	ड	D	श	
ः	-	ड्	Dh	ष	s
		ण	N	स	s
		त	T	ह	h
		थ	Th		

Note: The traditional letters क्ष, त्र and ज्ञ are treated as conjunct letter.  
e.g. क्ष = KS, Khs, kch; त्र = tr. and ज्ञ = gn gy.

Figure No. 1

Indo-European Languages



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**APPENDIX I**  
**QUESTIONNAIRE**

This survey questionnaire has been prepared to draw information for the research work entitled **Case in English, Nepali and Awadhi** which is being carried out under the guidance of **Dr. Laxmi Bahadur Maharjan**, Reader, Department of English Education, Faculty of Education, T.U., Kirtipur. The researcher hopes that your co-operation will be a great contribution to this research work.

Thank You

Researcher

Tek Bahadur Yadav

Name:

VDC:

Sex:

Age:

How do you say the following sentences in Awadhi language?

1. The boy broke the glass.

.....

2. He hit him.

.....

3. Sunil felt happy.

.....

4. Hari wrote a letter.

.....

5. I speak English.

.....

6. The boy played a game.

.....  
7. My mother cooked rice.

.....  
8. Sita sang a song.

.....  
9. Mohan brought a pen.

.....  
10. She cut the thread with the blade.

.....  
11. Hari hit me by stick.

.....  
12. The farmer dug the field with the spade.

.....  
13. He ate rice with a spoon.

.....  
14. She cut her foot with an axe.

.....  
15. The wind opened the door.

.....  
16. I punished him with a stick.

.....  
17. Rita cut vegetable with a sickle.

.....  
18. The stone broke the mirror.

.....  
19. This is Ram's book.



20. The tail of the dog is cut.

.....

21. It is my house.

.....

22. This car belongs to me.

.....

23. That is Mohan's bag.

.....

24. Binu's house is beautiful.

.....

25. That is Ritu's car.

.....

26. It is a river of Nepal.

.....

27. It is my daughter's doll.

.....

28. She cut the pumpkin.

.....

29. Shyam broke the table.

.....

30. My daughter ate rice.

.....

31. The dog drank water.

.....

32. He cut the tree.

.....

33 Sita gave a book to me.

.....  
34. I love him.

.....  
35. She laughed.

.....  
36. They play on the ground.

.....  
37. He came from Pokhara

.....  
38. She earned money from her job.

.....  
39. I bought a car from Kathmandu.

.....  
40. She brought a book from library.

.....  
41. A mango fell down from the tree.

.....  
42. He got some money from the bank.

.....  
43. I came from Dang.

.....  
44. She flew from Nepal.

.....  
45. We buy books from stationary.

.....  
46. Hey John, are you O.K.?  
.....

47. RAM, DìNner's ready.

.....

48. And That, My FRìENDS, conclude my SPÈECH.

.....

49. Shyam, are you going?

.....

50. John, are you O.K.?

.....

51. My BÀCK is aching, DÒCtor. (ibid)

.....

52. Hey sister, are you singing?

.....

53. Shila, are you fine?

.....

54. Mohan, are you O.K.?

.....

55. They elected their leader.

.....

56. She gave me a pencil.

.....

57. The seed became plant.

.....

58. The accountant gave us a discount.

.....

59. HE gave me a book.

.....

60. I bought a pen for my daughter.

.....

61. She gave me a glass of water.

.....

62. Ram bought a ball for his brother.

.....

63. I sold my bicycle to Shyam.

.....

64. The radio is on the table.

.....

65. It is cold in Kathmandu

.....

66. A dog is behind me.

.....

67. We live in China.

.....

68. The cow is under the tree.

.....

69. IT is hot in Nepalgunj.

.....

70. The chair is in front of me.

.....

71. The ball is under the table.

.....

72. I live in Nepal

.....

73. I went school with the teacher.

.....  
74. The dog is with his master.

.....  
75. She is coming with her husband.

.....  
76. He hit the snake by stone.

.....  
77. Maya is going with her mother.

.....  
78. He played with his friends.

.....  
79. She talked with the doctor.

.....  
80. Bidhya played with her doll.

.....  
81. I enjoyed with my friends.  
.....

**Thank you for your co-operation.**