CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language is a voluntary vocal system of human communication. It is the most widely used means of communication through which we can express our ideas, emotions, feelings, thoughts, desires and so on. And Language is common to all and only human beings. It is the most unique gift that sets them apart from the rest of living beings. It is the greatest accomplishment of human civilization. It is a means by which we can perform several things – communication, thinking, group solidarity, inter-linguistic conflict, nation building, control, creation, and so on. We cannot think of any social, academic, and artistic activities going on without language. It is perhaps the most significant asset of human life. Chomsky (1957, p. 13) defines it "a finite or infinite set of sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements." Similarly, Sapir (1921, p.8) defines language "a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols." Language is the medium, which is used by human beings to think in political, social, academic, artistic and several other issues. It is the specific and uniform possession of human beings. Thus, language is a systematic, purely human and non-instinctive means of communication.

1.1.1 The English Language

There are over six thousand languages in the world (Gordon: 2005, p. 1). Among them, English is one of the richest languages. According to Sthapit et al. (1994,p.1), "English is the most widely used language in the history of our planet. One in every seven human beings can speak it. More than half of the

world's books and three quarters of international mail are in English. Of all languages, English has the largest vocabulary- perhaps as many as two million words – and one of the noblest bodies of literature (This crazy language)."

It is an international language which is used all over the world. Undoubtedly English is the means of international communication and it is the world's major language. English has become the language of science, commerce, trade, etc. There is no existence of human civilization without language. Human beings are only subject to acquire language. The English language is being taught from pre-primary school to university as a foreign or second language in Nepal. English is an international lingua-franca. It belongs to the group of Indo-European language family. The importance of English in Nepal is growing rapidly like other developed and developing countries. Although some developed countries are trying to develop their languages at international level but are unable to reach in their destination due to the wide use of the English language all over the world. English is standard language.

Basically, teaching English in the schools of Nepal has the purpose of enabling the students to exchange ideas with people of any nation who speak or write English and the other is to expose them to the vast treasures of knowledge and pleasure available in written and spoken English. Language, here, is seen as a skill that enables one to get things done. It will be appropriate to mention here that language is learnt in terms of developing four skills namely, listening, speaking, reading and writing. As English has become an inevitable tool for anybody to achieve their target in the academic field, Doteli speaking student is not an exception.

1.1.2 The Languages of Nepal

Nepal is a landlocked country. It is surrounded by India and China. Nepal is a small country in terms of its area but it is very fertile for different kinds of

languages. Nepal is a multi-racial, multi-lingual, multi-cultural and multi-regional country. It is rich in its linguistic diversity. The four great language families namely, Indo-European, Sino-Tibetan, Dravidian and Austro-Asiatic/ Munda also include Kusunda. According to population census (2001), there are more than 92 languages used in our country Nepal. Many languages do not have their own scripts and they exist only in spoken form. According to population census (2001), languages used in Nepal can be divided into the following language families:

1.1.2.1 Tibeto- Burman

 This group includes the following languages: Raute, Rai, Pahari, Ghale, Thami, Toto, Dura, Kaike, Chhantyal, Kham, Syang, Hayu, Nar, Lhomi, Baram, Kagate, Sherpa, Chepang, Tamang, Newar, Lepcha, Sunuwar, Magar, Dhimal, Limbu, Marpha Thakali, Gurung, Meche, Bhujel, Byangshi, etc.

1.1.2.2 Austro-Asiatic

There are only two Austro-Asiatic languages spoken in Nepal. They are Santhali and Khariya which are spoken in the Jhapa and Morang districts of Nepal.
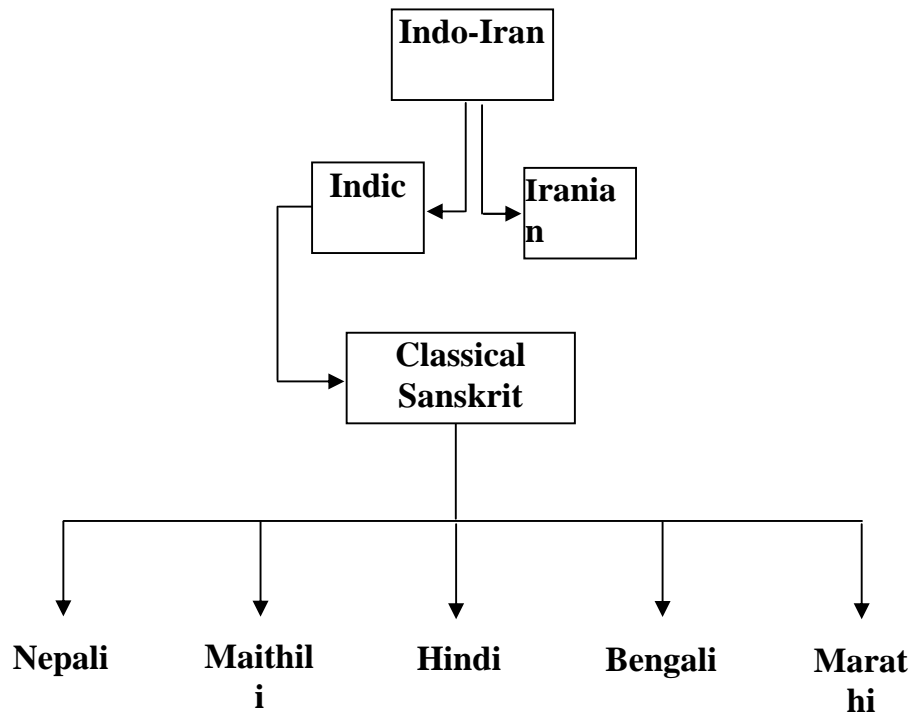
1.1.2.3 Dravidian

Only one language i.e. Uranw/Jhangar comes under this group which is spoken in the province of Koshi river in the eastern region of Nepal. Jhangar is also called as Dhangar.

1.1.2.4 Indo-Aryan

The languages under this family are: Nepali, Hindi, Urdu, Maithili, Rajbansi, Marwadi, Bhojpury, Chureti, Awadhi, Majhi, Darai, Kumal, Tharu, Danuwar, Bote, etc.

Indic Sub-Family

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                        ┌──────────┐
                        │ Indo-Iran│
                        └──────────┘
                 ┌──────────┐        ┌──────────┐
                 │  Indic   │◄──────►│  Irania  │
                 └──────────┘        │    n     │
                                     └──────────┘
                        ┌──────────┐
                        │ Classical│
                        │ Sanskrit │
                        └──────────┘
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Nepali	Maithil	Hindi	Bengali	Marat
	i			hi

Source: Jha (1998, p.20)

1.1.3 The Doteli Dialect of the Nepali Language

There are four major language families in Nepal. Nepali belongs to Indo-Aryan family of languages. The Nepali language is written in the Devnagari script. It is a lingua franca in Nepal. According to CBS: 2001, Nepali is used by 48.61 percent speakers of the total population of Nepal as their mother tongue. The history of the Nepali language denotes that its ancient name is Khaskura or Khasbhasa. Nepali is the National language of Nepal. Nepali is a famous language which is spoken all over Nepal and outside the country. The more language users of a particular language the more chances of its varieties. The varities of language that vary according to region or social group are known as dialects. Nepali has many varieties. Doteli is one of the dialects of the Nepali language, which is spoken in far-western development region of Nepal. Chataut (2058, p.25) says, Doteli dialect is close to the origin of the Nepali language

i.e., Karnali zone which contains 50% vocabulary from standard Nepali. This dialect is similar to the Kumauni language, which is spoken in Utteranchal state of India. Doteli dialect is closer and influenced by Sinjali dialect as well as Parpashima and Kumauni dialect. Doteli is spoken in Doti, Achham, Bajhang, Bajura, Kailali, Darchula, Dadeldhura, Baitadi and Kanchanpur. This dialect is spoken in some parts of northern India also.

The historical records show that it was earlier called as the 'Malla Language' and the 'Sinja Language' in Sinja Puri. This dialect had been flourished during the Baise and Chaubise Rajya. This language had been nourished during the Malla regime. The Doteli dialect got the status of the Royal language in the same period. After that the Doteli area was divided into zones, districts,etc. Even some areas had been annexed to India. Due to the annexation, the Doteli speakers were compelled to loose some of their original lexical items and syntactic structures. Again the Doteli dialect was divided into other sub-dialects. They were Dumra Koti, Dadeldhureli and Nirauli. The history of this dialect is very old and number of sub dialects are limitless.

1.1.4 Dialect

The use of language varies according to place, time, group of people, topics or subject matter and situation. The variation in the use of a language according to place, time and people is called as dialect. Dialects are simply linguistic varieties, which are distinguishable in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. The speech of people from different social as well as regional groups may differ in this way. A dialect is such a variety of language that tells something about or identifies the speaker or the user of the language. Dialects are generated due to different social background and geographical origins of the speakers. It is a cover term that includes two kinds of sub-variety. Rai (2000, p.151):

Geographical/ Regional Dialect

Social Dialect

1.1.4.1 Geographical/Regional Dialect

Language variation in a geographical dimension is simply called geographical dialect. Geographical dialects reflect geographical origin of speakers. Geographical dialects involve features of pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar, which differ according to the geographical area from which a speaker comes from. Geographical varieties are due to the distance from one group of speakers to those of others. Greater the distance, greater is the differece, e.g. American English, British English, etc. This distance is caused by natural barriers, e.g. mountain, river, swamp, etc.

1.1.4.2 Social Dialect

Language variation in social dimension is called social dialect or sociolect. Social dialect is the speech variation associated with the various groups and classes of people in the society. The social classification may be on the basis of ethnology, sex, religion, occupation, income, education and prestige etc. and many others. For example, I know nothing (common English) and I do not know nothing (Black English).

1.1.5 Affixation

There are various processes of word formation like affixation, conversion, blending, compounding, etc. Among them, affixation is one of the important processes of word formation.

According to Crystal (2003, p. 15),

> The collective term for the types of FORMATIVE that can be used only when added to another MORPHEME (the ROOT or STEM), i.e. affixes are a type of 'bound' morpheme. Affixes are limited in number in a

language, and are generally classified into three types, depending on their position with reference to the root or stem of the WORD.

Similarly, "An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base" (Katamba, 1993, p. 44).

Affixation is the process of word formation in which the base can be modified by addition of prefix, infix or suffix. Complex words are typically made up of a root or stem and/or one or more affixes. Thus, eat consists of just a root and no affix. Cooked consists of the root cook and affix –ed. Similarly, the word incomplete is made up of the stem complete and the affix in-.

Affixes such as –ed and in-, which are used in word formation, behave differently. Taking their different behaviour into consideration, they are divided into two classes.

1.1.5.1 Derivational affixes

An affix attached to a stem and derives a new word is derivational affix. In other words, derivational affixes create new words. For example, the affix in- is attached to the stem 'complete' and creates the new word 'incomplete' and its meaning also changes; so it is derivational affix.

Other common derivational affixes in English include –ly (kindly), un- (unhappy), -ness (goodness), -ship (scholarship) and –hood (manhood). English derivational affixes can be both prefixes and suffixes. Thus, un- (in unhappy) is a prefix while –ly (in kindly), -ness (in goodness), -ship (in scholarship) and –hood (in manhood) are all suffixes.

1.1.5.2 Inflectional affixes

If we attach an affix to a stem but we do not derive new word. Instead, the attachment of an affix to a stem just changes the form of the stem. Such an

affix is known as an inflectional affix or inflection. For example, the affix –ed is attached to the stem talk to form talked, which is not a new word but another form of the same word talk. Thus, the affix –ed is an inflectional affix.

According to Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman (1999, p.32), there are eight inflectional affixes in English:

Four of them are used with verbs:

> Present participle (watch<u>ing</u>)

> Present tense-third person singular (walk<u>s</u>)

> Past tense (jump<u>ed</u>)

> Past participle (eat<u>en</u>)

Two are added to nouns:

> Possessive (John'<u>s</u>)

> Plural (book<u>s</u>)

And two of them come at the end of adjectives and adverbs:

> Comparative (clear<u>er</u>, fast<u>er</u>)

> Superlative (clear<u>est</u>, fast<u>est</u>)

Affixation is further divided into prefixation, infixation and suffixation.

1.1.5.3 Prefixation

Katamba (1993, p. 44) defines prefix "A prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base like re-, un- and in-."

Similarly, according to Crystal (2003), " A term used in MORPHOLOGY referring to an AFFIX which is added initially to a ROOT or STEM." (p. 367).

When an affix is attached to the front position of a stem, it is called a prefix. For example, dis- in dishonest is a prefix attached before the stem honest. Other examples of prefixes in English are un- (unmarried), in- (inactive), re- (remake), etc.

1.1.5.4 Infixation

According to Katamba (1993, p. 44), "An infix is an affix inserted into the root itself."

Similarly, Crystal (2003, p. 233) defines infix "A term used in MORPHOLOGY to referring to an AFFIX which is added within a ROOT or STEM."

When an affix is inserted within a root's medial position it is called an infix. English does not have any infix. There are infixes in Tagalog, a Philippine language. For example, /t-um-akad/ 'walked'; it is made up of the stem /takad/ 'walk' and the past infix /-um-/.

1.1.5.5 Suffixation

Katamba (1993, p. 44) defines suffix "A suffix is an an affix attached after a root (or stem or base) like –ly, -er, -ist, -s, -ing and –ed."

According to Crystal (2003, p. 444), "A term used in MORPHOLOGY referring to an AFFIX which is added following a ROOT or STEM."

An affix attached to the final position of a stem is called a suffix. For example, -ful in helpful is a suffix attached to the end of the stem help. Some other examples of suffixes in English include –ed (played), -ness (goodness), -ly (lovely), -ing (going), etc.

1.1.6 English Verb

Verb refers to a word which: a) occurs as a part of the predicate of a sentence, b) carries marks of categories such as tense, aspect, person, number and mood, c) refers to an action or state. The most difficult part of any language is usually the part that deals with the verb. Learning a language is to a very large degree learning how to operate the verbal forms of that language. English does not handle present, past and future as a trio in the category of tense; we shall not be referring to future tense at all in spite of having the past and present tenses. In English, for instance, the verb may indicate that an action took place in a period preceding, but continuing right up to, the present moment, as well as simply in the past.

The English verbs can be classified in terms of full verbs and auxiliaries, the auxiliaries being divided into primary and secondary or modal auxiliary. The full verbs may be classfied in terms of the catenatives and those that are not catenatives. The catenatives are those full verbs that are followed by other verbal forms with regular rules of co-occurrence.

1.1.6.1. Auxiliary verbs

a) primary   be, have, do

b) secondary or modal   will, shall, can, may, must, ought, dare, need (and possibly used)

1.1.6.2. Full verbs

a) catenatives   want, keep, and so on.

b) non-catenatives   all the remaining verbs of the language.

The verbs of English may be classified in terms of the verb by which they are followed. Some of them are followed by the infinitive without to, some by the

infinitive and to, some of them by the –ing form and others by the past participle. The morphology of English verbs involves up to five distinct forms, e.g. a simple form, an –s form, a past form, an –ing form and a past participle.

1.1.7 Verbal Affixation in English

Verbal affixes are categorized into person markers, number markers, tense markers, progressive markers, perfective markers, and negation markers in English.

1.1.7.1 Person Marker Affixes

There are no person marker prefixes and infixes in English. Therefore, only the person marker suffixes are discussed below:

–**s** is the person marker suffix in English. Regarding person marker affixes Katamba (1993) states, the –s third person singular present tense suffix in verbs shows exactly the same alternations (p. 33). It is added to the verbs and it has different allomorphs and the occurrence of one allomorph differs from the occurrence of another. They are as follows:

i)   [-s] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s. It is added to the verbs where the final element of the verb is voiceless and not sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular. For example,

        Gita hate<u>s</u> me.

        Mary cook<u>s</u> rice.

ii)   [-z] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s. It is added to the verbs where the final elements of the verb is voiced and is not sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular. For example,

        John love<u>s</u> mary.

        Ram buy<u>s</u> a dictionary.

iii)   [-iz] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s. It is added to verbs where the final element of the verb is sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular. For example,

> Hari watch<u>es</u> TV.
>
> Radhika rush<u>es</u> into the room.

1.1.7.2 Number Marker Affixes

There are no number marker prefixes and infixes in English. So, only the number suffixes are discussed below:

–s is the number marker suffix in English. It is added to the verbs to mark the third person singular number has different allomorphs and the occurrence of one allomorph differs from the occurrence of another. They are given below:

i)   [-s] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s. It is added to the verbs ending in voiceless sound not in sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular number. For example,

> Sinha hate<u>s</u> him.

ii)   [-z] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s. It is added to the verbs ending in voiced sound but not in sibilant or palatal to make the third person singular number. For example,

> Baker love<u>s</u> her.
>
> Jisela bring<u>s</u> water.

iii)   [-iz] is the allomorph of the morpheme – s. It is attached to the verbs ending in sibilant or palatal sounds to form the third person singular number. For example,

> Romeo watch<u>es</u> T.V.
>
> Juliet rush<u>es</u> into the room.

1.1.7.3 Tense Marker Affixes

There are no tense marker prefixes and infixes in English. Therefore, only tense marker suffixes are discussed below:

I. Non-past Tense Markers

–s is the non-past marker suffix in English and that is added to the verbs to mark the third person singular non-past tense. It has different allomorphs and the occurrence of one allomorph differs from the occurrence of another. They are as follows:

i)   [-s] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s. It is added to the verbs where the final element of the verb is voiceless and not sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular non-past tense. For example,

        John walks slowly.

        Aishwarya hates Khan

ii)   [-z] is the allomorph of the morpheme – s. It is added to the verbs where the final element of the verb is voiced and is not sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular non-past tense. For example,

        Baker loves her.

        Jisela brings water.

iii)   [-iz] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s. It is added to verb where the final element of the verb is sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular non-past tense. For example,

        Imam watches TV.

        Priydarshi rushes into the room.

II. Past Marker Suffixes

-ed is the past marker suffix in English. It is added to the regular verb to mark all persons and numbers in the past tense. "The past tense marker of regular verbs in English which is spelled –ed is realized in speech by /id/, /d/ or /t/ and the phonological properties of the last segment of the verbs to which it is

attached to determine the choice" (Katamba, 1993 p. 25). It has different allomorphs and the occurrence of one allomorph differs from the occurrence of another. They are as follows:

i)   [-t] is the past tense marker suffix in English. It is added to the regular verbs when the final sound of the verb is voiceless consonant that is not [t] and [d] to form past tense marker. For example,

   Joel park<u>ed</u> the car in the garden.

ii)   [-d] is the past tense marker suffix in English. It is added to the regular verbs when the final sound of the verb is voiced consonant that is not [t] and [d] to form past tense marker. For example,

   Madam explain<u>ed</u> the lesson clearly.

   Sally clean<u>ed</u> the veranda.

iii)   [-id] is the past tense marker suffix in English. It is added to the regular verbs when the final sound of the verb is [t] and [d] to form the past tense marker. For example,

   Ms. Rawal guid<u>ed</u> me to write this dissertation.

1.1.7.4 Progressive Marker Affixes

There are no progressive marker prefixes and infixes in English verb. So, there is only progressive marker suffix.

–ing is the progressive marker suffix in English. It is immediately added to the verbs. For example,

   Lara is writ<u>ing</u> a letter.

   They were read<u>ing </u>a drama.

1.1.7.5 Perfective Marker Affixes

There are no perfective marker prefixes and infixes in English verb. So, there are only perfective marker suffixes in English which are given below:

–ed is the perfective marker suffix in English. It is added to the regular verb to mark all persons and numbers in both non-past tense. It has, of course, different

allomorphs and the occurrence of one allomorph differs from the occurrence of another. They are as follows:

(i)　　[-t] is the past tense marker suffix in English. It is added to the regular verbs when the final sound of the verb is voiceless consonant that is not [t] and [d] to form past tense marker. For example,

Joel has park<u>ed</u> the car in the garden.

ii)　　[-d] is the past tense marker suffix in English. It is added to the regular verbs when the final sound of the verb is voiced consonant that is not [t] and [d] to form past tense marker. For example,

Madam had explain<u>ed</u> the lesson clearly.

Sally had clean<u>ed</u> the veranda.

iii)　　[-id] is the past tense marker suffix in English. It is added to the regular verbs when the final sound of the verb is [t] and [d] to form the past tense marker. For example,

I have encod<u>ed</u> the message.

Basanta has behead<u>ed</u> his slave.

In irregular verb, –en is the perfective marker suffix in English which is added to the verbs to mark all the persons and numbers in both non-past and past tense.

We have eat<u>en</u> rice.

You have eat<u>en</u> rice.

I have forgott<u>en</u> to bring money.

They had brok<u>en</u> the window.

1.1.7.6 Negation Marker Affixes

There are no negation marker suffixes and infixes in English. So, there is only negation marker prefix in English. Negative marker prefixes are added to the verb irrespective of the inflectional suffixes attached to the verb. Negation marker verbal prifexes in English are /dis-/, /un-/, /mis-/. e.g.,

I <u>dis</u>like beaing away from my family.

He <u>dis</u>obeyed his parents.

He <u>un</u>blocked the pipe.

I see the dog has been <u>mis</u>behaving itself again.

She now realizes that she <u>mis</u>judged him.

1.2 Review of Related Literature

There are some research works in linguistic comparative study among different languages spoken in Nepal. For example, Maithili, Bhojpuri, Rai, Limbu, Newar, Tharu, Gurung and English in the Department of English Education, T.U. There are some researches in the field of verbal affixation in English and different other languages but not any research has yet been carried out on "The Doteli Dialect" in the Department. The previous tasks on verbal affixation in different languages will be helpful for this research. The related literature to the present study is given below:

Bhandari (2002) conducted a research on "Affixation in English and Nepali". The main objectives of the study were to identify the affixes and rules of affixation and compare and contrast affixation in English and Nepali languages. She found that in the English and Nepali Languages, affixation is one of the chief processes of word formation and English has more affixes than the Nepali language and that the prefixes of English are more than that of Nepali. In the same way, Paneru (2004) carried out a research on "The Comparative Study of English and Doteli Kinship Terms". The main objective of the study was to compare and contrast kinship terms in English and Doteli. He found that most of the English kinship relations are addressed by name, whereas in Doteli, they are addressed by kinship terms.

Tumbapo (2005) conducted a research on "Verbal Affixation in English and Limbu". The objective of the study was to identify the verbal affixes and the rules of verbal affixation in the Limbu language. He found that Limbu has person marker suffixes, infixes and suffixes whereas English has only one person marker sufix. Limbu has number marker prefixes and suffixes but English has only suffix. In the same way, Limbu has negative marker prefixes, infixes and suffixes whereas English has only one negative marker prefixes. Likewise, Rosyara (2007) conducted a research work entitled "Pronominals in English and Doteli Dialect of the Nepali Language". The objective of her study was to determine Doteli pronominals and compare them with those of the English language. Her study showed that Doteli has more number of pronouns and has honorific and non-honorific pronouns which do not exist in English.

Chaudhary (2008) conducted a research on "Verbal Affixation in Tharu and English: A Comparative Study". The main objective of the study was to identify the verbal affixes and the rules of verbal affixation in the Tharu language. The researcher found that Saptaria dialect of Tharu has gender marker suffixes but the same gender marker suffixes are used for both masculine and feminine. Similarly, Thakur (2008) conducted a research on "Verbal Affixation in Maithili and English". The main objective of the study was to identify the verbal affixes and the rules of verbal affixation in the Maithili language. The researcher found that both Maithili and English lack infixation system and alternative progressive marker suffixes. The Maithili language has gender marker suffixes but, in general, the same gender marker suffixes are used for both masculine and feminine. However, this is not the case in highly formal and literary contexts. English has more prefixes than that of maithili whereas Maithili is richer than English in terms of number of suffixes.

Kuwar (2009) carried out a research on "Forms of Address in English and Doteli Dialect". The main objective of the research was to determine the Doteli forms of address. The researcher found that the Doteli dialect has richer forms of address in comparison to English. The Doteli native speakers address their elder brothers and elder sisters by the forms of address such as *jetho dai, thul dai, dai and thul di, di* respectively. Similarly, younger brothers and sisters are addressed by budi, kai and first name respectively whereas English people use first name only to address brothers and sisters.

The above mentioned list of researches shows that no research has yet been conducted in the present topic.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the study were as follows:

i. to find out verbal affixation in the Doteli dialect of Nepali,

ii. to compare and contrast Doteli verbal affixation with those of English, and

iii. to suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

There is no research work conducted on verbal affixation in the Doteli dialect in any department of T.U. previously. This study will be very beneficial for the department of English Education, T.U. Kirtipur. This study will be significant for researchers in the Doteli dialect, linguists, teachers, students, textbook writers, course designers as well as to the persons who are interested in the Doteli dialect. The teachers who teach the English language as a second language to the Doteli children will be benefited from this study.

CHAPTER - TWO

METHODOLOGY

2. Methodology

The researcher adopted the following methodology to conduct this study.

2.1 Sources of Data

The researcher collected data from both primary and secondary sources.

2.1.1 Primary Sources of Data

The native speakers of the Doteli dialect of Dadeldhura district were the primary sources of data.

2.1.2 Secondary Sources of Data

The secondary sources of data were mainly different books, journals, magazines, theses and internet, etc. For example, Aarts and Aarts (1982), Thomson and Martinet (1986) Katamba (1993), Celce-Murica and Larsen-Freeman (1999), Crystal (2003), Thakur (2008), etc.

2.2 Population of the study

The total population of this study was 80 native speakers of Doteli dialect living in Ajaimeru and Chipur VDCs of Dadeldhura district.

2.3 Sample and Sampling Procedure

The researcher used the stratified random sampling procedure to sample the population. The researcher selected 80 native speakers of the Doteli dialect living in Ajaimeru and Chipur VDCs of Dadeldhura district. All of them were above 15 years of age. The total population was divided into two groups. They were of equal number of males and females. The males and females had been further divided on the basis of literate and illiterate equally. For example, 10

literate males, 10 literate females, 10 illiterate males and 10 illiterate females from each VDC. The people who can read and write are literate and those who cannot are illiterate. The sample population can be shown in the following table.

VDCs	Ajaimeru		Chipur	
Sex Edu.	Male	Female	Male	Female
Literate	10	10	10	10
Illiterate	10	10	10	10

2.4 Research Tools

The researcher got the information by using pre-prepared questionnaire for literate and interview for illiterate (as given in the appendix I).

2.5 Process of Data Collection

The researcher collected the data by using the following procedures:

i. After preparation of research tools, the researcher met the native speakers of the Doteli dialect in Ajaimeru and Chipur VDCs of Dadeldhura district. The researcher selected 80 people equally literate (20 male and 20 female) and illiterate (20 male and 20 female) as given in the sample population.

ii. The researcher handed over the sheets of structured questionnaire to literare respondents to translate English or Nepali sentences into their native or mother tongue equivalent.

iii. The researcher made respondents clear about the English or Nepali sentences of the structured questionnaire where needed.

iv. He conducted interview with 40 illiterate male and female orally and wrote their responses in the paper sheet of questionnaire.

2.6 Limitations of the Study

The limitations of the study were given below:

i. This study was limited to find out the Doteli verbal affixation.

ii. This study was limited to the comparison between the Doteli and English verbal affixation.

iii. This present study was limited to only 80 native speakers of the Doteli dialect of the Nepali language.

iv. This study was only limited to the Doteli dialect of Dadeldhura district.

v. This study was limited to the Doteli dialect spoken in only two VDCs namely Ajaimeru and Chipur.

vi. This study was limited to the real data collected in the field.

CHAPTER - THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter consists of analysis and interpretation of the data. Verbal affixations of the Doteli dialect of Nepali are identified as person markers, number markers, gender markers, tense markers, perfective markers and progressive markers. As this study is comparative in nature, the verbal affixes and rules of verbal affixation in Doteli dialect are compared and contrasted with those of English to find out whether these two languages have equivalent verbal affixes or not. This chapter is divided into the following sections and subsections:

3.1 Affixes in the Doteli Dialect

Verbal affixes are categoried into person markers, number markers, gender markers, tense markers, progressive markers, perfective markers and negation markers. Each of them is presented below:

3.1.1 Person Marker Affixes

There are no person marker prefixes and infixes in the Doteli dialect. Therefore, only the person marker suffixes are discussed below:

3.1.1.1 Person Marker Suffixes of Present Tense

(i) /- u/ is the person marker suffix in the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the first person singular of the present tense. For example,

    a) m   am   khan- u
       1SG   mango   eat-PRS -1SG
       I eat a mango.

    b) m   kitab   p   - u
       1SG   book   read-PRS -1SG
       I read a book.

Similarly, /-au/ is the person marker for the first person plural of the present tense. For example,

    c) ham   tivi   hedd-au

       1 PL   TV   watch-PRS-1PL

       We watch television.

    d) ham   s ndes/r ibar   bh nn-au

       1PL   message   encode-PRS -1PL

       We encode the message.

(ii) /-ch i/ is the person marker in Doteli. It is added to the verb to mark second person of the present tense. For example,

    a) t   am   khan-ch i

       2SG   mango   eat-PRS -2SG

       You eat a mango.

    b) t   greji   p   hau-ch i

       2SG   English   teach-PRS -2SG

       You teach English.

But in the case of honorificity, it is marked by the suffix /-ch /. For example,

    c) t m   am   khan-ch

       2SG.H   mango   eat-PRS-2SG.H

       You eat a mango.

    d) t m   reji   p   au-ch

       2SG.H   English   teach-PRS-2SG.H

       You teach English.

(iii) /-ch / and /-che/ are the person marker suffixes of the Doteli. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular masculine and feminine respectively of the present tense. For example,

a) u/tyo m lai rupya/p isa din-ch

 3SG.M 1SG-DAT money give-PRS-3SG.M

 He gives me money.

b) tyo/u   bhat   khan-che

 3SG.F   rice   eat-PRS-3SG.F

 She eats rice.

And the suffix /-an/ is added to the verb for the third person plural and honorificity of the present tense. For example,

c) un/t n tivi   hedd-an/t kd-an

 3PL   TV   watch-PRS-3PL

 They watch television.

d) un/t n tivi   hedd-an/t kd-an

 3PL.H TV   watch-PRS-3PL.H

 They watch television.

3.1.1.2 Person Marker Suffixes of Past Tense

(i) /-ya/ is the person marker suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the first person singular of the past tense. For example,

a) m ile am   kha-ya

 1SG-ERG mango eat-PST-1SG

 I ate a mango.

b) m ile ci hi lekh-ya

 1SG-ERG letter write-PST -1SG

 I wrote a letter.

For the first person plural suffix /-ya/ is marked to the verb for the past tense. For example:

c) hamle   mor   ʈ k-ya/her-ya

    1PL-ERG   peacock   see-PST -1PL

    I saw a peacock.

 (ii) /-ai/ is the person marker suffix of Doteli. It is added to the verb to mark the second person of the past tense. For example,

a) ʈ ile   greji   p   h-ai
    2SG-ERG   English   teach-PST-2SG
    You taught English.

But /-aya/ is the suffix that is added to the verb to mark honorific second person past tense. For example,

b) ʈ mle   greji   p   -aya
    2SG-ERG   English   teach-PST-2SG
    You taught English.

(iii) /-yo/ is the suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark third person singular and plural of the past tense. For example,

a) uile   k l m   cor-yo
    3SG.M- ERGpen   steal-PST-3SG
    He stole a pen.

b) ʈ ile/uile   ci hi   lekh-yo
    3SG.F-ERG letter   write-PST-3SG.F
    She wrote a letter.

c) unle/tinle   krike   khel-yo

3PL-ERG   cricket   play-PST-3PL

They played cricket.

3.1.1.3 Person Marker Suffixes of Future Tense

(i) /- lo/ or /-nyah / is the person marker suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the first person singular. It only occurs in the future tense. For example,

a) m   am   kha- lo/kha-nyah

1SG   mango   eat-FUT-1SG

I will eat a mango.

b) m   gh r   ja- lo

1SG   house   go-FUT-1SG

I will go home.

Similarly, /-la/ is the person marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the first person plural future. For example,

c) ham   ivi   t k-la/her-la

1PL   TV   watch-FUT-1PL

We shall watch television.

d) ham   ci iyakhana   ghum-la

1PL   zoo   visit-FUT-1PL

We shall visit the zoo.

(ii) /-l i/ is the person marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the second person of the future tense. For example,

a) t 　m lai 　　kitab 　　　p ha-l i
2SG　 1SG-DAT　 book 　　　 send-FUT-2SG
You will send me a book.

But /-la/ is added to the verb to mark the second person honorific of the future tense.

b) t m 　　　 gh r 　　　 ja-la
2SG.H 　　　 house 　　　 go-FUT-2SG.H
You will go home.

Similarly, /-nyahai/ is also suffixed to the verb to mark the second person future tense. For example,

c) t 　　 m lai 　　 kitab 　p hau-nyahai
2SG 　1SG-DAT 　 book 　send-FUT-2SG
You will send me a book.

(iii) /-li/ and /-y iho/ are the person marker suffixes of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular feminine of the future tense. For example,

a) u 　　　　 m lai 　　　 bhi -li
3SG.F 　　　 1SG-DAT 　 meet-FUT-3SG.F
She will meet me.

b) u 　　　　 m lai 　　　　 bhi -y iho
3SG.F 　　　 1SG-DAT 　　　 meet-FUT-3SG.F
She will meet me.

/-lo/ and /-yaho/ are the the person marker suffixes of Doteli dialect of Nepali. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular masculine of the future tense. For example,

    c) u/tyo   kitab   p -lo

       3SG.M   book read-FUT-3SG.M

       He will read a book.

    d) u/tyo   dilli   jan-yaho

       3SG.M   Delhi   go-FUT-3SG.M

       He will go to Delhi.

Similarly, /-yahun/ is also the person marker suffix of Doteli. It is added to the verb to mark the third person plural and third person singular honorific of the future tense. For example,

    e) t n/un   ratm i   sin-yahun

       3PL   night-LOC   sleep-FUT-3PL

       They will sleep at night.

    f) t n   b sm i   yatra   dd-yahun

       3SG.H   bus-LOC   travel   do-FUT-3SG.H

       He will travel by bus.

3.1.2 Number Marker Affixes

There are no number marker prefixes and infixes in the Doteli dialect of Nepali language. So, only the number marker suffixes are discussed below:

(i) /- u/ is the number marker suffix in the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the first person singular number. It takes place only in the present tense. For example,

a) m   am   khan- u
   1SG   mango   eat-PRS -1SG
   I eat a mango.

b) m   kitab   p   - u
   1SG   book   read-PRS -1SG
   I read a book.

Similarly, /-au/ is the number marker suffix in Doteli dialect of Nepali for the first person plural of the present tense. For example,

c) ham   ivi   hedd-au
   1 PL   TV   watch-PRS-1PL
   We watch television.

(ii) /-ch i/ is the number marker in Doteli. It is added to the verb to mark second person singular number.

a) t   am   khan-ch i
   2SG   mango   eat-PRS -2SG
   You eat a mango.

b) t   greji   p   hau-ch i
   2sg   English   teach-PRS -2SG
   You teach English.

But in the case of honorificity, it is marked by the suffix /-ch /. For example,

c) t m   am   khan-ch
   2SG.H   mango   eat-PRS-2SG.H
   You eat a mango.

d) t m   reji   p   au-ch
   2SG.H   English   teach-PRS-2SG.H
   You teach English.

(iii) /-ch / and /-che/ are the number marker suffixes of the Doteli. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular number masculine and feminine respectively of the present tense. For example,

a) u/tyo   m lai   rupya/p isa din-ch

   3SG.M   1SG-DAT   money   give-PRS-3SG.M

   He gives me money.

b) tyo/u   bhat   khan-che

   3SG.F   rice   eat-PRS-3SG.F

   She eats rice.

And, the suffix /-an/ is added to the verb for the third person plural number and honorificity of the present tense. For example,

c) un/t n   tivi   hedd-an/t kd-an

   3PL   TV   watch-PRS-3PL

   They watch television.

d) un/t n   tivi   hedd-an/t kd-an

   3PL.H   TV   watch-PRS-3PL.H

   They watch television.

(iv) /-ya/ is the number marker suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the first person singular of past tense. For example,

a) m ile   am   kha-ya

   1SG-ERG   mango   eat-PST-1SG

   I ate a mango.

b) m ile   ci hi   lekh-ya

1SG-ERG   letter   write-PST -1SG

I wrote a letter.

For the first person plural suffix /-ya/ is marked to the verb for the past tense. For example:

c) hamle   mor   t k-ya

1PL-ERG   peacock   see-PST -1PL

I saw a peacock.

(v) /-ai/ is the number marker suffix of Doteli. It is added to the verb to mark the second person singular number of the past tense. e.g.,

a) t ile   greji   p -ai
2SG-ERG   English   teach-PST-2SG
You taught English.

But /-aya/ is the suffix that is added to the verb to mark honorific second person singular number of the past tense. For example,

b) t mle   greji   p -aya
2SG-ERG   English   teach-PST-2SG
You taught English.

(vi) /-yo/ is the number marker suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark third person singular and plural numbers. For example,

a) uile   k l m   cor-yo
3SG.M- ERGpen   steal-PST-3SG
He stole a pen.

b) t ile/uile   ci hi   lekh-yo

3SG.F-ERG letter   write-PST-3SG.F

She wrote a letter.

c) unle/tinle   krike   khel-yo

3PL-ERG   cricket   play-PST-3PL

They played cricket.

(vii) /- lo/ or /-nyah / is the number marker suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the first person singular number. It only occurs in the future tense. For example,

a) m   am   kha- lo/kha-nyah

1SG   mango   eat-FUT-1SG

I will eat a mango.

b) m   gh r   ja- lo

1SG   house   go-FUT-1SG

I will go home.

Similarly, /-la/ is the number marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the first person plural. For example,

c) ham   tivi   t k-la/her-la

1PL   TV   watch-FUT-1PL

We shall watch television.

d) ham   ci iyakhana   ghum-la

1PL   zoo   visit-FUT-1PL

We shall visit the zoo.

(viii) /-l i/ is the number marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the second person singular of future tense. For example,

a) t m lai   kitab   p ha-l i
  2SG 1SG-DAT book   send-FUT-2SG
  You will send me a book.

b) t m   gh r   ja-l i
  2SG.H house   go-FUT-2SG.H
  You will go home.

Similarly, /-nyahai/ is also suffixed to the verb to mark the second person singular number of future tense. For example,

c) t m lai   kitab p hau-nyahai
  2SG 1SG-DAT book send-FUT-2SG
  You will send me a book.

(ix) /-li/ and /-y iho/ are the number marker suffixes of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the third person singular feminine of the future tense. For example,

a) u/to   m lai   bhi -li
  3SG.F   1SG-DAT meet-FUT-3SG.F
  She will meet me.

b) u/to   m lai   bhi -y iho
  3SG.F   1SG-DAT   meet-FUT-3SG.F
  She will meet me.

/-lo/ and /-yaho/ are also the number marker suffixes of Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the third person singular masculine of the future tense. For example,

    c) u/tyo   dilli   jan-yaho

       3SG.M   Delhi   go-FUT-3SG.M

       He will go to Delhi.

    d) u/tyo   kitab   p -lo

       3SG.M   book   read-FUT-3SG.M

       He will read a book.

Similarly, /-yahun/ is also the number marker suffix of Doteli. It is added to the verb to mark the third person plural and third person singular honorific of the future tense. For example,

    e) t n/un   ratm i   sin-yahun

       3PL   night-LOC   sleep-FUT-3PL

       They will sleep at night.

    f) t n   b sm i   yatra   dd-yahun

       3SG.M   bus-LOC   travel   do-FUT-3SG.M

       He will travel by bus.

3.1.3 Gender Marker Affixes

In the Doteli dialect of Nepali, there is no gender distinction in first person and second person of verb system. But in the case of third person there is gender distinction in verb morphology. There are two gender marker suffixes for masculine and feminine gender. They are described one by one as follows:

(i) /-ch / and /-che/ are the gender marker suffixes of the Doteli. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular masculine and feminine gender respectively of the present tense. For example,

a) u/tyo   m lai   rupya/p isa   din-ch

    3SG.M   1SG-DAT   money   give-PRS-3SG.M

    He gives me money.

b) tyo/u   bhat   khan-che

    3SG.F   rice   eat-PRS-3SG.F

    She eats rice.

(ii) /-yo/ is the suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark third person singular masculine and feminine gender for past tense. For example,

a) uile   k l m   cor-yo
    3SG.M- ERGpen   steal-PST-3SG
    He stole a pen.

b) t ile/uile   ci hi   lekh-yo
    3SG.F-ERG letter   write-PST-3SG.F
    She wrote a letter.

(iii) /-li/ is the gender marker suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the third person singular feminine gender of the future tense. For example,

a) u/to   m lai   bhi -li

<div align="center">3SG.F   1SG-DAT   meet-FUT-3SG.F</div>

She will meet me.

/-lo/ and /-yaho/ are the gender marker suffixes of Doteli dialect of Nepali. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular masculine gender of the future tense. For example,

b) u/tyo   dilli   jan-yaho

    3SG.M   Delhi   go-FUT-3SG.M

    He will go to Delhi.

c) u/tyo   kitab   p -lo

    3SG.M   book   read-FUT-3SG.M

    He will read a book.

3.1.4 Tense Marker Affixes

Tense marker suffixes are seen in the Doteli dialect of the Nepali language. It means that there is no tense marker prefix and infix in this dialect. So, tense marker suffixes are categorised into the present tense marker, the past tense marker and the future tense marker.

3.1.4.1 Present Tense Markers

(i) /- u/ is the present tense marker suffix in the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark present tense in the first person singular. For example,

a) m   am   khan- u
    1SG   mango   eat-PRS -1SG
    I eat a mango.

b) m   kitab   p - u
    1SG   book   read-PRS -1SG

I read a book.

Similarly, /-au/ is the present tense marker for the first person plural of the present tense. For example,

c) ham   tivi   hedd-au

   1 PL   TV   watch-PRS-1PL

   We watch television.

(ii) /-ch i/ is the present tense marker suffix in Doteli. It is added to the verb to mark the present tense. For example,

a) t   am   khan-ch i

   2SG   mango   eat-PRS -2SG

   You eat a mango.

b) t   greji   p au-ch i

   2sg   English   teach-PRS -2SG

   You teach English.

But in the case of honorificity, it is marked by the suffix /-ch /. For example,

c) t m   am   khan-ch

   2SG.H   mango   eat-PRS-2SG.H

   You eat a mango.

d) t m   reji   p au-ch

   2SG.H   English   teach-PRS-2SG.H

   You teach English.

(iii) /-ch / and /-che/ are the present tense marker suffixes of the Doteli. They are added to the verb to mark present tense in the third person singular masculine and feminine respectively. For example,

a) u/tyo   m lai   rupya/p isa din-ch

   3SG.M   1SG-DAT   money   give-PRS-3SG.M

He gives me money.

b) tyo/u   bhat   khan-che

    3SG.F   rice   eat-PRS-3SG.F

    She eats rice.

And, the suffix /-an/ is added to the verb to mark present tense for the third person plural and honorificity. For example,

c) un/t n   tivi   hedd-an/t kd-an

    3PL   TV   watch-PRS-3PL

    They watch television.

d) un/t n   tivi   hedd-an/t kd-an

    3PL.H   TV   watch-PRS-3PL.H

    They watch television.

3.1.4.2 Past Tense Markers

(i) /-ya/ is the tense marker suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the past tense for first person singular. For example,

a) m ile   am   kha-ya

    1SG-ERG   mango   eat-PST-1SG

    I ate a mango.

b) m ile   ci hi   lekh-ya

    1SG-ERG   letter   write-PST -1SG

    I wrote a letter.

For the first person plural suffix /-ya/ is added to the verb to mark the past tense. For example:

c) hamle   mor   ṭ k-ya

   1PL-ERG   peacock   see-PST -1PL

   We saw a peacock.

(ii) /-ai/ is the tense marker suffix of the Doteli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the the past tense. e.g.,

a) ṭ ile   greji   p -ai

   2SG-ERG   English   teach-PST-2SG

   You taught English.

But /-aya/ is the suffix that is added to the verb to mark past tense in honorific second person. For example,

b) ṭ mle   greji   p -aya

   2SG-ERG   English   teach-PST-2SG

   You taught English.

(iii) /-yo/ is the suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark past tense in third person. For example,

a) uile   k l m   cor-yo

   3SG.M- ERGpen   steal-PST-3SG

   He stole a pen.

b) ṭ ile/uile   ci hi   lekh-yo

   3SG.F-ERG letter   write-PST-3SG.F

   She wrote a letter.

c) unle/tinle   krike   khel-yo

3PL-ERG   cricket   play-PST-3PL

They played cricket.

3.1.4.3 Future Tense Markers

(i) /- lo/ or /-nyah / is the tense marker suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the future tense in first person singular. For example,

a) m   am   kha- lo/kha-nyah

1SG   mango   eat-FUT-1SG

I will eat a mango.

b) m   gh r   ja- lo

1SG   house   go-FUT-1SG

I will go home.

Similarly, /-la/ is the tense marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the future tense in first person plural. For example,

c) ham   tivi   t k-la/her-la

1PL   TV   watch-FUT-1PL

We shall watch television.

d) ham   ci iyakhana   ghum-la

1PL   zoo   visit-FUT-1PL

We shall visit the zoo.

(ii) /-l i/ is the tense marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the future tense for second person. For example,

a) t   m lai   kitab   p ha-l i

   2SG   1SG-DAT   book   send-FUT-2SG

   You will send me a book.

b) t m   gh r   ja-l i

   2SG.H   house   go-FUT-2SG.H

   You will go home.

Similarly, /-nyahai/ is also suffixed to the verb to mark the second person future tense. For example,

c) t   m lai   kitab p hau-nyahai

   2SG   1SG-DAT   book   send-FUT-2SG

   You will send me a book.

d) t   gh r   ja-nyahai

   2SG   home   go-FUT -2SG

   You will go home.

(iii) /-li/ and /-y iho/ are the tense marker suffixes of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark future tense in the third person singular feminine. For example,

a) u/to   m lai   bhi -li

   3SG.F   1SG-DAT   meet-FUT-3SG.F

   She will meet me.

b) u/to   m lai   bhi -y iho

   3SG.F   1SG-DAT   meet-FUT-3SG.F

   She will meet me.

/-lo/ and /-nyaho/ are the tense marker suffix of Doteli dialect of Nepali. They are added to the verb to mark the future tense in third person singular masculine. For example,

   c) u/tyo   dilli   ja-nyaho

      3SG.M   Delhi   go-FUT-3SG.M

      He will go to Delhi.

   d) u/tyo   kitab   p -lo

      3SG.M   book   read-FUT-3SG.M

      He will read a book.

Similarly, /-yahun/ is also tense marker suffix of Doteli. It is added to the verb to mark the future tense in third person plural. For example,

   d) t n/un   ratm i   sin-yahun

      3PL   night-LOC   sleep-FUT-3PL

      They will sleep at night.

   f) t n   b sm i   yatra   dd-yahun

      3PL   bus-LOC   travel   do-FUT-3PL

      They will travel by bus.

3.1.5 Perfective Maker Affixes

There are no perfective marker prefix and infix in the the Doteli dialect of Nepali. So, there is only perfective marker suffixes which are discussed below:

(i) /-rai/ is the perfective marker suffix in the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verbs which are followed by the 'AUX' verbs in the present and past tense. For example,

a) t ile   k l m   cori-rai-ch

   3SG.F-ERG pen   steal-PERF-AUX-PRS-3SG.F

   'She has stolen a pen.'

b) uile   aphna n uk ro   munto   kati-rai-ch

   3SG.M-ERG his   servant   head   cut-PERF-AUX-PRS-
   3SG.M

   'He has beheaded his servant.'

c) m ile   aphno j mmai   kam   ri-rai-thy

   1SG-ERG   his   whole   work   do-PERF-AUX-PST-1SG

   'I had completed my work.'

d) t ile   meri   budilai   pi i-rai-thyo

   3SG.M-ERG my   brother-DAT beat-PERF-AUX-PST-3SG.M

   'She had beaten my brother.'

3.1.6 Progressive Marker Affixes

In the Dotili dialect of Nepali there are no prefix and infix to mark progressive
aspect. So, there is only progressive marker suffix which is discussed as
follows:

i) /-nna/ is the progressive marker suffix in the Doteli dialect of Nepali. For
example,

a) u/tyo   gid   gau-nna-ch

   3SG.M   song   sing-PROG-AUX-PRS

   'He is singing a song.'

b) ham   p t   u au-nna-ry u

   3PL   kite   fly-PROG-AUX-PRS

'We are flying a kite.'

e) u   gid   gau-nna-thyo

   3SG   song   sing-PROG-AUX-PST

   'He was singing a song.'

f) ham   am   kha-nna-thya

   1PL   mango   eat-PROG-AUX-PST

   'We were eating mango.'

3.1.7 Negation Marker Affixes

In the Dotili dialect of Nepali there are no prefix and infix to mark negation. So, there is only negation marker suffix which is discussed as follows:

i) /- ini/, /-in/ and /-ain/ are the suffixes in the Doteli dialect that mark negation. For example,

   a) t   am   khan- ini

      2SG   mango   eat-NEG-2SG-PRS

      'You do not eat a mango.'

   b) u   bhat   khan-in

      3SG   rice   eat-NEG-3SG-PRS

      'She does not eat rice.'

   d) ham   krike   khell-ain

      1PL   cricket   play-NEG-1PL-PRS

      'We do not play cricket.'

3.2 Comparison between English and Doteli Verbal Affixation

Comparison of English and Doteli dialect of Nepali verbal affixation is as follows:

3.2.1 Person Marker Affixes

As has been presented in different books that English has only one person marker suffix. /–s/ is the person marker suffix in English. Regarding person marker affixes Katamba (1993) states, "The –s third person singular present tense suffix in verbs show exactly the same alternations" (p.33). It has different allomorphs and the occurrence of one allomorph differs from the occurrence of another. They are as follows:

i)   [-s] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s. It is added to the verbs where the final element of the verbs is voiceless and not sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular. For example,

He writes fast.

She hates him.

John walks slowly.

ii) [-z] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s. It is added to the verbs where the final element of the verbs where the final element of the verb is voiced and is not sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular. For example,

Baker loves her.

Jisela brings water.

iii) [-iz] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s. It is added to verbs where the final element of the verbs is sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular. For example,

Imam watches TV.

Priydarshi rush<u>es</u> into the room.

But Doteli dialect of the Nepali language has all person marker suffixes, i.e. first person, second person and third person. There are no person marker prefixes and infixes in the Doteli dialect.

(i) /- u/ is the person marker suffix in the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the first person singular of the present tense. For example,

    a) m   am   khan- u
       1SG   mango   eat-PRS -1SG
       I eat a mango.

Similarly, /-au/ is the person marker for the first person plural of the present tense. For example,

    b) ham   tivi   hedd-au
       1 PL   TV   watch-PRS-1PL
       We watch television.

(ii) /-ch i/ is the person marker in Doteli. It is added to the verb to mark second person of the present tense. For example,

    a) t   am   khan-ch i
       2SG   mango   eat-PRS -2SG
       You eat a mango.

But in the case of honorificity, it is marked by the suffix /-ch /. For example,

    b) t m   am   khan-ch
       2SG.H   mango   eat-PRS-2SG.H
       You eat a mango.

(iii) /-ch / and /-che/ are the person marker suffixes of the Doteli. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular masculine and feminine respectively of the present tense. For example,

    a) u/tyo   m lai   rupya/p isa din-ch

3SG.M	1SG-DAT	money	give-PRS-3SG.M

He gives me money.

b) tyo/u   bhat   khan-che

3SG.F   rice   eat-PRS-3SG.F

She eats rice.

And, the suffix /-an/ is added to the verb for the third person plural and honorificity of the present tense. For example,

c) un/t n   tivi   hedd-an/t kd-an

3PL   TV   watch-PRS-3PL

They watch television.

d) un/t n   tivi   hedd-an/t kd-an

3PL.H   TV   watch-PRS-3PL.H

They watch television.

 (iv) /-ya/ is the person marker suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the first person singular of the past tense. For example,

a) m ile   am   kha-ya

1SG-ERG   mango   eat-PST-1SG

I ate a mango.

For the first person plural suffix /-ya/ is marked to the verb for the past tense. For example:

c)   hamle   mor   t k-ya/her-ya

1PL-ERG   peacock   see-PST -1PL

I saw a peacock.

(v) /-ai/ is the person marker suffix of Doteli. It is added to the verb to mark the second person of the past tense. For example,

a) t ile   greji   p   h-ai
   2SG-ERG   English   teach-PST-2SG
   You taught English.

But /-aya/ is the suffix that is added to the verb to mark honorific second person past tense. For example,

c) t mle   greji   p   -aya
   2SG-ERG   English   teach-PST-2SG
   You taught English.

(vi) /-yo/ is the suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark third person singular and plural of the past tense. For example,

a) t ile/uile   ci hi   lekh-yo
   3SG.F-ERG letter   write-PST-3SG.F
   She wrote a letter.

b) unle/tinle   krike   khel-yo
   3PL-ERG   cricket   play-PST-3PL
   They played cricket.

(vii) /- lo/ or /-nyah / is the person marker suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the first person singular. It only occurs in the future tense. For example,

a) m   am   kha- lo/kha-nyah

   1SG   mango   eat-FUT-1SG

   I will eat a mango.

Similarly, /-la/ is the person marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the first person plural of future. For example,

a) ham ci iyakhana ghum-la

1PL zoo visit-FUT-1PL

We shall visit the zoo.

(viii) /-l i/ is the person marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the second person of the future tense. For example,

a) t m lai kitab p ha-l i

2SG 1SG-DAT book send-FUT-2SG

You will send me a book.

But /-la/ is added to the verb to mark the second person honorific of the future tense.

b) t m gh r ja-la

2SG.H house go-FUT-2SG.H

You will go home.

Similarly, /-nyahai/ is also suffixed to the verb to mark the second person future tense. For example,

c) t m lai kitab p hau-nyahai

2SG 1SG-DAT book send-FUT-2SG

You will send me a book.

(ix) /-li/ and /-y iho/ are the person marker suffixes of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular feminine of the future tense. For example,

a) u m lai bhi -li

      3SG.F   1SG-DAT   meet-FUT-3SG.F

      She will meet me.

   b) u   m lai   bhi -y iho

      3SG.F   1SG-DAT   meet-FUT-3SG.F

      She will meet me.

/-lo/ and /-yaho/ are the the person marker suffixes of Doteli dialect of Nepali. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular masculine of the future tense. For example,

   c) u/tyo   kitab   p -lo

      3SG.M   book   read-FUT-3SG.M

      He will read a book.

   d) u/tyo   dilli   jan-yaho

      3SG.M   Delhi   go-FUT-3SG.M

      He will go to Delhi.

Similarly, /-yahun/ is also the person marker suffix of Doteli. It is added to the verb to mark the third person plural and third person singular honorific of the future tense. For example,

   e) t n/un   ratm i   sin-yahun

      3PL   night-LOC   sleep-FUT-3PL

      They will sleep at night.

   f) t n   b sm i   yatra   dd-yahun

      3SG.H   bus-LOC   travel   do-FUT-3SG.H

      He will travel by bus.

3.2.2 Number Marker Affixes

English has only one number marker suffix. /–s/ is the number marker suffix in English which is added to the verbs to indicate the third person singular number which has different allomorphs and the occurrence of one allomorph differs from another. They are as follows:

i) [-s] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s. It is added to the verbs ending in voiceless sounds but not in sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular number. For example

> Sinha hate<u>s</u> him.

> John walk<u>s</u> slowly.

ii) [-z] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s. It is added to the verbs ending in voiced sounds but not in sibilant or palatal to make the third person singular number. For example,

> Baker love<u>s</u> her.

> Lisela bring<u>s</u> water.

iii) [-iz] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s. It is attached to the verbs ending in sibilant or palatal sounds to form the third person singular number. For example,

> Imam watch<u>es</u> TV.

> Priydarshi rush<u>es</u> into the room.

But there are no number marker prefixes and infixes in the Doteli dialect of Nepali language. So, only the number marker suffixes are discussed below:

(i) /- u/ is the number marker suffix in the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the first person singular number. It takes place only in the present tense. For example,

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a) m am khan- u
   1SG mango eat-PRS -1SG
   I eat a mango.

Similarly, /-au/ is the number marker suffix in Doteli dialect of Nepali for the first person plural of the present tense. For example,

b) ham ivi hedd-au

   1 PL TV watch-PRS-1PL

   We watch television.

(ii) /-ch i/ is the number marker in Doteli. It is added to the verb to mark second person singular number.

a) t am khan-ch i

   2SG mango eat-PRS -2SG

   You eat a mango.

But in the case of honorificity, it is marked by the suffix /-ch /. For example,

b) t m am khan-ch

   2SG.H mango eat-PRS-2SG.H

   You eat a mango.

(iii) /-ch / and /-che/ are the number marker suffixes of Doteli. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular number masculine and feminine respectively of the present tense. For example,

a) u/tyo m lai rupya/p isa din-ch

   3SG.M 1SG-DAT money give-PRS-3SG.M

   He gives me money.

b) tyo/u bhat khan-che

   3SG.F rice eat-PRS-3SG.F

   She eats rice.

And, the suffix /-an/ is added to the verb for the third person plural number and honorificity of the present tense. For example,

c) un/t n   tivi   hedd-an/t kd-an

    3PL   TV   watch-PRS-3PL

    They watch television.

(iv) /-ya/ is the number marker suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the first person singular of past tense. For example,

a) m ile   am   kha-ya

    1SG-ERG   mango   eat-PST-1SG

    I ate a mango.

For the first person plural suffix /-ya/ is marked to the verb for the past tense. For example:

b) hamle   mor   t k-ya

    1PL-ERG   peacock   see-PST -1PL

    I saw a peacock.

(v) /-ai/ is the number marker suffix of Doteli. It is added to the verb to mark the second person singular number of the past tense. e.g.,

a) t ile   greji   p -ai

    2SG-ERG   English   teach-PST-2SG

    You taught English.

But /-aya/ is the suffix that is added to the verb to mark honorific second person singular number of the past tense. For example,

b) tᵊmle   greji   pᵊ-aya
   2SG-ERG   English   teach-PST-2SG
   You taught English.

(vi) /-yo/ is the number marker suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark third person singular and plural numbers. For example,

a) tᵊile/uile   ciᵊhi   lekh-yo
   3SG.F-ERG letter   write-PST-3SG.F
   She wrote a letter.

b) unle/tinle   krike   khel-yo
   3PL-ERG   cricket   play-PST-3PL
   They played cricket.

(vii) /-ᵊlo/ or /-nyahᵊ/ is the number marker suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the first person singular number. It only occurs in the future tense. For example,

a) mᵊ   am   kha-ᵊlo/kha-nyah

   1SG   mango   eat-FUT-1SG

   I will eat a mango.

Similarly, /-la/ is the number marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the first person plural. For example,

b) hamᵊ   tivi   tᵊk-la/her-la

   1PL   TV   watch-FUT-1PL

   We shall watch television.

c) ham   ci iyakhana   ghum-la

1PL   zoo   visit-FUT-1PL

We shall visit the zoo.

(viii) /-l i/ is the number marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the second person singular of future tense. For example,

a) t   m lai   kitab   p ha-l i
2SG   1SG-DAT   book   send-FUT-2SG
You will send me a book.

Similarly, /-nyahai/ is also suffixed to the verb to mark the second person singular number of future tense. For example,

b) t   m lai   kitab p hau-nyahai

2SG   1SG-DAT   book   send-FUT-2SG

You will send me a book.

(ix) /-li/ and /-y iho/ are the number marker suffixes of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the third person singular feminine of the future tense. For example,

a) u/to   m lai   bhi -li

3SG.F   1SG-DAT   meet-FUT-3SG.F

She will meet me.

b) u/to   m lai   bhi -y iho

3SG.F   1SG-DAT   meet-FUT-3SG.F

She will meet me.

/-lo/ and /-yaho/ are also the number marker suffixes of Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the third person singular masculine of the future tense. For example,

c) u/tyo   dilli   jan-yaho

    3SG.M   Delhi   go-FUT-3SG.M

    He will go to Delhi.

d) u/tyo   kitab   p -lo

    3SG.M   book   read-FUT-3SG.M

    He will read a book.

Similarly, /-yahun/ is also the number marker suffix of Doteli. It is added to the verb to mark the third person plural and third person singular honorific of the future tense. For example,

e) t n/un   ratm i   sin-yahun

    3PL   night-LOC   sleep-FUT-3PL

    They will sleep at night.

f) t n   b sm i   yatra   dd-yahun

    3SG.H   bus-LOC   travel   do-FUT-3SG.H

    He will travel by bus.

3.2.3 Gender Marker Affixes

There is no gender distinction in English. But it has only one gender marker suffix. /–s/ is the gender marker suffix in English language. It is added to the verbs to mark the third person singular masculine and feminine in present tense. For example,

    He walk<u>s</u> fast.

She cook<u>s</u> rice.

John play<u>s</u> cricket.

Mary love<u>s</u> John.

In the Doteli dialect of Nepali, there is no gender distinction in first person and second person of verb system. But in the case of third person, there is gender distinction in verb morphology. There are two gender marker suffixes for masculine and feminine gender. They are described one by one as follows:

(i) /-ch / and /-che/ are the gender marker suffixes of the Doteli. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular masculine and feminine gender respectively of the present tense. For example,

a) u/tyo   m lai   rupya/p isa   din-ch

   3SG.M   1SG-DAT   money   give-PRS-3SG.M

   He gives me money.

b) tyo/u   bhat   khan-che

   3SG.F   rice   eat-PRS-3SG.F

   She eats rice.

(ii) /-li/ is the gender marker suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the third person singular feminine gender of the future tense. For example,

a) u/tyo   m lai   bhi -li

   3SG.F   1SG-DAT   meet-FUT-3SG.F

   She will meet me.

/-lo/ and /-yaho/ are the gender marker suffixes of Doteli dialect of Nepali. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular masculine gender of the future tense. For example,

b) u/tyo   dilli   jan-yaho

3SG.M   Delhi   go-FUT-3SG.M

He will go to Delhi.

c) u/tyo   kitab   p   -lo

3SG.M   book   read-FUT-3SG.M

He will read a book.

3.2.4 Tense Marker Affixes

English has mainly two types of tense, past tense and non-past tense. Regarding its type it has only two tense marker suffixes, one past tense marker and the other non-past tense marker. They are as follows:

3.2.4.1 Past Tense Marker Suffixes

/-ed/ is the past marker suffix in English which is added to the regular verb to mark all person and number in the past tense. It has different allomorphs and the occurrence of one allomorph differs from the occurrence of another. They are as discussed as follows:

(i) [-t] is the past tense marker suffix in English which is added to the regular verbs after ending in any voiceless consonant that is not [t] and [d] to form past tense marker. For example,

Joel park<u>ed</u> the car in the garden.

(ii) [-d] is the past tense marker suffix in English which is attached to the regular verb after a verb ending in any voiced sound except [t] and [d]. For example,

Sally clean<u>ed</u> the veranda.

Madan explain<u>ed</u> the lesson clearly.

(iii) [-id] is the past tense marker suffix in English which is attached to the regular verbs if the verbs end in [t] and [d] to form the past tense marker. For example,

Ms. Rawal guid<u>ed</u> my thesis.

3.2.4.2 Non-past Tense Marker Suffixes

/-s/ is the non-past tense marker suffix in English and that is attached to the verbs to mark the third person singular non-past tense. Supporting this point Katamba (1993) states that the –s third person singular present tense suffix in verbs shows exactly the same atternations (p.33) It has different allomorphs and the occurrence of one allomorph differs from the occurrence of other. They are as fallows:

(i) [-s] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s. It is added to the verb where the final element of the verb is voiceless and not sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular of the non-past tense. For example

John walk<u>s</u> slowly

She hate<u>s</u> him.

(ii) [-z] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s. It is added to the verbs where the final element of the verb is voiced and it not sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular of the non-past tense. For example,

Baker love<u>s</u> her.

Jisela bring<u>s</u> water.

(iii) [-iz] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s. It is added to verbs where the final element of the verb sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular non-past tense. For example,

Imam watch<u>es</u> TV.

Priydarshi rush<u>es</u> into the room.

But the Doteli dialect of the Nepali language has three tense marker suffix i.e present, Past and future tense marker suffix. They are given belows:

(i) /- u/ is the present tense marker suffix in the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark present tense in the first person singular. For example,

a) m   am   khan- u
   1SG   mango   eat-PRS -1SG
   I eat a mango.

Similarly, /-au/ is the present tense marker for the first person plural of the present tense. For example,

b) ham   tivi   hedd-au
   1 PL   TV   watch-PRS-1PL
   We watch television.

(ii) /-ch i/ is the present tense marker suffix in Doteli. It is added to the verb to mark the present tense. For example,

a) t   am   khan-ch i
   2SG   mango   eat-PRS -2SG
   You eat a mango.

But in the case of honorificity, it is marked by the suffix /-ch /. For example,

b) t m   am   khan-ch

   2SG.H   mango   eat-PRS-2SG.H

You eat a mango.

(iii) /-ch / and /-che/ are the present tense marker suffixes of the Doteli. They are added to the verb to mark present tense in the third person singular masculine and feminine respectively. For example,

a) u/tyo   m lai   rupya/p isa   din-ch

   3SG.M   1SG-DAT   money   give-PRS-3SG.M

   He gives me money.

b) tyo/u   bhat   khan-che

   3SG.F   rice   eat-PRS-3SG.F

   She eats rice.

And, the suffix /-an/ is added to the verb to mark present tense for the third person plural and honorificity. For example,

c) un/t n   tivi   hedd-an/t kd-an

   3PL.H   TV   watch-PRS-3PL.H

   They watch television.

(iv) /-ya/ is the tense marker suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the past tense for first person singular. For example,

a) m ile   am   kha-ya

   1SG-ERG   mango   eat-PST-1SG

   I ate a mango.

For the first person plural suffix /-ya/ is added to the verb to mark the past tense. For example:

b)   hamle   mor   t k-ya

   1PL-ERG   peacock   see-PST -1PL

We saw a peacock.

(v) /-ai/ is the tense marker suffix of the Doteli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the the past tense. e.g.,

a) t ile   greji   p   -ai
   2SG-ERG   English   teach-PST-2SG
   You taught English.

But /-aya/ is the suffix that is added to the verb to mark past tense in honorific second person. For example,

b) t mle   greji   p   -aya
   2SG-ERG   English   teach-PST-2SG
   You taught English.

(vi) /-yo/ is the suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark past tense in third person. For example,

a) t ile/uile   ci hi   lekh-yo
   3SG.F-ERG letter   write-PST-3SG.F
   She wrote a letter.

b) unle/tinle   krike   khel-yo
   3PL-ERG   cricket   play-PST-3PL
   They played cricket.

(vii) /- lo/ or /-nyah / is the tense marker suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the future tense in first person singular. For example,

a) m   am   kha- lo/kha-nyah
   1SG   mango   eat-FUT-1SG

I will eat a mango.

Similarly, /-la/ is the tense marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the future tense in first person plural. For example,

b) ham   tivi   t k-la/her-la

1PL   TV   watch-FUT-1PL

We shall watch television.

(viii) /-l i/ is the tense marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the future tense for second person. For example,

a) t   m lai   kitab   p ha-l i

2SG   1SG-DAT   book   send-FUT-2SG

You will send me a book.

Similarly, /-nyahai/ is also suffixed to the verb to mark the second person future tense. For example,

b) t   m lai   kitab p hau-nyahai

2SG   1SG-DAT   book send-FUT-2SG

You will send me a book.

c) t   gh r   ja-nyahai

2SG   home   go-FUT -2SG

You will go home.

(ix) /-li/ and /-y iho/ are the tense marker suffixes of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark future tense in the third person singular feminine. For example,

a) u/to   m lai   bhi -li

3SG.F   1SG-DAT   meet-FUT-3SG.F

She will meet me.

b) u/to   m lai   bhi -y iho

   3SG.F   1SG-DAT   meet-FUT-3SG.F

   She will meet me.

/-lo/ and /-nyaho/ are the tense marker suffix of Doteli dialect of Nepali. They are added to the verb to mark the future tense in third person singular masculine. For example,

c) u/tyo   dilli   ja-nyaho

   3SG.M   Delhi   go-FUT-3SG.M

   He will go to Delhi.

d) u/tyo   kitab   p   -lo

   3SG.M   book   read-FUT-3SG.M

   He will read a book.

Similarly, /-yahun/ is also tense marker suffix of Doteli. It is added to the verb to mark the future tense in third person plural. For example,

e) t n/un   ratm i   sin-yahun

   3PL   night-LOC   sleep-FUT-3PL

   They will sleep at night.

f) t n   b sm i   yatra   dd-yahun

   3PL   bus-LOC   travel   do-FUT-3PL

   They will travel by bus.

3.2.5 Perfective Marker Affixes

English has only perfective marker suffixes. In irregular verbs, -en is the perfective marker suffix in English which is added to the verb to mark all the persons and number in both non-past and past tense. For example,

We have eaten rice.

You have eaten rice.

You had eaten rice.

They have broken the windows.

In regular verb, -ed is the perfective marker suffix in English which is added to verb to mark all the persons and numbers to both non-past and past tense. It has of course, different allomorphs and the occurrence of one allomorph differs from the occurance of another. They are as follows:

(i) [-t] is the past tense marker suffix in English. It is added to the regular verbs after ending in any voiceless consonant that is not [t] and [d] to form past tense marker. For example,

Joel has parked the car in the garden.

(ii) [-d] is the past tense marker suffix in English which is attached to the regular verbs after a verb ending in any voiced sound except [t] and [d]. For example,

Sally had cleaned the veranda.

Madam had explained the lesson clearly.

(iii) [-id] is the past tense marker suffix in English. It is added to regular verbs if the verbs end in [t] and [d] to form the past tense marker. For example,

Ms. Rawal has guided my thesis.

I have encoded the message.

Basant has behead<u>ed</u> his slave.

But there are no perfective marker prefix and infix in the the Doteli dialect of Nepali. So, there is only perfective marker suffixes which are discussed below:

(i) /-rai/ is the perfective markers suffix in the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verbs which are followed by the 'AUX' verbs in which the present and past tense. For example,

a) t ile   k l m   cori-rai-ch

3SG.F-ERG pen   steal-PERF-AUX-PRS-3SG.F

She has stolen a pen.

b) m ile   aphno j mmai   kam   riraithy

1SG-ERG   his   whole   work   do-PERF-AUX-PST-1SG

I had completed my work.

c) t ile   meri   budilai   pi iraithyo

3SG.M-ERG my   brother-DAT beat-PERF-AUX-PST-3SG.M

She had beaten my brother.

3.2.6 Progressive Marker Affixes

At first, we should be familiarized that English and the Doteli dialect of Nepali language have no alternative progressive marker suffix. In English, -ing is only the progressive marker suffix. It is immediately added to the verbs. For example,

Lara is writ<u>ing</u> a letter.

Quirk was writ<u>ing</u> a letter.

You are eat<u>ing</u> rice.

They are writ<u>ing</u> letter.

In the Dotili dialect of Nepali there are no prefix and infix to mark progressive aspect. So there is only progressive marker suffix which is discussed as follows:

i) /-nna/ is the progressive marker suffix in the Doteli dialect of Nepali. For example,

    a) u/tyo   gid   gau-nna-ch

       3SG.M   song   sing-PROG-AUX-PRS

       He is singing a song.

    b) ham   am   kha-nna-thya

       1PL   mango   eat-PROG-AUX-PST

       We were eating mango.

3.2.7 Negation Marker Affixes

There are no negation marker suffixes and infixes in English. So, there is only negation marker prefix in English. Negative marker prefixes are added to the verb irrespective of the inflectional suffixes attached to the verb. Negation marker verbal prifexes in English are /dis-/, /un-/, /mis-/. e.g.,

    I dislike beaing away from my family.

    He disobeyed his parents.

    He unblocked the pipe.

    I see the dog has been misbehaving itself again.

    She now realizes that she misjudged him.

But in the case of the Doteli dialect of Nepali negation is morphological in verb. There are no prefix and infix to mark negation. So, there is only negation marker suffix which is discussed as follows:

i) /- ini/, /-in/ and /-ain/ are the suffixes in the Doteli dialect that marks negation. For example,

    a) t   am   kha- ini

        2SG   mango   eat-NEG-2SG-PRS

        You do not eat a mango.

    b) u   bhat   kha-nin

        3SG   rice   eat-NEG-3SG-PRS

        She does not eat rice.

    c) ham   krike   khell-ain

        1PL   cricket   play-NEG-1PL-PRS

        We do not play cricket.

CHAPTER – FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Findings

On the basis of the analysis and interpretation of the data, the major findings of the study have been drawn. The findings are given below and they are organized in response to the objectives set for the study.

4.1.1 Verbal Affixes of the Doteli Dialect of Nepali

The first objective of the study was to identity the rules of verb affixations in the Doteli dialect of the Nepali language. So, the verbal affixes of the Doteli dialect of Nepali are as follows:

4.1.1.1 Person, Number and Tense Marker Affixes in Doteli

i. - *u* and *-au* are the first person singular and plural marker suffixes of the present tense respectively.

ii. - *ch i* is the second person singular marker suffix of the present tense.

iii. *-ch* is the second person singular and plural marker in the case of honorificity.

iv. *-ch* and *-che* are the third person singular masculine and feminine respectivelyl.

v. *-an* is the third person plural and honorificity marker of the present tense.

vi. -ya is the first person singular marker of the past tense.

vii. *-ai* is the second person marker of the past tense.

viii. *-yo* is the third person marker of the past tense.

ix.   *- lo* or *-nyah*   is the first person singular marker of the future tense.

x.   *-l i* is the second person marker suffix of the future tense.

xi.   *-li* and *-y iho* are the third person singular feminine markers of the future tense.

xii.   *-lo* and *-yaho* are also the third person singular masculine marker of the future tense.

xiii.   *- u* is the first person singular number marker in present tense.

xiv.   *-au* is the first person plural marker in present tense.

xv.   *-ch i* is the secon person singular number marker suffix in present tense.

xvi.   *-ch* and *-che* are third person singular masculine and feminine markers respectively of the present tense.

xvii.   *-an* is the third person plural number marker of the present tense.

xviii.   *-ya* is the first person singular and plural of past tense.

xix.   *-ai* is the second person singular number of the past tense.

xx.   *-yo* is the third person singular and plural number markers of the past tense.

xxi.   *- lo* or *-nyah*   is the first person singular number marker of the future tense.

xxii.   *-l i* is the second person singular number marker of future tense.

xxiii.   *-li* and *-y iho* are the third person singular number feminine marker suffixes of the future tense.

xxiv.   *-lo* and *-yaho* are also the third person singular masculine marker of the future tense.

4.1.1.2 Gender marker Affixes in Doteli

i. *-ch* and *-che* are the gender marker suffixes of the Doteli. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular masculine and feminine gender respectively of the present tense.

ii. *-yo* is the suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark both the masculine and feminine gender for third person singular of past tense.

iii. *-li* is the gender marker suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the third person singular feminine gender of the future tense.

iv. -lo is the gender marker suffix of the Doteli dialect of Nepali. It is added to the verb to mark the third person singular masculine gender of the future tense.

4.1.1.3 Perfective Marker Affix in Doteli

i. *-rai* is the perfective markers suffix in the Doteli dialect of Nepali.

4.1.1.4 Progressive Marker Affix in Doteli

i. *-nna* is the progressive marker suffix in the Doteli dialect of Nepali.

4.1.1.5 Negation Marker Affixes in Doteli

i. *- ini, -in* and *–ain* are the suffixes in the Doteli dialect that mark negation.

4.1.2 Similarities and Differences between Verbal Affixation in the Doteli Dialect of Nepali and English

i.   Both Doteli and English have only person marker suffixes. English has only one person marker suffix and it marks the third person singular whereas Doteli has all person marker suffixes, i.e first person, second person and third person.

ii.   Both Doteli and English have number marker suffixes only. English has only one number marker suffix and it marks the third person singular whereas Doteli has three number marker suffixes. However, the same number markers suffixes are used for both singular and plural number.

iii. Both Doteli and English lack infixation system.

iv.   The Doteli dialect of Nepali has three types of tense. So, there are three tense markers, i.e. present, past and future tense marker suffixes whereas English has only two tense marker suffixes, i.e. non-past and past tense markers.

v.   Both Doteli and English do not have alternative progressive marker suffixes.

vi.   The Doteli dialect of Nepali has gender marker suffixes but, in general, the same gender marker suffixes are used for both masculine and feminine. However, this is not the case in highly formal and literary contexts.

vii. Two suffixes can occur in a root or base in Doteli but not in English.

viii. English has more prefixes than that of Doteli whereas Doteli is richer than English in terms of number of suffixes.

4.2 Recommendations

On the basis of the findings enlisted above, the researcher recommends the following points for pedagogical implications:

i. Verbal affixation system in the Doteli dialect of Nepali is more or less similar to that of English. So, language teachers who are teaching English as a second language should be aware of this fact.

ii. The main aim of this comparative study was to identify the verbal affixes and to find out similarities and differences in verbal affixation in the Doteli dialect of Nepali and English. There should be no problem in the areas where the two languages are similar but differences between the two languages create difficulty in learning the target language. So, it should be remembered that teaching should be focused on the difficulty areas.

iii. The complexity of Doteli verbal affixation system should be considered while teaching English verbal affixation system to Doteli native speakers because of more number of verbal affixes in the Doteli dialect of Nepali than in English and they are of course more complex than those of English.

iv. Doteli verbal affixes do not depend upon the person and the number of the subject of a sentence. So, language teachers who are teaching Doteli as a second language should be aware of this fact.

v. The findings of the present study are significant for grammarians who study and write Doteli grammar.

vi. This study is equally important for the teachers who are teaching English as a foreign language at schools, colleges where Doteli speakers are in majority as students.

vii. This research is beneficial for those who are preparing English textbooks as a second language textbooks and the Curriculum Development Centre, especially language curriculum.

viii. Affixation is one of the major processes of the English and Doteli word formation. Teachers who teach the Doteli or the English as a second or foreign language should encourage the students to increase the vocabulary power through affixation process.

The researcher here does not claim that the present study covers all the verbal affixations in the Doteli dialect of Nepali because he has not carried out this research in all types of sentences available in the Doteli. There may be more verbal affixes in the Doteli dialect of Nepali. However, the researcher has tried his best to generalize the rules of verbal affixation in Doteli explicitly based on the collected data.

Finally, the researcher wants to request the concerned authority to take the above mentioned recommendations into consideration. Furthermore, the researcher would like to request the authority to carry out other researchers on the various areas of the Doteli dialect of Nepali.

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APPENDICES

APPEDIX - I

Questionnaire/ Interview Schedule

This interview schedule is prepared in accordance with research work entitled "Verbal Affixation in English and Doteli dialect of Nepali", which is carried out under the guidance of Teaching Assistant, Mrs. Hima Rawal, Department of English Education, T.U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu. I hope you all co-operate in this matter.

Thank you.

Dan Bahadur Shah

Department of English Education

Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur

Name (Optional)   Sex:

VDC: Ward No.:

How do you say the following sentences in Doteli?

1. I eat mango. (म आँप खान्छु)

    …………………………………

2. We watch TV. (हामी टेलिभिजन हेर्छौं।)

    …………………………..

3. You eat mango. (तिमी आँप खान्छौ ।)

    ……………………………………

4. He gives me money.(उ मलाई पैसा दिन्छ।)

   ……………………………

5. She eats rice. (उनी भात खान्छिन्।)

   ……………………………

6. They watch TV. (उनीहरु टेलिभिजन हेर्छन्।)

   ……………………………

7. I read a book. (म किताब पढ्छु।)

   ……………………………

8. We encode the message. (हामी सन्देश अभिव्यक्त गर्छौं।)

   ………………………………………

9. You teach English. (तिमी अंग्रेजी पढाउँछौ।)

   ………………………………………

10. Sita cooks tasty food. (सीताले स्वादिलो खाना पकाउँछिन्।)

    ………………………………………

11. Fish swims in the river. (माछा नदीमा पौडन्छ।)

    ………………………………………

12. They play cricket (उनीहरु क्रिकेट खेल्छन्।)

    ………………………………………

13. I ate mango. (मैले आँप खाएँ।)

    ……………………………

14. We came one the Jeep. (हामी जीपमा जढ्यौं।)

    ………………………………

15. We watched a peacock. (हामीले मयुर हेयौं।)

    ……………………………

16. He stole a pen.(उसले कलम चोर्‍यो ।)

    ………………………………

17. She wrote a letter. (उनीले एउटा चिट्ठी लेखिन।)

    ………………………………

18. They ate rice. (उनीहरुले भात खाए ।)

    …………………………

19. We encoded the message. (हामीले सन्देश अभिव्यक्त गर्‍यौँ ।)

    ………………………………

20. You taught English. (तिमीले अंग्रेजी पढायौ ।)

    …………………………………

21. They played cricket. (उनीहरु क्रिकेट खेले ।)

    ………………………………

22. She came on foot. (तिनी हिँडेर आइन् ।)

    ………………………………

23. A big hippopotamus came out of the pond. (पोखरीबाट एउटा ठूलो जलभैसी
    बाहिर आयो ।)

    ………………………………………………………

24. I will eat mango. (म आँप खानेछु ।)

    ……………………………

25. You will send me a book. (तिमीले मलाई किताब पढाउनेछौँ ।)

    ………………………………

26. He will travel by bus. (उसले बसमा यात्रा गर्नेछ ।)

    …………………………………………

27. She will meet me. (उनीले मलाई भट्नेछिन् ।)

……………………………

28. They will telephone me. (उनीहरुले मलाई फोन गर्नेछन् ।)

………………………………………

29. We will watch TV. (हामीहरु टेलिभिजन हेर्नेछौँ ।)

………………………………………

30. We will visit the zoo. (हामी चिडियाखाना घुम्नेछौँ ।)

………………………………………

31. He will encode the message. (उसले सन्देश अभिव्यक्त गर्नेछ ।)

………………………………………

32. She will go to Delhi. (उनी दिल्ली जानेछिन् ।)

………………………………………

33. You will read a book. (तिमी किताब पढ्ने छौ ।)

………………………………………

34. They will sleep at night. (उनीहरु रातीमा सुत्नेछन् ।)

………………………………………

35. I am eating mango. (म आँप खाइरहेको छु ।)

……………………………………

36. You are dancing. (तिमी नाचिरहेका छौँ ।)

………………………………………

37. He is singing a song. (उसले गीत गाइरहेको छ ।)

………………………………………

38. She is writing a letter. (उनी चिठ्ठी लेखिरहेकी छिन् ।)

………………………………………

39. We are watching TV. (हामीहरु टेलिभिजन हेरिरहेका छौं ।)

    ……………………………………

40. They are sitting in the chair. (उनीहरु कुर्सीमा बसिरहेका छन् ।)

    ……………………………………

41. I am drinking milk. (म दूध पिइरहेको छु ।)

    …………………………………

42. We are flying a kite. (हामीहरु चङ्गा उडाइरहकाछौं ।)

    ……………………………………

43. You are telling the truth. (तिमी सत्य भनिरहेका छौ ।)

    ……………………………………

44. She is washing her clothes. (उनी आफ्नो लुगा धोइरहेकी छिन् ।)

    ……………………………………

45. He is kicking the ball. (ऊ भकुण्डोलाई हानिरहेको छ ।)

    ……………………………………

46. They are closing the door. (उनीहरु ढोका बन्द गरिरहेका छन् ।)

    ……………………………………

47. I was eating mango. (म आँप खाइरहेको थिए ।)

    …………………………………

48. We were writing a letter. (हामी चिठ्ठी लेखिरहेका थियौं ।)

    ……………………………………

49. You were flying a kite.(तिमी चङ्गा उडाइरहेका थियौ ।)

    ……………………………………

50. He was singing a song. (ऊ गीत गाइरहेको थियो ।)

    ……………………………………

51. She was inviting me. (उनी मलाई बोलाइहरेकी थिइन् ।)

……………………………………………

52. They were fighting with each other. (उनीहरु एक आपसमा लडिरहेका थिए ।)

……………………………………………….

53. I was watching TV. (म टेलिभिजन हेरिरहेको थिए ।)

……………………………………………

54. We were eating mango. (हामी आँप खाइरहेका थियौँ ।)

……………………………………………

55. He was encoding the message. (ऊ सन्देश अभिव्यक्त गरिरहेको थियो ।)

………………………………………………….

56. She was jumping on the tree. (उनी रुखमा उफ्रिरहेकी थिइन् ।)

……………………………………………

57. You were going to Pokhara. (तिमी पोखरा गइरहेका थियौँ ।)

……………………………………………

58. I have eaten rice. (मैले भात खाएको छु ।)

…………………………………

59. We have slept. (हामीहरु सुतेका छौँ ।)

………………………………

60. You have slept. (तिमी सुतेका छौ ।)

…………………………………

61. He has beheaded his slave. (उसले आफ्नो दासको शिर काटेको छ ।)

……………………………………………

62. She has stolen a pen. (उनीले कलम चोरेकी छिन् ।)

……………………………………………

63. They have gone to Pokhara. (तिनीहरु पोखरा गएका छन् ।)

……………………………………

64. I had completed my work. (मैले आफ्नो काम पूरा गरिसकेको थिए ।)

……………………………………

65. We had washed our clothes. (हामीले आफ्नो लुगा धोइसकेका थियौँ ।)

……………………………………

66. He had beaten my brother. (उसले मेरो भाइलाई पिटेको थियो ।)

……………………………………

67. She had eaten rice. (उनले भात खाइसकेकी थिइन् ।)

……………………………………

68. They had forgotten to close the door. (तिनीहरु ढोका बन्द गर्न बिर्सिकेका थिए ।)

……………………………………

69. You had finished your work. (तिमीले आफ्नो काम सिध्याइरहेका थियौँ ।)

……………………………………

70. I do not read a book. (म किताब पढ्दिन ।)

……………………………………

71. We do not eat rice. (तिमी भात खाँदैनौँ ।)

……………………………………

72. You do not eat Mango. (तिमी आँप खाँदैनौ ।)

……………………………………

73. He does not give me money. (उसले मलाई पैसा दिँदैन ।)

……………………………………

74. She does not eat rice. (उनी भात खादिँनन् ।)

……………………………………

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75. Insurgents disobeyed the agreement. (विद्रोहीले सम्झौता भंग गरे ।)

    …………………………………………

76. It disqualifies her.(यसले उनलाई अयोग्य बनाउँछ ।)

    …………………………………

77. Do not open the door. (ढोका नखोल ।)

    ………………………………

78. Do not cross the road. (सडक पार नगर ।)

    …………………………………

79. I dislike sports. (म खेलकुद मन पराउँदिन ।)

    …………………………………

80. I do not do exercise in the morning. (म बिहान अभ्यास गर्दिन ।)

    …………………………………

81. We do not play cricket. (हामी क्रिकेट खेल्दैनौँ ।)

    …………………………………

82. He does not invite the guests. (उ पाहुनालाई आमन्त्रित गर्दैन ।)

    ………………………………………

83. She does not bring me a flower. (उनी मलाई फूल ल्याउँदिनन् ।)

    ……………………………………

84. You do not read a book. (तिनी किताब पढ्दैनौ ।)

    …………………………………

85. They do not go to school. (उनीहरु स्कुल जादैनन् ।)

    …………………………………

APPENDIX - II

Name List of Sample Population

Ajaimeru and Chipur VDCs of Dadeldhura district

Respondents from Ajaimeru VDC

S.N.	Name of the Respondents	Sex	Literacy
1.	Dhanpati Damai	M	Illiterate
2.	Hari Lal Khati	M	"
3.	Nand Lal Bhat	M	"
4.	Thagi Khati	M	"
5.	Bahadur Singh Bohra	M	"
6.	Gopal Dutta Bhatt	M	"
7.	Padam Singh Air	M	"
8.	Bajir Air	M	"
9.	Padam Singh Air	M	"
10.	Mangale Damai	M	"
11.	Chandra Devi Air	F	"
12.	Gauri Devi Air	F	"
13.	Hansa Devi Air	F	"
14.	Laxmi Devi Pandey	F	"
15.	Kalawati Devi Shah	F	"
16.	Kalawati Devi Kami	F	"
17.	Jautari Devi Air	F	"
18.	Belu Devi Air	F	"
19.	Gauri Devi Air	F	"
20	Parwati Devi Air	F	"
21.	Ratan Nepali	M	Literate
22.	Hari Datta Bhatt	M	"
23.	Dhan Bahadur Bohra	M	"

24.	Dharmananda Bhatta	M	"
25.	Tej Bahadur Ayer	M	"
26.	Ramesh Prasad Awasthi	M	"
27.	Yagya Raj Bhatt	M	"
28.	Sher Bahadur Sah	M	"
29.	Ramesh Bahadur Seti	M	"
30.	Ram Bahadur Sah	M	"
31.	Maya Kumari Pande	F	"
32.	Manju Ayer	F	"
33.	Laxmi Kumari Bhatta	F	"
34.	Kaushila Kumari Bhatta	F	"
35.	Hira Kumari Pandey	F	"
36.	Jayanti Kumari Ayer	F	"
37.	Nand Kumari Ayer	F	"
38.	Puja Kumari Shah	F	"
39.	Kalawati Kumari Bhatt	F	"
40.	Manju Kumari Bhatt	F	"

Respondents from Chipur VDC

S.N.	Name of the Respondents	Sex	Literacy
1.	Om Prakash Bist	M	Illiterate
2.	Padam Bist	M	"
3.	Hajari Singh Aidi	M	"
4.	Dan Singh Aidi	M	"
5.	Padam Sarki	M	"
6.	Puskar Sarki	M	"
7.	Dharm Singh Bist	M	"
8.	Dal Singh Aidi	M	"
9.	Hari Datta Bist	M	"
10.	Indra Bahadur Aidi	M	"
11.	Hansa Devi Ayer	F	"
12.	Harina Devi Ayer	F	"
13.	Laxme Devi Aidi	F	"
14.	Jashu Devi Aidi	F	"
15.	Tara Devi Bist	F	"

16.	Kamala Devi Bist	F	"
17.	Gamala Deve Sarki	F	"
18.	Bishna Devi Aidi	F	"
19.	Sita Deve Bist	F	"
20	Draupati Devi Bist	F	"
21.	Bhawani Bist	M	Literate
22.	Janak Bahadur Bist	M	"
23.	Chandra Bahadur Bist	M	"
24.	Ram Bahadur Bist	M	"
25.	Khadak Bahadur Bist	M	"
26.	Karan Singh Bist	M	"
27.	Sher Bahadur Bist	M	"
28.	Dharma Bahadur Bist	M	"
29.	Ram Bahadur Aidi	M	"
30.	Raj Bahadur Aidi	M	"
31.	Laxmi Kumari Bist	F	"
32.	Dharma Kumari Bist	F	"
33.	Manu Kumari Bist	F	"
34.	Bhagrati Kumari Aidi	F	"
35.	Lalita Kumari Bist	F	"
36.	Tula Devi Shah	F	"
37.	Yamuna Kumari Aidi	F	"
38.	Janaki Kumari Aidi	F	"
39.	Damberi Kumari Bist	F	"
40.	Shanti Bist	F	"