

## **CHAPTER-ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 General Background**

Language is a vocal, voluntary system of human communication. Language is common to all and it is species specific. It is the most widely used means of communication than other means. Language is the most unique gift through which we can express our ideas, emotions, feelings, thoughts, and desires and share them to each other. No social, academic, economic, political etc activity can go ahead without language. Language is the main factor for the globalization of the world and existence of human cycle. It is purely human and non- instinctive means for communication. Valin (2001) has characterized language as a systematic correlation between certain types of gestures and meaning which is related to syntax.

Simpson (1994) defines “Language may also be used to refer to all systems of speaking and writing, as in sentence 'Human languages can talk about an infinite number of topics' (as cited in Asher,1994, p.1894). Simpson still says that language is also extended systems of human communication other than speaking, writing and singing as in phrases such as 'body language' and 'the languages of gesture’.

So, language is a means of communication through which information and ideas are exchanged among human beings. People speak and write; they also evidently read and understand what they hear. They are not born doing so but they have to acquire these skills. The behavior shown in language is often taken to refer only to more or less overt and describable, physical movements and acts.

The Language includes sender, message and receiver in communication and phonology, syntax as well as semantics in linguistic study. Phonology and syntax origin new vocabulary, structure etc in the language. That structural frame is very systematic and scientific. So, such systematic psychological or internalized (in the idea of Chomsky) factor of the language is analyzable in linguistic field. So, the language is vital for human communication through verbal and animal communication through non-verbal.

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

The English language is an international language which is used all over the world for education, science, commerce, trade, etc. There is no existence of human civilization without it, as view point of lingua franca. It is estimated that about one third of the world's publications, books, as well as newspapers periodicals, magazines etc are published in English. To put in Crystal's (1987) words, "English is the main language of the books, newspaper, airports and air traffic control, international business and academic conferences, science, technology, medicine, diplomacy, sport, international competition, pop music and advertising" (as cited in Bhattarai and Gautam, 2008, p. 33). English is a foreign language for Nepalese students. It is formally taught and learnt in both school and campus levels as education. Any person can keep in touch with the whole world if s/he has the knowledge of English. It is essential for academic and communicative purposes.

### **1.1.2 Teaching of English in Nepal**

English is an international language and also lingua franca for the world. When we go back towards the history of teaching English in Nepal, Janga Bahadur Rana, the first Rana Prime Minister of Nepal, initiated it after returning Nepal from Britain. Only the people of rank family were taught English at the beginning but after the establishment of Darbar School in 1910 B.S., English became open for general people. After the establishment of Tri-Chandra campus in 1975 B.S., English

became a compulsory subject in higher education. It is taught as a compulsory and major subject in campus level at present.

In the context of Nepal, all subjects except Nepali are taught through English in private schools or colleges whereas all subjects except English are taught through Nepali in government owned public schools. Such a wide gap should be treated in the both.

Bhattarai and Gautam (2007) say

English has now become synonymous to quality education in order to be elite, knowledge of English is indispensable. In the perspective of classroom teaching, English plays significant role. In order to bring in quality, the teaching and learning of English has to be to the mark that it addresses parameters both in terms of delivery, materials and classroom discourse.

In new Nepal, the role of English is going to be more prominent and widespread in uniting people and national harmony.

According to Awasthi (2003)

Nepal is providing education through six universities with about one thousand constituent and their affiliated colleges, some 15 hundred higher secondary schools and 42 thousand one hundred schools of which 7 thousands one hundred 54 are privately run and the rest are publicly run.

English occupies a prominent position in the total education system of Nepal (as cited in Bhattarai and Gautam, 2007, p 32).

Thus, English is taught from grade one (primary level) to the graduate level as a compulsory subject in Nepal. In higher secondary schools and colleges, English is taught as a major subject.

To fulfill such requirements of English in Nepal, NELTA is an organization which has been playing a key role in the promotion and enhancement of ELT for the last 15 years. It has co-partnered with British council, US Embassy, International publishing houses, Ministry of Education etc. It has nation-wide stakeholders or branches through which it provides teaching materials, publications, journals, etc. NELTA has been devoted to the professional development activities of English language teachers. Due to its professional commitment and its acceptance by the stakeholders nationwide, it has earned high degree of professional credibility and trust. It organizes rounds of discussions, workshops, teacher training, seminars, conferences etc for the promotion of ELT.

No schools, institutes, campuses and students can be untouched from this language. So, it has gained high reputation in governmental and non-governmental sectors in Nepal.

### **1.1.3 Linguistic Scenario of Nepal**

Nepal is a multilingual, multicultural, multireligious, and multiracial landlocked country surrounded by India and China. The effect of India is more than that of China in all sectors. Linguistically, Nepal is so rich that it is fertile for languages which have given uniqueness to this country. According to population census (2001), there are more than 92 languages used in Nepal, though many of them do not have their own scripts and they exist only in spoken forms. The people from different social groups speak different dialects. The languages and their varieties construct the linguistic scenario that reflects the fusion and existence of languages along with their varieties. All the languages known and spoken in Nepal are

categorized into the four major language families namely Tibeto-Burman, Astro-asiatic, Dravidian, and Indo- Aryan, which are as follows;

#### **1.1.3.1 Tibeto- Burman**

This family includes Tamang, Sherpa, Angika, Chhantyal, Meche, Byanshi, Baram, Newari, Chepang, Yakkha, Pahari, Ghale, Magar, Sunuwar, Bhujel, Jirel, Lepcha, Kaike, Kagate, Gurung, Thami, Thakali, Yholmo, Raji, Raute, Lhomi, Limbu, Dhimal, Tibetan, Dura, Hayu and Kache.

#### **1.1.3.2 Astro-Asiatic**

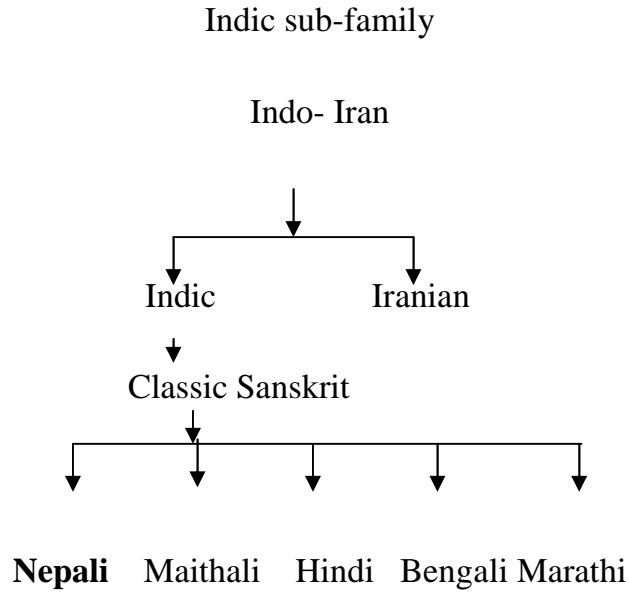
This family is also called Munda family. It includes only one language namely Sattar or Santhali which is spoken in Jhapa district, the eastern part of Nepal.

#### **1.1.3.3 Dravidian**

This family also includes only one language that is Jhangar which is spoken around the Koshi River in the eastern part of Nepal.

#### **1.1.3.4 Indo-Aryan**

Indo-Aryan family is one of the major families of languages, a sub-group of Indo-European family. The languages that fall in this are Nepali, Maithali, Bhojpuri, Tharu, Awadhi, Bajjika, Urdu, Rajbansi, Hindi, Danuwari, Bangla, Marwari, Majhi, Darai, Kumal, Bote, English, Churauti and Magahi.



(Source: Jha.1998, p. 20)

#### 1.1.4 Dialect

A Dialect (from the Greek word *dialektos*) is a variety of a language characteristic of a particular group of the language speakers. It is a non- standard variety of language. Richards (1985) defines dialect as "a variety of language spoken in one part of country (regional dialect) or by people belonging to a particular social class (sociolect) which is different in some words, grammar and pronunciation from other forms of the same languages"(as cited in Rai, 2056 B.S., p. 31). The difference in the same language can be found in any level of language. It might be in pronunciation, word or grammar. A dialect is such a variety of language that tells something about or identifies the speaker or the user of the language. The dialect betrays the personality of the speaker where he lives. What class or ethnic group does he belong to? etc. Crystal (2008, p. 142) defines dialect as "A regionally or socially distinctive variety of language, identified by a particular set of words and grammatical structures."Dialect is a cover term that is divided into geographical/ regional dialect and social dialect.

#### **1.1.4.1 Geographical /Regional Dialect**

The variety of language caused by geographical region is called a regional dialect. Geographical dialect reflects geographical origin of speakers. Geographical varieties are due to the distance from one group of speakers to those of others in the level of languages and its vocabularies. Greater the distance greater the difference. The distance is caused by natural barriers as river, mountain etc. For example, American English and British English.

The term geographical or regional is used for the same term. In the context of Nepal, there are many dialects as it's geographical divisions. The Mountain, Hill and the Terai regions as well as Eastern Nepal, Central Nepal, Western Nepal etc are the geographical regions of Nepal. So, the languages used by the people of such regions are regional dialect. For example; Eastern Nepali, Mid-Nepali, Western Nepali, the Terai Nepali etc.

#### **1.1.4.2 Social Dialect**

A language may vary in its use according to the social, racial or ethnic groups in which case such dialects are known as social dialects or sociolects. It is the speech variation associated with the different groups, community and classes of the people in the society. The social classification as sex, religion, occupation, income, ethnology, education, prestige etc is the determinants. If we talk about social dialect of Nepali, there are many societies as Rana, Newar, Limbu, Tamang, Madhesi etc. Such communities have their own varieties of Nepali which comes under social dialect. The language spoken by Ranas and Shahs is eventually different from the language spoken by low class people- this is what is meant by social dialect, for example, Rana, Shah, Newar, Madhesis, etc.

### 1.1.5 Baitadeli Dialect

Baitadeli, an adjective of the word Baitadi is one of the dialects of the Nepali language. In local language, *ba* means *air or storm* and *tadi* means *power or force* that of *ba+ tadi* term. The air flows forcedly through the hill area. So, it was called Baitadi. Similarly, in the Sanskrit language, *bayu* means *air* and *uttad* means towards. Thus, Baitad or Baitadi came from *bayotad* and *bayotad* become *bayuttad*. Likely, there is a hill named *bayutad* that is *Gwallek Kedar* nowadays, and this term Baitadi became with the disturbance from *bayutad* (Chataut, 2058 B.S., p. 584).

The Nepali language belongs to Indo- Aryan family out of the major four language families of Nepali. Having Devnagari script, Nepali is a lingua franca of Nepal. Baitadeli is the dialect of the Nepali language as Doteli, Bajhangi, Achhami, Bajureli, Darchuli, and Dadeldhureli. Pokharel (2055, p. 39) has mentioned that all of the dialects are similar to each other, because the Nepali language was used to be spoken for a century in the far west of Nepal. Baitadeli dialect is used by the people of Baitadi.

Awasthi (2058 B.S., p. 83) has defined it as

The language which is spoken in Baitadi is called Baitadeli dialect as Nepali, the national language of Nepal. Like the Nepali language which is used as national language in Nepal to the view point of politics that language which is in behavioral use among the residents of Baitadi is Baitadeli dialect.



Regarding the verb of this dialect, Awasthi (P. 65-70) has given the following examples of the verb *eat* on the basis of tense, aspect, affirmation and negation with the first person singular number.

<b>Tense</b>	<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>
Present	<i>kh nu</i>	<i>n i kh no/kh nain</i>
	<i>kh nl re</i>	<i>n i kh nl re</i>
Past	<i>kh i</i>	<i>n i kh i</i>
	<i>kh nl thi</i>	<i>n i k nl thi</i>
Future	<i>kha lo</i>	<i>n i kha lo</i>
	<i>kh nl reko hu:lo</i>	<i>kh nl reko n i h :lo</i>

This dialect is influenced by the Kumauni language of India, which is specially spoken in Uttaranchal Prades. The people of Baitadi head quarters speak Kumauni, too. For example,

Baitadeli: Ill i bati utte.

Kumauni: Ill hi bati utakai.

English: From here to there.

Pokharel (2055B.S., p. 43) has classified the dialect of Nepali into five groups, which are as follows;

- 1. Purbeli group:** This group of dialect is spoken in Dailekh, Jajarkot, Salyan, etc.
- 2. Majhali group:** This group is spoken in Karnali zone.
- 3. Orapachhima group:** This group is spoken in Bajhang, Bajura and Achham.
- 4. Majhapachhima group:** This dialect group is spoken in Doti and Dadeldhura.
- 5. Parapachhima Group:** This dialect group is spoken in Mallo Sorad, Baitadi, Marma, Lekam, Chuwagadh, Purchaudi etc. of Mahakali zone (2055 B.S,p. 72)

Thus, all dialects of the Nepali language, spoken in far western part of Nepal are similar in syntactic structure but different in affixation. Pokharel (2055, p.3) has

mentioned that Doteli and Baitaideli dialects are significant of ‘Khas Kura (Nepali). An example given by Pokharel (2055, P. 25) is like this;

Nepali: ma bhola yah gharama hunech

Doti: mu bhola y gharami h lo

Baitad: mu bhola y gharam h lo

In English: I will be at this home tomorrow.

So Baitadeli dialect has also distinctiveness than those of other dialects of Nepali. For example, different terms as *bancharo*, *tikhun* and *bankato* are used in Baitadeli dialect in different places of Baitadi to indicate the same instrument an axe which is used to cut the wood.

#### **1.1.5.1 Chuwagadh Belt of Baitadi District**

Baitadi district has been divided into four belts as; ***Chuwagadh belt*** (Eastern part), ***Mid-Baitadi belt*** (Western-mid part), ***Purchaudi belt*** (Northern part), and ***Swarad belt*** (Southern part) to facilitate the development work equally throughout the district (Unpublished material, DDC Baitadi). Out of them, Chuwagadh is the one belt of Baitadi district which is linked with the border of Bajhang, Doti and Dadeldhura. Chuwagadh belt is a group of six VDCs as Ganjari, Chaukham, Shibaling, Thalakanda, Dhungadh, Shigash and three other VDCs as Shikharpur, Shankarpur and Siddapur.

The term ‘Chuwagadh’ is derived from ‘**ch** + **ga**’, in which **ch** means the condition of not speaking or unable to speak and **ga** means area (Chataut, 2058, p 164, 244). The people of this area were very illiterate and backwarded in the past. They used to be afraid of any stranger’s arrival in that area at that time. Similar is the case in the present time and comparatively it is so backward in comparison to

other places. The Sigash dyauta (god), Dhaulada Boro ( person), Sigash Dhuro ( place) etc. described by Nawa Raj Awasthi under characterization in his M.A. thesis (2049-51) entitled *Baitadeli Shigashko Chait* in Central Department of Nepali, fall in the same Chuwagad belt.

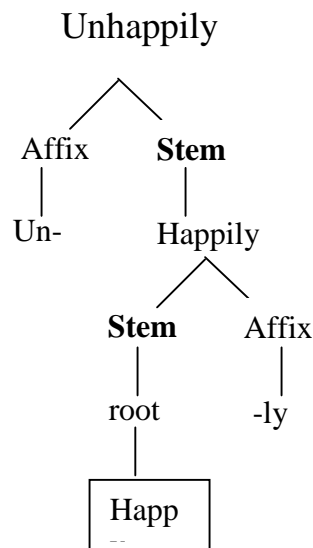
Thus, the language spoken by the people of Chuwagad belt can be termed as Chuwagadi. It is the sub- dialect of Baitadeli dialect. One professor of TU, who is the native speaker of this sub-dialect, also agrees to term it as Chuwagadi (Dr. Mahadev Awasthi, personal communication, Dec 10, 2009). According to Pokharel (2055, p. 72), Chuwagadhi sub-dialect comes under Parapaschima group of Nepali dialect classification. Linguistically, this area is influenced by Bajhangi, Doteli, Dadeldhureli dialect and Baitadeli itself due to the linkage of border area.

### **1.1.6 Affixation**

Word formation studies the patterns on which a language forms new lexical units i.e. words. There are various processes of word formation as affixation, conversion, blending, compounding, back formation, clipping etc. Among them, affixation is one of the important processes of word formation in which the base can be modified by addition prefix, infix, and suffix. Quirk et al. (1973) define affixation as one of the chief processes of word formation by which the base can be modified. So, addition of affix to a stem is called affixation. Proctor (1896, p. 22) defines the term 'affix' as a letter or group of letters which are added to the beginning or end of a word to make a new word. According to Maharjan (2000, p. 147), affixation is a process where by a prefix or a suffix is added to a free morpheme (i.e. a root). The root of a word is that part which is remained after all the affixes have been removed, e.g. *press* in *unimpressionistic*. In *unimpressionistic*, un-, im-, -ion, -ist, -ic etc are all affixes that are added to *press* and when all these affixes are removed, it is *press* which is left and this meaningful grammatical unit or constituent is known as a root. A base is on the

other hand, is any form to which an affix can be added. In our example above, the root *press* is also the base of *impress*, which, in turn, is the base of *impression* etc. Similarly, the affixes *un-*, and *-ly* in *unhappily* are often used to make negative and adverbs in English.

Yadav (2004, p. 57) presents it in diagram like this,



“An affix is a morpheme which only occurs, when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. Obviously by definition, affixes are bound morphemes” Katamba (1993, p. 44). "English permits the addition of meaningful dependents elements both before and after the base form: these are called affixes” Crystal (1995, p. 198).

Crystal says that English does not have affixes in a large number only about 50 common prefixes, somewhat fewer common suffixes and no clear instances of infixes (1995, p. 128). Thus, affixation is one of the major processes of word formation in which the base can be modified by the addition of affixes.

Similarly, emphasizing on morphemes under affixation, Celce-Murcia and Larsen Freeman (1993, p. 31) divide morphemes into two basic categories as, freestanding word and bound morphemes. The latter category is related to

affixation. The bound morphemes again consist of affixes, derivational and lexical morphemes.

### **a. Derivational Affixes**

An affix is attached to a stem and derives a new word is derivational affix.

Derivational affixes are more lexical in nature. When a morpheme is added into a word results in either different part of speech or the same part of speech with a different lexical meaning, that is derivational affixation. Derivational affixes can be prefixed (e.g. unbend) and suffixed (e.g. argument). Thus, derivational affixes create new word class. There are two types of derivation as; class changing and class maintaining. In class changing derivation, new words are formed by changing the word-class that a base belongs to, e.g. the addition of -ly to the adjectives *kind* and *simple* produces the adverbs *kind-ly* and *simpl-ly*. Likely, class maintaining derivation forms new words by changing the meaning of the base to which affixes are attached, e.g. *kind* vs *un-kind* (adjectives), *obey* vs *dis-obey* (verbs) with opposite meaning.

### **b. Inflectional Affixes**

An affix attached to a stem just changes the form of the stem instead of deriving new word is known as inflectional affixation. Inflectional affixes are more grammatical in nature that changes the form of word without changing its basic parts of speech. For example, the affix -ing is attached to the stem *watch* (verb) to form *watching* (verb), which is not a new word but another form of the same word 'watch'. Thus, -ing is inflectional affix.

According to Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman (1999, p 32), there are eight inflectional affixes in English. Four of them involve verbs.

Present participle (watching)

Present tense- third person singular (walks)

Past tense (jumped)

Past participle (eaten)

Two are added to names:

Possessive (John's)

Plural (books)

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

Comparative (clearer; faster)

Superlative (clearest, fastest)

Katamba (1993, p. 44) classifies affixes in three categories as prefix, suffix and infix, which is the main concern in this research.

#### **1.1.6.1 Prefixation**

Prefixation is a type of affixation in which affixes are attached before the base to form a new word. Prefixes precede roots as in im+ mortal.

Marchand (1969, p.129) defines, “Prefixes are bound morphemes which are proposed to free morphemes and they normally function as determinants of the stem or base to which they are prefixed”. Katamba (1993, p. 44) says, “A prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base like re-, un-, in-.”

Thus, prefixes are bound morphemes attached to the beginning of the free morphemes to form new words. A prefix is that bit of language which precedes a word. For example,

re- make	un-kind	in- decent
re- read	un-tidy	in-acurate

### 1.1.6.2 Infixation

In this process of word formation an affix is added within a root. Infixes, which are inserted into roots, are rare in English except in swearword such as fun- damn- tastic or literary changes such as manunkind (Trougott, 1980,p.90).

“An infix is an affix inserted into the root itself. Infixes are very common in semantic language like Arabic and Hebrew” Katamba (1993, p.44).

Infixation is somewhat rare in English. Sloat and Taylor (1978) suggest that the only infix that occurs in English morphology is /-n-/ which is inserted before the last consonant of the root in a few words of Latin origin, on what appears to be arbitrary basis. This infix undergoes place of articulation assimilation (as cited in Katamba, p. 44). Here, the some examples of infixation are from the Newari language. (Jyoti Pradhan, personal communication, Dec 11, 2009)

bā <u>m</u> ala - bad	t <u>a</u> mapa: - not far
jyako:thi - perfection in work	kwattu - strong in early stage
jyako: <u>m</u> athi- not perfection in work	kw <u>a</u> matu - weak in early stage
satti- near	phetu - to sit
s: <u>m</u> ati - not near	ph <u>e</u> matu- not to seat
tapa: - far	

Thus, in the Newari Language, the infix '-ma-' is used to form negative word.

### 1.1.6.3 Suffixation

In suffixation process of word formation, suffixes are attached to base or root or stem. Suffixes, which follow roots as in quickly roseses, etc. are also bound morphemes that form the new word.

Unlike a free morpheme a suffix has no meaning in itself; it acquires meaning only in conjunction with the free morpheme which it transposes. And unlike a free morpheme (steamboat), a suffix (streamer) does not name the semantic class but merely implies it. Some suffixes have a large combinatory range while other are restricted in respect. Basically, a suffix is a categorizer whose function it is to transpose a word (or word group) into another word class or a different semantic class from that to which the word ( or the nuclear of the group) belongs ( Marchand, 1969, p.215).

Likely Katamba (1993, p 44) defines suffix as “a suffix is an affix attached after a root (or stem or base) like –ly,-er, -ist, -s, - ing and -ed”. So, suffixes are the end attached affixes to the base or stem. For example;

kind-ly                      wait-er                      book-s                      walk-ed

### 1.1.7 English Verb

A word or phrase that describes an action, condition or experience is known as verb. The word verb came form Latin word “verbum.” Fowler (1995) defines the verb as "a word used to indicate an action, state, or occurrence and forming the main part of the predicate of a sentence. For example, hear, become etc." The verb occurs as a part of the predicate of a sentence which carries marks of categories such as tense, aspect, person, number, and mood to an action or state. The most difficult part of any language is the part that deals with the verb. It is a very problematic aspect of verbal affixation that how to operate the verbal forms of the target language for learning a language.



In fact, however of the three dimensions, past, present and future of the tense, only two are expressed in English by inflections on the verb, present and past. Thus, present time, for third person singular is indicated by adding –s, and past time is indicated by adding –ed to a regular verb. Many languages also express future time by changing the form of verb but English generally expresses future time with the modal auxiliary verb' (Cowan, 2009, p 350).

English verbs can be classified in terms of auxiliaries as be, has/have, shall, can etc and full verbs as want, go, teach etc. Auxiliaries precede main verb in sentences. Cowan (2009, p. 21-23) mentions the category of the verbs as auxiliary verbs, transitive and intransitive verbs, ergative verbs, static vs. dynamic verbs and a phrasal and prepositional verbs.

The morphology of English verbs involve up to five distinct forms e.g. a simple form, an- s form, a past form, an – ing form and past participle.

Regarding verbs of Nepali language according to the objects they take, there are two types of verb as *sakarmak* (transitive) and *akarmak* (intransitive). There is *dhatu* (verb stem) and *pratyaya* (suffix) and the verb of the Nepali language. For example,

*sakarmak kriya: kha+nu, kha+nchha, khã+dai, kha+yo, kha+nechha*  
*akarmak kriya: sut+nu, sut+chha, sut+dai, sut+yo, sut+nechha*

### **1.1.8 Verbal Affixation in English**

The affixes which are attached to a verb are called verbal affixation. They are attached at the end of the verbs. There are no verbal prefixes and infixes in English except negation. Verbal affixes are categorized into person markers, number

markers, tense markers, progressive makers, perfective markers and negation markers in English.

#### **1.1.8.1 Person Maker Affixes**

/-s/ is the person maker suffix in English. It is added to the verb to mark the third person singular number. For example,       He eats

I eat

#### **1.1.8.2 Number Marker Affixes**

/-s/ is the number maker suffix in English. It is attached to the verb to mark the third person singular number. For example       He eats.       They eat.

#### **1.1.8.3 Tense Marker Affixes**

There are two types of tense marker suffixes in English as non- past and past markers.

/-s/ is the non- past marker suffix in English. It is added to the verbs to mark the third person singular non- past. For example,       She writes.

/-ed/ is the past marker suffix in English that is added to the regular verb to mark all person and number in the past tense. For example; I pulled.

He pulled.

They pulled.

#### **1.1.8.4 Progressive Markers Affixes**

/-ing/ is the progressive maker suffix in English. It is attached to the verb for progressive aspects of the tense. For example,       Ram is writing.

### 1.1.8.5 Perfective Marker Affixes

/-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 and past tense. For example;

I have killed a snake.

He has/had killed a snake.

They have/had killed a snake.

You have/had killed a snake

/-en/ is the perfective maker suffix in English. It is added to the irregular verbs to mark all persons and numbers in both non- past and past tense. For example,

I have/had gone (go+en) to school.

You have/had gone (go+en) to school.

They have/had gone (go+en) to school.

He has/had gone (go+en) to school.

### 1.1.8.6 Negation Marker Affixes

Unlike other markers of verbal affixation, there are no negation maker suffixes and infixes in English. Negation marker prefixes are attached to the verb irrespective of the inflectional suffix attached to the verb irrespective of person, number and tense. For example, I do not go there.

He does not go there.

Ram will not go there.

They did not go there.

### 1.2 Review of the Related Literature

Word is a key factor of the language to convey the message. According to the work, they do in a sentence, words are divided into eight types as; noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection. Among them, verb is the matter here. With the help of the verb, the speaker enables to express

his/her action according to the time adding different affixes in it. If one succeeds to add appropriate affixes in his verbs of the sentence according to the situation, s/he will be able to express right conditional information, status and events of the expression properly.

There are some research works in linguistic comparative study among different languages spoken in Nepal as Maithili, Limbu, Tharu, Newari in the department of English education, T.U. There are some researches in the field of affixation in English and other languages as well as in Doteli dialect. But still no research has been carried out on the Baitadeli dialect in the department. The previous research on verbal affixation in different languages and on other area in Doteli dialect will be helpful for this research.

Bhandari (2002) carried out a research on “Affixation in English and Nepali: A comparative study. The objective of the study was to find out affixation rules in both languages i.e. Nepali and English. She found that the affixation rules in the multiple affixation system as of both languages dealing with in the forms of multiple affixations. Obviously she found that English has more affixes than the Nepali language and that the prefixes of English are more than that of Nepali. Similarly, Paneru (2004) conducted a research on “The comparative study of English and Doteli kinship terms” The research found that most of the English kinship relations are addressed by name but in Doteli they are addressed by kinship terms.

Tumbapo (2005) conducted a research on “Verbal affixation in English and Limbu: A comparative study”. This study shows that the verbal affixes of Panchathare dialects of Limbu are determined by inclusiveness and exclusiveness of the first person, dual, plural pronouns as subject in sentence whereas such type of system is not available in English. Likewise, Thakur (2008) conducted a research on “Verbal affixation in Maithili and English.” The objective of the study

was to examine similarities and differences in verbal affixation in Maithili and English. The researcher found that Mathili has more number of verbal affixes in comparison to English and they are more complex than those of English. Both the Maithili and English languages have more or less similarities.

Chaudhari (2006) carried out a research on 'Verbal affixation in Tharu and English'. The objective of the study was to identify the verbal affixes and the rules of verbal affixation in Tharu Language. The researcher found that Satparia dialect of Tharu has gender marker suffixes but the same gender maker suffixes are used for both musciline and feminine. The researcher also found that /-n / indicates negative maker which is always used before the verb stem and the Tharu language has three tense makers' i.e. present, past and future tense maker suffixes whereas English has only two tense makers i.e. past and non- past. Another similar research carried out by Ghishing (2009) is on "Verbal affixation in English and Tamang," the main objective of which was to identify the verbal affixation system on the Tamang language. The researcher found that Tamang uses the affixes such as /a-/, /-pa/, /-ba/, /-la/, /-mula/, /-pan/, /-ban/, /-bala/, /-ci/, /-zi/, /-cim/, /-zim/, /-bar/ , /-u/, /-go/, /-ge/, /-gei/ etc for the past, non- past tense and unknown past.

Chapagain (2009) conducted a research on "Verbal morphology in English and Santhali." The main objective of the study was to compare and contrast verbal morphology in the Santhali and English languages. After analysis, the researcher found that Santhali has more numbers of verbal morphemes in comparison to English and they are more complex than these of English. Both languages have more or less similar morphologies.

Thus, the above researches show that still no research has been conducted on the present topic. None of those studies touched on the verbal affixation in the Baitadeli dialect. So, this proposed research entitled "Verbal Affixation in

Baitadeli Dialect” will be really significant and helpful for further study in other areas of this dialect.

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

The main objectives of the present study were as follows:

- i. to identify verbal affixes in the Baitadeli dialect.
- ii. to compare and contrast Baitadeli verbal affixation with those of the English language .
- iii. to provide some pedagogical implications on the basis of findings of the study.

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

There is no research work carried out on any area of Baitadeli dialect yet on verbal affixation in the Baitadeli (Chauwagadi) dialect in any department of T.U. previously. The work is expected to be significant to the students and teachers of languages and linguistics, grammarians, researchers etc of Baitadeli and Doteli dialects. This study will be very beneficial to the department of English education, T.U. Kirtipur for further research and the teachers who especially teaches English in Baitadi district. This will also be significant for the language planners and policy makers with the concept of mother tongue education instruction. The teachers who teach the English language as a second language to the Baitadeli children at schools, colleges and universities, writers as well as followers of the Baitadeli dialect will get benefit from this research. This research will be beneficial for those who are preparing English textbooks for Baitadi district.

## **CHAPTER-TWO**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This study had the following study design:

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

The researcher collected the data from both primary and secondary sources to fulfill the objectives of this study.

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

The native speakers of the Baitadeli dialect of the Baitadi district especially from Chuwagad belt (see appendix III) were the primary sources of data.

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

The secondary sources of data were mainly different books, journals, magazine, thesises. The major books entitled are Katamba (1993), Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman (1999), Thakur (2008), Pokharel (2055 B.S.), Awasthi (2058 B.S.), etc.

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

The population of this research was the Chuwagad belt of Baitadi district (see appendix III). Eighty native speakers of Baitadeli (Chuwagadi) dialect living in Ganjari, and Shibaling VDCs of this area were the major population of this research.

#### **2.3 Sampling Procedure**

The researcher used the judgmental/purposive non- random sampling procedure to sample the population. The researcher selected 80 native speakers of the Baitadeli dialect (Chuwagadi sub- dialect) from Ganjari and Shibaling VDCs of Chuwagad

belt. All the informants were above 15 years of age. The total population was divided into two groups according to sex. The groups were males and females with equal in number. For this study, the population was selected in the ratio of 40 people from one VDC. As far as possible the researcher attempted for inclusiveness as caste, literacy, etc for effective and authentic information.

The total population was divided into two groups as equal in number of males and females. The males and females were further divided on the basis of literate and illiterate equally. For example, ten literate male, ten illiterate male, ten literate female and ten illiterate female were selected from each VDCs. The people who can read and write are literate and others illiterate. Similarly, as far as possible, the half of the population was from teaching profession. The following table shows the sample population.

**Table 1**  
**Gender Wise Literacy of Sampling Population**

VDCs	Ganjari		Shibaling	
Edu. \ Sex	Male	Female	Male	Famale
Literate	10	10	10	10
Illiterate	10	10	10	10

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

The researcher took the information by using the pre- prepared questionnaire (see appendix I) and interview for the conformation of the collected data as well as to fulfill the additional needed information for the research. The tools for data collection were as follows;



### **2.4.1. Questionnaire**

The questionnaire used here in this study was based on verbal affixation. There were eighty-five questions, out of them the last question was for naming the Chuwagadhi sub-dialect.

### **2.4.2. Interview**

The interview used here in this study was extra tool for ensuring the taken information. The researcher used this tool when s/he was in confusion to be clear.

## **2.5 Process of Data Collection**

To collect data, the following procedures were followed:

- a. After the completion of research tools, the researcher met the native speakers of Baitadeli dialect (Chuwagadi sub- dialect) in Ganjari, and Shibaling VDCs of Chuwagad belt of Baitadi district.
- b. Then the researcher explained to the respondents about the purpose and terms of the questionnaire.
- c. After that the researcher selected 80 people, equally male and female and literate /illiterate as given in the sample population.
- d. Then, the researcher distributed the sheet of structured questionnaire to each informant to translate it in their mother tongue equivalent.
- e. The researcher conducted interview as well.

## **2.6 Limitations of the Study**

This research was done under the following limitations;

- a. This study was limited to determine the Baitadeli verbal affixation.
- b. This study was limited to the comparison between Baitadeli and English verbal affixations.

- c. This study was limited to only 80 native speakers of the Baitadeli dialect (Chuwagadi sub- dialect) of the Nepali language in Ganjari and Shibaling VDCs of Chuwagad belt.
- d. This study was limited to Chuwagad belt of Baitadi district. So, I have termed this dialect as Chuwagadi sub- dialect.

## CHAPTER-THREE

### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The data obtained from the informants have been analyzed and interpreted descriptively with the help of simple statistical tools under this chapter.

#### 3.1 Affixes in the Baitadeli Dialect

Verbal affixes in the Baitdaeli dialect are described under different categorization. The categorization of verbal affixes in Baitadeli dialect has been described on the basis of person markers, number markers, gender markers, tense markers, progressive markers, perfective markers and negation markers.

##### 3.1.1 Person Marker Affixes

There are no person marker prefixes and infixes in the Baitadeli dialect. Therefore, only the person maker suffixes are described here bellow;

##### 3.1.1.1 Person Marker Suffixes of Present Tense

- i) /-n / is the person marker suffix in Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the first person singular of the present tense. For example;

{	mu kel kh <u>n</u>	}
	I banana eat-IMPERF - PRS-1 <sup>sg</sup>	
	I eat banana	

- ii) /-a / is the person marker suffix in Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the first person plural number of the present tense. For example;

{	ham sinem hedda <u>a</u>	}
	We Cinema watch-IMPERF-PRS-1 <sup>Pl</sup>	
	We watch cinema	

- iii) /-chai/ is the person marker suffix in Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the second person singular of the present tense. For example;

{ tu kel kh nchai.  
 You banana eat-IMPERF-PRS-2<sup>sg</sup>  
 You eat banana }

- iv) /-chau/ is the person marker suffix in Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the second person plural of the present tense. For example;

{ tam Chaukh m jh nchau.  
 You Chaukham go-IMPERF-PRS-2<sup>pl</sup>  
 You go Chaukham. }

- v) /-cha/ is the person marker suffix of the Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the third person singular of the present tense. For example;

{ tyo mul i ek kalam dincha  
 He me a pen give-IMPERF-PRS-3<sup>sg</sup>  
 He gives me a pen }

- vi) /- n/ is the person marker suffix in Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the third person plural of the present tense. For example;

{ un Cinem hedd n  
 They Cinema watch – IMPERPF-PRS-3<sup>pl</sup>  
 They watched cinema }

### 3.1.1.2 Person Marker Suffix of Past Tense

- i) /-i / is the person marker suffix of the Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the first person singular. It occurs only in the past tense. For example;

{  
 muile kel kh i.  
 I banana eat-PAST-1<sup>sg</sup>  
 I ate banana.  
 }

- ii) /-e / is the person marker suffix of the Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the first person plural. For example;

{  
 hamle Sig sh mandhir heree.  
 We Sigash temple watch-PST-1<sup>Pl</sup>  
 We watched Sigash temple  
 }

- iii) /- i/ is the person marker suffix of the Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the second person singular of the past tense. For example;

{  
 tuile aṅreji padh i.  
 You English teach – PST- 2<sup>Sg</sup>  
 You taught English  
 }

- iv) /- y / is the person marker of the Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the second person plural of the past tense. For example;

{  
 tamle aṅreji padh y.  
 You English teach – PST- 2<sup>Pl</sup>  
 You taught English  
 }

- v) /- yo, i/ is the person marker in Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the third person singular of the past tense. For example;

{  
 uile ruppe choryo.  
 He money steal-PST-3<sup>sg</sup>, Mas  
 He stole money.  
 }  
 {  
 o K lipokhariki j t gaii.  
 She Kalipokhari fair go-PST-3<sup>sg</sup>, Fem  
 She went Kalipokhari fair.  
 }

- vi) /-e/ is the person marker suffix in Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the third person plural of the past tense. For example;

{ tanle kody roto kh e.  
 They millet bread eat – PST- 3<sup>Pl</sup>.  
 They ate millet bread. }

### 3.1.1.3 Person Marker Suffix of Future Tense

- i) /- lo / is the person marker in Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the first person singular of the future tense. For example;

{ mu kel kha lo.  
 I banana eat-FUT-1<sup>sg</sup>  
 I will eat banana. }

- ii) /- l / is the person marker in Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the first person plural of the future tense. For example;

{ ham kel kha l.  
 We banana eat –FUT – 1<sup>Pl</sup>  
 We will eat banana. }

- iii) /-lai / is the person marker in Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the second person singular of the future tense. For example;

{ tu mukhil i ek cithi path lai.  
 You me a letter send – FUT-2<sup>sg</sup>.  
 You will send me a letter. }

- iv) /-l is the person marker in Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the second person plural of the future tense. For example;

{ tam afn adhik rakhi bolall.  
 You for your right speak-FUT- 2<sup>Pl</sup>.  
 You will speak for your right. }

- v) /-lo/ is the person marker of Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the third person singular of the future tense. For example;

{	o basam i y tr garalo.	}
	He by bus travel –FUT- 3 <sup>sg</sup>	
	He will travel by bus.	

- vi) /-ann / is the person marker of Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the third person plural of the future tense. For example;

{	tan Sig sh Dhur ja alammo b g dhekann	}
	They in Sigashdhura jungle tiger see-FUT-3 <sup>Pl</sup>	
	They will see tiger in Sigashdhura jungle.	

### 3.1.2 Number Marker Affixes

There are no number marker prefixes and infixes in the Baitadeli dialect. So, only the number marker suffixes are discussed below;

- i) /- / and /-a / are the number marker of Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the first person singular and plural number marker respectively. They take place only in the present tense. For example;

{	mu ghar jh n_.	}
	I home go-IMPERF-PRS-1 <sup>sg</sup>	
	I go home.	
{	ham ghar jh na_.	}
	I home go –IMPERF-PRS -1 <sup>pl</sup>	
	We go home.	

- ii) /-ai/ and /-au/ are the number marker of Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the second person singular and plural respectively. There is a quite difference between singular and plural number of second person. They occur only in the present tense. For example;

- { tu kel kh nchai }  
 { You banana eat-IMPERF-PRS- 2<sup>sg</sup> }  
 { You eat banana. }
- { tam kel kh nchau }  
 { You banana eat –IMPERF- PRS-2<sup>Pl</sup> }  
 { You eat banana. }

- iii) /-cho,-che/ and /- n/ are the number marker suffixes of Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular and plural respectively. They occur in the present tense. For example;

- { o mul i kalam dincho. }  
 { He me a pen give –IMPERF-PRS-3<sup>sg</sup> }  
 { He gives me a pen. }
- { tan sinema hedd n. }  
 { They cinema watch – IMPERF-PRS- 3<sup>Pl</sup> }  
 { They watch Cinema. }

- iv) /-i / and /-e / are the number marker of Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the first person singular and plural respectively. There is a quite difference between them. For example;

- { muile kel kh i. }  
 { I banana eat –PST -1<sup>sg</sup> }  
 { I ate banana. }
- { hamle Sig sh mandhir here }  
 { We Sigash temple watch – PST-1<sup>Pl</sup>. }  
 { We watched Singash temple. }

- v) /-i/ and /-y / are the number marker of Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the second person singular and plural respectively. They occur only in the past tense. For example;



{ tuile cithi lekhi  
 You letter write- PST-2<sup>sg</sup>.  
 You wrote a letter. }

{ tamle ek kath bhuny\_.  
 You a story tell-PST- 2<sup>pl</sup>  
 You told a story. }

- vi) /-yo/ and /-e/ are the number marker of Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular and plural respectively. They occur only in the past tense. For example;

{ uile ruppe choryo  
 He money steal - PST- 3<sup>sg</sup>.  
 He stole money }

{ tanle kody roto kh e.  
 They millet bread eat- PST- 3<sup>pl</sup>  
 They ate millet bread. }

- vii) /- lo/ and /- 1 / are the number marker of Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the first person singular and plural number respectively in the future tense. For example;

{ mu bh t kha lo  
 I rice eat-FUT-1<sup>sg</sup>  
 I will eat rice. }

{ ham bh t kha 1  
 We rice eat -FUT -1<sup>pl</sup>  
 We will eat rice. }

- vii) /-lai/ and /-l / are the number marker of Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the second person singular and plural number respectively in the future tense. For example;

tu bh t kh <u>lai</u>	}
You rice eat-FUT-2 <sup>sg</sup>	
You will eat rice.	}
tam bh t kh <u>l</u> .	
You rice eat -FUT -2 <sup>pl</sup>	}
You will eat rice	

- ix) /-lo/ and /- ann / are the number marker suffixes of Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular and plural number in future tense only. There is a quite difference between the both. For example;

tyo ghar jh <u>lo</u>	}
He home go-FUT-3 <sup>sg</sup> , Mas	
He will go home	}
o ghar jh <u>li</u>	
She home go-FUT - 3 <sup>sg</sup> , Fem	}
She will go home.	
un bh t kh <u>nn</u>	}
They rice eat -FUT - 3 <sup>pl</sup>	
They will eat rice	}

### 3.1.3 Gender Marker Affixes

In Baitadeli dialect, there are no gender marker prefixes and infixes. Gender marker suffixes are different that depend on the use of tense and honorific in Baitadeli dialect.

- i) /- ai/ and /- ei/ are the number marker of Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the second person singular masculine and feminine gender of the present tense respectively. For example;

{ tu bh t kh nchai  
 You eat rice-IMPERF – PRS- 2<sup>sg</sup>, Mas  
 You eat rice. }

{ tu bh t kh nchei  
 You rice eat –IMPERF-PRS-2<sup>Sg</sup>, Fem  
 You eat rice. }

- ii) /-au/ and /- eu/ are the gender marker in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the second person plural masculine and feminine gender of the the present tense respectively. For example;

{ tam kel kh nchau.  
 You banana eat-IMPERF-PRS-2<sup>Pl</sup>, Mas  
 You eat banana. }

{ tam kel kh ncheu.  
 You banana eat-IMPERF- PRS-2<sup>Pl</sup>, Fem  
 You eat banana }

- iii) /-cha/ and /- che/ are the gender marker in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular masculine and feminine gender of the present tense. For example;

{ tyo rot kh ncha.  
 He bread eat –IMPERF-PRS- 3<sup>sg</sup>, Mas  
 He eats bread. }

{ O rot kh nche  
 She bread eat-IMPERF-PRS- 3<sup>Pl</sup>, Fem  
 She eats bread. }

- iv) /- n/ and /- in/ are the gender marker in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person plural masculine and feminine gender of the present tense. For example;

{ tan ghar jh n n  
 They home go- IMPERF-PRS-3<sup>pl</sup>, Mas  
 They go home. }

{ tan ghar jh n chin.  
 They home go – IMPERF-PRS- 3<sup>pl</sup>, Fem  
 They go home. }

- vi) /- yo/ and /- i/ are the gender marker in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular masculine and feminine gender of the past tense. For example;

{ uile bh t kh yo.  
 He rice eat – PST – 3<sup>sg</sup>, Mas.  
 He ate rice. }

{ uile bh t kh i.  
 She rice eat – PST -3<sup>sg</sup>, Fem.  
 She ate rice. }

- v) There are no gender markers in the second person of the past tense in Baitadeli dialect.

- vii) /- e/ and /- in/ are the gender marker in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person plural masculine and feminine gender of the past tense. For example;

{ tan ghar gae.  
 They home go-PST-3<sup>pl</sup>, Mas.  
 They went home. }

{ tan ghar gain.  
 They home go-PST- 3<sup>pl</sup>, Fem.  
 They went home. }

viii) /- lai/ and /-li/ are the gender markers in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the second person singular masculine and feminine gender of the future tense respectively. For example;

{	tu Kit p padhal <u>ai</u>	}
	You book read -FUT- 2 <sup>sg</sup> , Mas.	
	You will read book.	
{	tu kit p padhal <u>i</u> .	}
	You book read-FUT- 2 <sup>sg</sup> , Fem.	
	You will read book.	

ix) /-l / and /- liu/ are the gender markers in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the second person plural masculine and feminine gender of the future tense. For example;

{	tam kel kh <u>l</u> .	}
	You banana eat - FUT-2 <sup>pl</sup> , Mas.	
	You will eat banana.	
{	tam kel kh <u>liu</u> .	}
	You banana eat- FUT-2 <sup>pl</sup> , Fem.	
	You will eat banana.	

x) /-lo/ and /-li/ are the gender markers in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular masculine and feminine of the future tense. For example;

{	R m bh t kh <u>lo</u>	}
	Ram rice eat-FUT-3 <sup>sg</sup> , Mas.	
	Ram will eat rice.	
{	o bh t kh <u>li</u> .	}
	She rice eat – FUT – 3 <sup>sg</sup> , Fem.	
	She will eat rice.	

xi) /-ann / and /- anni/ are the gender marker in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person plural masculine and feminine gender of the future tense. For example;

{	tan kit p padh <u>ann</u> .	}
	They book read –FUT- 3 <sup>pl</sup> , Mas.	
	They will read book.	
{	tan kit p padh <u>anni</u> .	}
	They book read-FUT- 3 <sup>pl</sup> , Fem.	
	They will read book.	

In highly formal and literary context, a gender distinction between masculine and feminine is shown by the same way as expressed in the second and third person plural masculine and feminine of the each tense, i.e. present, past and future. For example; s

{	R j aun <u>n</u>	}
	King come- PRS- 3 <sup>sg</sup> , Mas.	
	King Comes.	
{	R ni a chin	}
	Queen come -PRS – 3 <sup>sg</sup> , Fem.	
	Queen comes.	
{	Raj e	}
	King come – PST- 3 <sup>sg</sup> , Mas.	
	King came.	
{	r ni ain.	}
	Queen come- PST- 3 <sup>sg</sup> , Fem	
	Queen came.	
{	R j aun <u>n</u>	}
	King come- FUT 3 <sup>sg</sup> , Mas.	
	King will come.	

{	R ni au <u>anni</u>	}
	Queen come – FUT- 3 <sup>sg</sup> , Fem	
	Queen will come.	
{	B b kh n <u>n</u>	}
	Father eat -PRS – 3 <sup>sg</sup> , Mas	
	Father eats	
{	ij le kel kh <u>in</u>	}
	Mother banana eat – PST – 3 <sup>sg</sup> , Fem.	
	Mother ate banana.	
{	M ss p ek kit p lek <u>hann</u>	}
	Teacher a book write– FUT- 3 <sup>sg</sup> , Mas	
	Teacher will write a book.	

### 3.1.4 Tense Marker Affixes

Tense maker suffixes are shown only in the Baitadeli dialect which means there is no tense marker prefix and infix in this dialect. That is why; tense marker suffixes of Baitadeli dialect are categorized into the present tense marker, the past tense marker and the future tense marker.

#### 3.1.4.1 Present Tense Markers

- i) /-d ,d , n and /-d , d , n are the present tense marker suffix in the Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the first person singular and plural number respectively that indicate the present tense. For example;

{	mu kit p padd <u>u</u>	}
	I book read-PRS -1 <sup>sg</sup>	
	I read book.	

{	mu raib r lekhd <u> </u>	}
	I letter/ message write-PRS-1 <sup>sg</sup>	
	I write letter/message.	
{	mu ek kath bhunn <u> </u>	}
	I a story tell-PRS-1 <sup>sg</sup>	
	I tell a story.	
{	ham ek kit p padda <u> </u>	}
	We a book read – PRS- 1 <sup>pl</sup>	
	We read a book.	
{	ham f ram bhadda <u> </u> .	}
	We form fill- PRS- 1 <sup>pl</sup> .	
	We fill the form	
{	ham ek kath bhunna <u> </u>	}
	We form fill-PRS-1 <sup>pl</sup> .	
	We fill form.	

ii) /-chai/ and /-chau/ are the present tense marker suffixes in Baitadeli dialect.

They are added to the verb to mark the second person singular and plural number respectively in the present tense. For example;

{	tu rot kh <u>nchai</u> .	}
	You bread eat-PRS-2 <sup>sg</sup> .	
	You eat bread.	
{	tam rot kh <u>nchau</u> .	}
	You bread eat- PRS-2 <sup>pl</sup> .	
	You eat bread	

iii) /-cha/ and /- n/ are the present tense marker suffixes in Baitadeli dialect.

They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular and plural number respectively in the present tense. For example;



{ R m ghar jh <u>n</u> cha Ram home go-PRS-3 <sup>sg</sup> Ram goes home. }
{ tan ghar jh n <u>n</u> They home go-PRS-3 <sup>pl</sup> . They go home. }

### 3.1.4.2 Past Tense Markers

- i) /-i / and /-e / are the past tense marker suffixes in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the first person singular and plural number respectively in the past tense. For example;

{ muile bh t kh <u>i</u> . I rice eat-PST-1 <sup>sg</sup> . I ate rice. }
{ hamle bh t kh <u>e</u> . We rice eat – PST-1 <sup>pl</sup> . We ate rice. }

- ii) /-i: / and /-y / are the past tense marker suffixes in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the second person singular and plural number respectively in the past tense. For example;

{ tuile kel kh <u>i:</u> You banana eat - PST-2 <sup>sg</sup> . You ate banana. }
{ tamle kel kh <u>y</u> . You banana eat – PST - 2 <sup>pl</sup> You ate banana }

- iii) /-yo/ and /-e/ are the past tense marker suffixes in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular and plural number respectively in the past tense. For example;

{	uile bh t kh <u>yo</u> .	}
	He rice eat-PST-3 <sup>sg</sup> .	
	He ate rice.	
{	unle bh t kh <u>e</u> .	}
	They rice eat – PST- 3 <sup>pl</sup>	
	They ate rice.	

- iv) /-i/ and /-in/ are the past tense marker suffixes in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular and plural feminine gender respectively in the past tense. For example;

{	uile bh t kh <u>i</u> .	}
	She rice eat-PST-3 <sup>sg</sup> , Fem.	
	She ate rice.	
{	tanle bh t kh <u>in</u> .	}
	They rice eat-PST-3 <sup>pl</sup> Fem.	
	They ate rice.	

### 3.1.4.3 Future Tense Markers

- i) /- lo/ and /- l / are the future tense markers in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the first person singular and plural number respectively. For example;

{	mu kel kha <u>lo</u>	}
	I banana eat-FUT-1 <sup>sg</sup>	
	I will eat banana	

{ ham kel kha l.  
 We banana eat-FUT-1<sup>pl</sup>  
 We will eat banana }

- ii) /- lai/ and /-l / are the future tense markers in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the second person singular and plural number respectively. For example;

{ tu ghar jh lai  
 You home go-FUT-2<sup>sg</sup>  
 You will go home }

{ tam ghar jh l  
 You home go-FUT-2<sup>pl</sup>  
 You will go home. }

Like that, /-li: / and /-liu/ are the future tense markers in Baitaddi dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the second person singular and plural number feminine gender. For example;

{ tu kel kh li  
 You banana eat – FUT- 2<sup>sg</sup>, Fem  
 You will eat banana. }

{ tam kel kh liu  
 You banana eat- FUT- 2<sup>pl</sup>, Fem.  
 You will eat banana }

- iii) /- lo/ and /-ann / are the future tense markers in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular and plural number respectively. For example;

{ o rot kh lo  
 He bread eat-FUT-3<sup>sg</sup>, Mas  
 He will eat bread }

{ un rot kh nn }  
 { They bread eat-FUT- 3<sup>pl</sup>, Mas. }  
 { They will eat bread. }

Like that /-li/ and /-anni/ are the future tense marker in Baitadeli dialect.

They are added the verb to mark the third person singular and plural number feminine in future tense. For example;

{ Rit m kh li }  
 { Rita apple eat – FUT- 3<sup>sg</sup>, Fem. }  
 { Rita will eat apple. }

{ tan m kh nni }  
 { They apple eat-FUT- 3<sup>pl</sup>, Fem. }  
 { They will eat apple. }

### 3.1.5 Perfective Marker Affixes

There are no perfective marker prefix and infix in Baitadeli dialect. So, there are only perfective marker suffixes in Baitadeli dialect, which are discussed below:

- i) /-ir kh/ is the perfective marker suffix in the Baitadei dialect. It is added to the verbs which are followed by the 'AUX' verb to mark the first person only in the present tense and first, second as well as third person in the future tense of the Biatadeli dialect. For example;

{ muile bh t kh -ir kh-i }  
 { I rice eat-PERF-AUX-PRS-1<sup>sg</sup> }  
 { I have eaten rice. }  
 { hamle bh t kh -ir kh-e }  
 { We rice eat-PERF-AUX - PRS -1<sup>pl</sup> }  
 { We have eaten rice. }

{	mu ei kelo kh - <u>ir kh</u> -lo.	}
	I this banana eat-PERF-AUX- FUT-1 <sup>sg</sup>	
	I will have eaten this banana.	
{	ham yin kel kh - <u>ir kh</u> -l .	}
	We these banana eat-PERF-AUX-FUT - 1 <sup>pl</sup>	
	We will have eaten these bananas.	
{	tu bh t kh - <u>ir kh</u> -lai.	}
	You rice eat-PERF-AUX-FUT-2 <sup>sg</sup> , Mas.	
	You will have eaten rice.	
{	tam bh t kh - <u>ir kh</u> -l .	}
	You rice eat- PERF-AUX- FUT- 2 <sup>pl</sup> , Mas.	
	You will have eaten rice.	
{	tu bh t kh - <u>ir kh</u> ali.	}
	You rice eat -PERF-AUX-FUT-2 <sup>sg</sup> , Fem	
	You will have eaten rice.	
{	tam bh t kh - <u>ir kh</u> -liu	}
	You rice eat-PERF-AUX-FUT- 2 <sup>pl</sup> , Fem.	
	You will have eaten rice.	
{	o rot kh - <u>ir kh</u> -lo	}
	He bread eat-PERF-AUX-FUT- 3 <sup>sg</sup> , Mas.	
	He will have eaten bread.	
{	o rot kh - <u>ir kha</u> -li.	}
	She bread eat-PERF AUX-FUT-3 <sup>sg</sup> , Fem.	
	She will have eaten bread.	
{	tan kel kh - <u>ir kh</u> -ann	}
	They banana eat- PERF-AUX-FUT-3 <sup>pl</sup> , Mas.	
	They will have eaten banana	

{ tan ghar ga-ir kh-anni. }  
 { They home go-PERF-AUX-FUT-3<sup>Pl</sup>, Fem. }  
 { They will have eaten bread. }

- ii) /-ir ich or -iraich/ is the perfective marker suffix in the Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verbs which are followed by the 'AUX' verb to mark the second and third person singular and plural number in the present tense of the Biatadeli dialect. For example;

{ tuile bh t kh -ir ichai. }  
 { You rice eat-PERF AUX- PRS-2<sup>sg</sup>, Mas. }  
 { You have eaten rice. }

{ tamle bh t kh -ir ich-au. }  
 { You rice eat-PERF AUX-PRS-2<sup>pl</sup>, Mas. }  
 { You have eaten rice. }

{ tu ghar ga-iraich-ai. }  
 { You home go-PERF-AUX-PRS-2<sup>sg</sup> }  
 { You have gone home. }

{ uile bh t kh -ir ich-a. }  
 { He rice eat-PERF-AUX-PRS-3<sup>sg</sup> }  
 { He has eaten rice. }

{ tanle bh t kh -ir ich-an }  
 { They rice eat-PERF AUX-PRS-3<sup>pl</sup>. }  
 { They have eaten rice. }

{ o ghar ga-iraich-a }  
 { He home go - PERF-AUX-PRS-3<sup>sg</sup> }  
 { He has gone home. }

{ tan ghar ga-iraich-an. }  
 { They home go-PERF-AUX-PRS- 3<sup>pl</sup> }  
 { They have gone home. }

iii) /-i / is the perfective marker suffix in the Baitadei dialect. It is added to the verbs to mark all person, number and gender in the past tense. For example;

{	muile kel kh -i_ - i	}
	I banana eat-PERF-AUX- PST-1 <sup>sg</sup>	
	I had eaten banana.	
{	hamle kel kh -i_ -e	}
	We banana eat- PERF-AUX-PST-1 <sup>pl</sup>	
	We had eaten banana.	
{	tam ghar ga-i_ -y .	}
	You home go-PERF-AUX- PST- 2 <sup>pl</sup>	
	You had gone home.	
{	o ghar ga-i_ -yo	}
	He home go-PERF-AUX PST. 3 <sup>sg</sup>	
	He had gone home.	
{	tanle bh t pak -i_ -e.	}
	They rice cook-PERF-AUX-PST-3 <sup>pl</sup>	
	They had cooked rice.	

The perfective marker has two allomorphs as-ir ich and-iraich in Baitadeli dialect.

Regarding the present perfect tense /-ir ich / occurs with transitive verb and /-iraich / with intransitive verbs. For example;

<u>Base</u>	<u>ir ich/-irach form</u>	<u>Kind of Verbs</u>
lekh (write)	lekh-ir ich	Transitive
padh (read)	padh-ir ich	Transitive
dagud (run)	dagud-iraich	Intransitive
si (sleep)	si-iraich	Intransitive

### 3.1.6 Progressive Marker Affixes

As it has been known through data, there is not progressive prefix and infix in Baitadeli. But there is only progressive marker suffixes in the Baitadel dialect.

- i) /-l r/ is the progressive marker suffix in Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb which is followed by existential or identificational 'be' verb to mark the first person singular and plural of the present tense. For example;

{	mu p ni kh -n <u>l</u> r-e .	}
{	I water drink-PROG-AUX- PRS-1 <sup>sg</sup>	}
{	I am drinking water.	}
{	ham cithi lekh- n <u>l</u> r-e .	}
{	We letter write-PROG-AUX-PRS-1 <sup>pl</sup>	}
{	We are writing letter.	}

- ii) /-l ch/ is the progressive marker suffix which is added to the verb that is followed by existential or identificational 'be' verb to mark the second person and third person singular and plural of the present tense./ -l ry n/ is also attached to the verb to mark the third person plural of the present tense. For example;

{	tu ghar jh -n <u>l</u> ch-ai.	}
{	You home go-PROG-AUX-PRS - 2 <sup>sg</sup>	}
{	You are going home.	}
{	tam ghar jh -n <u>l</u> ch-au.	}
{	You home go-PROG-AUX- PRS- 2 <sup>pl</sup>	}
{	You are going home.	}
{	o bh t kh -n <u>l</u> ch-a	}
{	He rice eat-PROG-AUX-PRS-3 <sup>sg</sup>	}
{	He is eating rice.	}



{ tan kel kh -nl ch-an/ tan kel kh -nl ry n. }  
 { They banana eat-PROG-AUX-PRS-3<sup>Pl</sup>. }  
 { They are eating banana. }

iii) /-l / is the progressive marker suffix in Baitadei dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the first, second and third person singular and plural number in the past tense For example;

{ mu ghar jh -nl\_\_-i }  
 { I home go-PROG-AUX-PST-1<sup>sg</sup> }  
 { I was going home. }  
 { ham ghar jh -nl\_\_-e }  
 { We home go-PROG-AUX- PST-1<sup>pl</sup> }  
 { We were going home. }  
 { tu ghar jh -nl\_\_-i }  
 { You home go-PROG-AUX-PST- 2<sup>sg</sup> }  
 { You were going home. }  
 { o ghar jh -nl\_\_-yo. }  
 { He home go-PROG-AUX-PST-3<sup>sg</sup> ,Mas }  
 { He was going home. }  
 { o ghar jh -nl\_\_-i }  
 { She home go-PROG-AUX-PST-3<sup>sg</sup> ,Fem }  
 { She was going home. }  
 { tan ghar jh -nl\_\_-e }  
 { They home go-PROG-AUX- PST-3<sup>pl</sup> }  
 { They were going home }

iv) /-l rek/ is the progressive marker suffix in Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the first, second and third person singular and plural

number in the future tense. It is followed by the vowel sound that comes according to the auxiliary. For example;

{	mu kit p pad-nl <u>reko</u> -h lo.	}
	I book read-PROG-AUX-FUT -1 <sup>sg</sup>	}
	I will be reading book.	}
{	ham kit p pad-nl <u>rek</u> -h :l .	}
	We book read-PROG-AUX-FUT-1 <sup>pl</sup>	}
	We will be reading book.	}
{	tu kel kh -nl <u>reko</u> -holai.	}
	You banana eat- PROG-AUX-FUT, 2 <sup>sg</sup> , Mas	}
	You will be eating banana.	}
{	tam kel kh -nl <u>rek</u> -hol .	}
	You banana eat-PROG-AUX- FUT-2 <sup>pl</sup>	}
	You will be eating banana.	}
{	tu kel kh - nl <u>reki</u> -holi.	}
	You banana eat-PROG-AUX-2 <sup>sg</sup> , Fem	}
	You will be eating banana.	}
{	tam cithi lekh-nl <u>reki</u> -holiu.	}
	You letter write-PROG-AUX-FUT-2 <sup>pl</sup> , Fem	}
	You will be writing letter.	}
{	o banammo ghum-nl <u>reko</u> holo.	}
	he in the jungle walk- PROG-AUX-3 <sup>sg</sup> , Mas	}
	He will be walking in the jungle.	}
{	o banammi ghum-nl <u>reki</u> holi.	}
	She in the jungle walk-PROG-AUX-FUT-3 <sup>sg</sup> Fem	}
	She will be walking in the jungle.	}
{	tan jh kad gar-l <u>rek</u> hunn .	}
	They fight-PROG-AUX- FUT- 3 <sup>pl</sup>	}
	They will be fighting.	}

{ tan dh n rop-nl reki hunni }  
 { They paddy plant-PROG-AUX-FUT-3<sup>pl</sup>, Fem }  
 { They will be planting paddy. }

### 3.1.7 Negation Marker Affixes

There is only negation marker prefix and suffix but no negation infix in Baitadeli.

- i) /-n i/ is the negation prefix marker in Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb before the stem or verb to mark the all persons and numbers in the all tenses. For example;

{ mu kel n ikh no }  
 { I banana -NEG - eat }  
 { I don't eat banana. }  
 { tuile cithi n ilekhi }  
 { You letter -NEG-wrote }  
 { You didn't write letter. }  
 { o kit p n ipadhali }  
 { She will book-NEG-read }  
 { She will not read book. }

- ii) /-ain / and /- in / are the negation marker suffixes in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the singular and plural number respectively of the first and third person in present tense. For example;

{ mu bh t kh nain }  
 { I rice eat-NEG- PRS- 1<sup>sg</sup> }  
 { I don't eat rice. }  
 { tan bh t kh n in }  
 { They rice eat-NEG - PRS-3<sup>pl</sup> }  
 { They don't eat rice. }

iii) /-ein / is the negation suffix marker in Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the first person and third person singular as well as plural number of the past tense. For example;

- |   |                                                    |   |  |
|---|----------------------------------------------------|---|--|
| { | ham ghar gaei <u>n̄</u>                            | } |  |
|   | We home go - NEG-PST - 1 <sup>pl</sup>             |   |  |
|   | We didn't go home.                                 |   |  |
| { | Sit le kit p padhe <u>n̄</u>                       | } |  |
|   | Sita book read - NEG - PST - 3 <sup>sg</sup>       |   |  |
|   | Sita didn't read book.                             |   |  |
| { | tan beli sie <u>n̄</u>                             | } |  |
|   | They yesterday sleep - NEG - PST - 3 <sup>pl</sup> |   |  |
|   | They didn't sleep yesterday.                       |   |  |

iv) /-ini/, /-eini/ and /-y n/ are the negation marker suffixes in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the second person singular and plural number of the present and past tense. For example;

- |   |                                              |   |  |
|---|----------------------------------------------|---|--|
| { | tu kel kh nain <u>i</u>                      | } |  |
|   | You banana eat - NEG - PRS - 2 <sup>sg</sup> |   |  |
|   | You don't eat banana.                        |   |  |
| { | tu ghar gaein <u>i</u>                       | } |  |
|   | You home go - NEG - PST - 2 <sup>sg</sup>    |   |  |
|   | You didn't go home.                          |   |  |
| { | tamle kit p lekhy <u>n</u>                   | } |  |
|   | You book write - NEG - PST - 2 <sup>pl</sup> |   |  |
|   | You didn't write book.                       |   |  |

### 3.2 Comparison Between English and Baitadeli Affixation

Comparison of English and Baitadeli affixes are as follows:

### 3.2.1 Person Marker Affixes

As mentioned in different books, English has only one person marker suffix /-s/, which is the person marker suffix. Regarding which Katamba (1993, p.33) says, "The /-s/ is the third person singular present tense suffix in verbs that show exactly the same alternations and occurrence of one allomorph differs from the occurrence of another". They are as follows;

- i) [-s] is the allomorph of the morpheme /-s/ and it is added to the verb where the final element of the verbs is voiceless and not sibilant and palatal to form the third person singular. For example;  
He cooks rice fast.  
She likes banana.  
George speaks slowly.
- ii) [-iz] is the allomorph of the morpheme /-s/ which is added to verbs where the final element of the verbs is sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular. For example;  
Jyoti watches TV.  
Priyanka rushes into the street.
- iii) [-z] is the allomorph of the morpheme /-s/ which is added to the verbs where the final element of the verbs is voiced and is not sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular. For example;  
Lover loves lover.  
Jisela brings water.

But Baitadeli dialect has all person marker suffixes i.e. first person, second person and third person. They are as follows;

- i) /- / and /-a / are the person marker suffixes of the present tense in Baitadali dialect which are added to the verb to mark the first person singular and plural. For example;

{	mu ghar jh -n_.	}	
	I home go-IMPERF- PRS-1 <sup>sg</sup>		
	I go home.		
{	ham ghar jh -na_.	}	
	We home go-IMPERF-PRS-1 <sup>pl</sup> .		
	We go home.		

- ii) /-i / and /-e / are the person marker suffixes of the past tense in Baitadali dialect which are added to the verb to mark the first person singular and plural. For example;

{	muile sy p m r-i_.	}	
	I snake kill-PST-1 <sup>sg</sup> .		
	I killed snake.		
{	hamle sy p m r-e_.	}	
	We snake kill-PST-1 <sup>pl</sup>		
	We killed snake.		

- iii) /- lo/ and /- l / are the person marker suffixes of the future tense in Baitadeli dialect which are added to the verb to mark the first person singular and plural. For examples;

{	mu kel kha- <u>lo</u>	}	
	I banana eat-FUT-1 <sup>sg</sup>		
	I will eat banana.		
{	ham kel kha- <u>l</u> .	}	
	We banana eat-FUT-1 <sup>pl</sup>		
	We will eat banana		

- iv) /-chai/ and /-chau/ are the person marker of the present tense in Batadeli dialect which are added to the verb to mark the second person singular and plural. For example;

{	tu ghar jh -n- <u>chai</u> .	}
	You home go-PRS-2 <sup>sg</sup>	
	You go home.	
{	tam ghar jh -n- <u>chau</u> .	}
	You home go-PRS-2 <sup>pl</sup>	
	You go home.	

- v) /- i/ and /- y / are the person marker suffixes of the past tense in the Batedeli dialect which are added to the verb to mark the second person singular and plural. For example;

{	tuile aṅreji padh- <u>i</u>	}
	You English teach-PST-2 <sup>sg</sup>	
	You taught English.	
{	tamle aṅreji padh- <u>y</u>	}
	You English teach PST-2 <sup>pl</sup>	
	You taught English.	

- vi) /-lai/ and /-l / are the person marker suffixes of the future tense in Baitadeli dialect which are added to the verb to mark the second person singular and plural. For example;

{	tu ghar jh - <u>lai</u> .	}
	You home go-FUT-2 <sup>sg</sup>	
	You will go home.	
{	tam ghar jh - <u>l</u> .	}
	You home go-FUT-2 <sup>pl</sup>	
	You will go home	

- vii) /-cho, che, cha / and /- n/ are the person marker suffixes of the present tense in Baitadeli dialect which are added to the verb to mark the third person singular and plural. For example;

{	o kel kh - <u>n</u> cho	}
	He banana eat- PRS-3 <sup>sg</sup>	
	He eats banana	
{	un sinem hedd- <u>n</u>	}
	They cinema watch -PRS-3 <sup>pl</sup>	
	They watch Cinema.	

- vii) /-yo/ and /-e/ are the person marker suffixes of the past tense in Baitadeli dialect which are added to the verb to mark the third person singular and plural number. For example;

{	uile kel kh - <u>y</u> o	}
	He banana eat-PERF- PST-3 <sup>sg</sup>	
	He ate banana.	
{	tanle kel kh - <u>e</u>	}
	They banana eat – PERF- PST- 3 <sup>pl</sup>	
	They ate banana	

- ix) /-lo/ and /-ann / are the person marker suffixes of the future tense in Baitadeli dialect which are added to the verb to mark the third person singular and plural. For example;

{	o kel kh - <u>l</u> o	}
	He banana eat-FUT-3 <sup>sg</sup>	
	He will eat banana	
{	tan kel kh <u>nn</u>	}
	They banana eat-FUT-3 <sup>pl</sup>	
	They will eat banana.	



### 3.2.2 Number Marker Affixes

/-s/ is the only one 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/, which is added to the verbs ending in voiceless sounds but not in sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular number. For example;  
Rita hates pig  
John walks slowly
- ii) [-z] is the allomorph of the morpheme /-s/ which is added to the verb ending in voiced sounds but not in sibilant or palatal to mark the third person singular number. For example  
Janak loves Amita.  
He brings water.
- iii) [-iz] is the allomorph of the morpheme /-s/ and it is added to the verbs ending in sibilant or palatal sound to form the third person singular number. For example;  
George watches TV.  
The child rushes into the room.

Likely, in Batadeli dialect, there are different number marker suffixes. There are not allomorphs of the same morpheme in Baitadeli dialect for singular and plural. They are discussed below.

- i) /- / and /-a / are the number markers of Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the first person singular and plural number marker respectively. They take place only in the present tense. For example;

{	mu ghar jh n_.	}
	I home go -PRS-1 <sup>sg</sup>	
	I go home.	
{	ham ghar jh na_.	}
	I home go -PRS-1 <sup>pl</sup>	
	We go home.	

- ii) /-chai/ and /-chau/ are the number marker suffixes of Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the second person singular and plural respectively. There is a quite difference between singular and plural number of second person. They occur only in present tense. For example;

{	tu kel kh <u>nchai</u>	}
	You banana eat -PRS- 2 <sup>sg</sup>	
	You eat banana.	
{	tam kel kh <u>nchau</u>	}
	You banana eat -PRS-2 <sup>pl</sup>	
	You eat banana.	

- iii) /-cho, che/ and /- n/ are the number marker suffixes of Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular and plural respectively. They occur in present tense. For example;

{	o mul i kalam <u>dincho</u> .	}
	He me a pen given -PRS-3 <sup>sg</sup>	
	He gives me a pen.	
{	tan sinem hedd <u>n</u> .	}
	They cinema watch -PRS- 3 <sup>pl</sup>	
	They watch Cinema.	

- iv) /-i / and /-e / are the number marker suffixes of Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the first person singular and plural respectively in the past tense. For example;

{	muile kel kh <u>i</u> .	}
	I banana eat – PST -1 <sup>sg</sup>	
	I ate banana.	
{	hamle Sig sh mandhir <u>here</u>	}
	I Sigash temple watch – PST-1 <sup>Pl</sup>	
	We watched Singsh temple.	

- v) /-i/ and /-y / are the number marker suffixes of Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the second person singular and plural respectively. They occur only in past tense. For example;

{	tuile cithi <u>lekh</u> <u>i</u>	}
	You letter write- PST-2 <sup>sg</sup>	
	You wrote a letter.	
{	tamle ek kath <u>bhun</u> <u>y</u>	}
	You a story tell-PST- 2 <sup>Pl</sup>	
	You told a story.	

- vi) /-yo/ and /-e/ are the number marker suffixes of Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular and plural respectively. They occur only in past tense. For example;

{	uile ruppe <u>chory</u> <u>o</u>	}
	He money steal - PST– 3 <sup>sg</sup>	
	He stole money	
{	tanle kody roto kh <u>e</u>	}
	They millet bread eat- PST- 2 <sup>Pl</sup>	
	They ate millet bread.	

vii) /- lo/ and /- 1 / are the number marker suffixes of Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the first person singular and plural number respectively in the future tense. For example;

{	mu bh t kha <u>lo</u>	}
	I rice eat-FUT-1 <sup>sg</sup>	
	I will eat rice.	
{	ham bh t kha <u>1</u>	}
	We rice eat -FUT -1 <sup>pl</sup>	
	We will eat rice.	

vii) /-lai/ and /-1 / are the number marker suffixes of Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the second person singular and plural number respectively in the future tense. For example;

{	tu bh t kh <u>lai</u>	}
	You rice eat-FUT-2 <sup>sg</sup>	
	You will eat rice.	
{	tam bh t kh <u>1</u>	}
	You rice eat -FUT -2 <sup>pl</sup>	
	You will eat rice	

ix) /-lo/ and /- ann / are the number marker suffixes of Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular and plural number in the future tense. There is a quite difference between the both. For example;

{	tyo ghar jh <u>lo</u>	}
	He home go-FUT-3 <sup>sg</sup> , Mas	
	He will go home	
{	o ghar jh <u>li</u>	}
	She home go-FUT - 3 <sup>sg</sup> , Fem	
	She will go home.	

{	un bh t kh <u>nn</u>	}
	They rice eat –FUT – 3 <sup>pl</sup>	
	They will eat rice	

### 3.2.3 Gender Marker Affixes

English has no prefix and infix as a gender marker to the verb system it has one gender marker suffix, /-s/ which is added to the verbs to mark the third person singular. It has different allomorphs and the occurrence of one allomorph differs from the occurrence of another. For example;

He putss the pot on the table.

She writess a letter.

Ursula givess a pen

Penney watchess TV.

It changess itself.

Likely, there is no gender marker prefix and infix in the Baitadeli dialect but it has only gender marker suffix. There is a quite difference of gender marker suffix between masculine and feminine in the verb system of the Baitadeli dialect which is discussed as follow:

- i) /- chai/ and /- chei/ are the gender marker suffixes of Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the second person singular masculine and feminine gender of the present tense. For example;

{	tu bh t kh <u>nchai</u>	}
	You eat rice-PRS-2 <sup>sg</sup> , Mas.	
	You eat rice.	
{	tu bh t kh <u>nchei</u>	}
	You rice eat –PRS-2 <sup>pl</sup> , Fem	
	You eat rice.	

- ii) /-chau/ and /-cheu/ are the gender marker suffixes in Baitadeli that is added to the verb to mark the second person plural masculine and feminine gender of the present tense. For example;

{ tam kel kh nchau.  
 You banana eat-PRS-2<sup>Pl</sup>, Mas  
 You eat banana. }

{ tam kel kh ncheu.  
 You banana eat - PRS-2<sup>Pl</sup>, Fem  
 You eat banana }

- iii) /- cha / and /- che/ are the gender marker suffixes in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular masculine and feminine gender of the present tense. For example;

{ tyo rot kh ncha  
 He bread eat -PRS- 3<sup>sg</sup>, Mas.  
 He eats bread. }

{ o rot kh nche  
 She bread eat- PRS- 3<sup>sg</sup>, Fem  
 She eats bread. }

- iv) /- n/ and /- chin/ are the gender marker suffixes in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person plural masculine and feminine gender of the present tense. For example;

{ tan ghar jh n n  
 They home go -PRS-3<sup>pl</sup>, Mas.  
 They go home. }

{ tan ghar jh nchin.  
 They home go -PRS- 3<sup>pl</sup>, Fem  
 They go home. }

- v) /- yo/ and /- i / are the gender marker suffixes in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular masculine and feminine gender of the past tense. For example;

{	uile bh t kh <u>yo</u> .	}
	He rice eat – PST – 3 <sup>sg</sup> , Mas.	
	He ate rice.	

{	uile bh t kh <u>i</u> .	}
	She rice eat – PST -3 <sup>sg</sup> , Fem.	
	She ate rice.	

- vi) There is no gender marker in second person of the past tense in Baitadeli dialect.

- vii) /-e/ and /-in/ the gender marker suffixes in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person plural masculine and feminine gender of the past tense. For example;

{	tan ghar <u>gae</u> .	}
	They home go-PST-3 <sup>pl</sup> , Mas.	
	They went home.	

{	tan ghar <u>gain</u> .	}
	They home go-PST- 3 <sup>pl</sup> , Fem.	
	They went home.	

- viii) /- lai/ and /-li/ are the gender marker in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the second person singular masculine and feminine gender of the future tense respectively. For example;

{	tu kit p padh <u>alai</u>	}
	You book read –FUT- 2 <sup>sg</sup> Mas.	
	You will read book.	

{ tu kit p padhali.  
 You book read-FUT- 2<sup>sg</sup> Fem.  
 You will read book. }

- ix) /-l / and /-liu/ are the gender marker suffixes in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the second person plural masculine and feminine gender of the future tense. For example;

{ tam kel kh l  
 You banana eat-FUT-2<sup>pl</sup>,Mas.  
 You will eat banana. }

{ tam kel kh liu.  
 You banana eat-FUT-2<sup>pl</sup>, Fem.  
 You will eat banana. }

- x) /-lo / and /-li/ are the gender marker suffixes in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular masculine and feminine gender of the future tense. For example;

{ R m bh t kh lo  
 Ram rice eat-FUT-3<sup>sg</sup>, Mas.  
 Ram will eat rice. }

{ o bh t kh li.  
 She rice eat – FUT – 3<sup>sg</sup>, Fem.  
 She will eat rice. }

- xi) /-ann / and /- anni/ are the gender marker suffixes in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person plural masculine and feminine gender of the future tense. For example;

{ tan kit p padhann.  
 They book read –FUT- 3<sup>pl</sup>, Mas.  
 They will read book. }



{	tan kit p padh <u>anni</u> .	}
	They book read-FUT- 3 <sup>pl</sup> , Fem.	
	They will read book.	

### 3.2.4 Tense Marker Affixes

English has mainly past tense and non-past tense. Regarding its marker type it can have only two tense marker suffixes, one is past tense marker and next is non-past tense marker. They are as follows;

#### 3.2.4.1 Past Tense Marker Suffixes

/-ed/ is the past tense marker suffix in English which is added to the regular verb to mark all the persons and numbers in the past tense. Regarding this point, Katmba (1993, p. 25) states, "The past tense marker of regular verbs in English which is spelled-ed is realized in speech by /id/, /d/, or /t/. The phonological properties of the last segment of the verb to which it is attached determine the choice". 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 which is added to the regular verbs after ending in any voiceless constant that is not [t] and [d] to form consonant past tense marker. For example;  
- Abrahm passed 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,  
Sweeper cleaned the lesion office.  
The teacher explained 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 the past tense marker. For example;

Dr. Maharjan guided my dissertation

Likely, past tense marker of Baitadeli can be described as follows:

- i) /-i / and /-e / are the past tense marker suffixes in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the first person singular and plural number respectively in the past tense. For example;

{	muile bh t kh <u>i</u> .	}
	I rice eat-PST-1 <sup>sg</sup> .	
	I ate rice.	
{	hamle bh t kh <u>e</u> .	}
	We rice eat – PST-1 <sup>pl</sup> .	
	We ate rice.	

- ii) /-i: / and /-y / are the past tense marker suffixes in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the second person singular and plural numbers respectively in the past tense. For example;

{	tuile kel kh <u>i:</u>	}
	You banana eat - PST-2 <sup>sg</sup> .	
	You ate banana.	
{	tamle kel kh <u>y</u> .	}
	You banana eat – PST - 2 <sup>pl</sup>	
	You ate banana	

- ii) /-yo/ and /-e/ are the past tense marker suffixes in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular and plural number respectively in the past tense. For example;

{	uile bh t kh <u>yo</u> .	}
	He rice eat-PST-3 <sup>sg</sup> .	
	He ate rice.	
{	unle bh t kh <u>e</u> .	}
	They rice eat – PST- 3 <sup>pl</sup>	
	They ate rice.	

iv) /-i/ and /-in/ are the past tense marker suffixes in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular and plural feminine gender respectively in the past tense. For example;

{	uile bh t kh <u>i</u> .	}
	She rice eat-PST-3 <sup>sg</sup> , Fem.	
	She ate rice.	
{	tanle bh t kh <u>in</u> .	}
	They rice eat-PST-3 <sup>pl</sup> Fem.	
	They ate rice.	

### 3.2.4.2 Non-Past Tense Markers 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. Emphasizing this point, Katamba (1933, p. 33), states that the -s, the third person singular present tense suffix in verbs shows exactly the same alternations. It has different allomorphs and the occurrence of one allomorph differs from the occurrence of the other. They are as follows;

i) [-s] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s which 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;

Dewey Walks slowly.

He hates her.

- ii) [-z] is the allomorph of the morpheme –s which is added to the verbs where the final element of the verb is voiced and not sibilant or palatal to form the third person singular of the non-past tense. For example;
- He watches cinema.
- The child rushes into the street.

But the Baitadeli dialect has three tense marker suffixes i.e. present, past, and future tense marker suffixes. They are given as below;

- i) /-d , d , n and /-da , da , na are the present tense marker suffixes in the Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the first person singular and plural number respectively that indicate present tense. For example;

{	mu kit p padd <u>u</u>	}
{	I book read-PRS -1 <sup>sg</sup>	}
{	I read book.	}
{	mu raib r lekhd <u>u</u>	}
{	I letter/ message write-PRS-1 <sup>sg</sup>	}
{	I write letter/massage.	}
{	mu ek kath bhunn <u>u</u>	}
{	I a story tell-PRS-1 <sup>sg</sup>	}
{	I tell a story.	}
{	ham ek kit p padda <u>u</u>	}
{	We a book read – PRS- 1 <sup>pl</sup>	}
{	We read a book.	}
{	ham f ram bhadda <u>u</u> .	}
{	We form fill-PRS- p <sup>pl</sup> .	}
{	We fill the form	}

{ ham ek kath bhunna }  
 We form fill-PRS-1<sup>Pl.</sup>  
 We fill form.

- ii) /-chai/ and /-chau/ are the present tense marker suffixes in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the second person singular and plural number respectively in the present tense. For example;

{ tu rot kh nchai. }  
 You bread eat-PRES-2<sup>sg</sup>  
 You eat bread  
 { tam rot kh nchau. }  
 You bread eat- PRS-2<sup>Pl</sup>  
 You eat bread

- iii) /-cha / and /-n n, n/ are the present tense marker suffix in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the third person singular and plural number respectively in the present tense. For example;

{ R m ghar jh ncha }  
 Ram home go-PRS-3<sup>sg</sup>  
 Ram goes home.  
 { tan ghar jh n n }  
 They home go-PRS-3<sup>pl.</sup>  
 They go home.

### 3.2.5 Perfective Marker Affixes

English has only perfective marker suffixes but not perfective prefixes and infixes. For 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 eatenen banana.

You have eatenen banana.

You had eatenen banana.

They had eatenen banana.

In regular verb, -ed is the perfective marker suffix in English which is added to the verb to mark all the persons and numbers to both non-past and past tense. It has quite 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 after ending in any voiceless constant that is not [t] and [d] to form past tense marker. For examples;

George has parkeded the car in the garden.

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

Sally had cleaneded the veranda.

Madam had explaineded 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;

Dr. Maharjan has guideded my dissertation.

I have chaseded the money.

Amita killeded my hearts.

There is also only perfective marker suffixes not perfective marker prefixes and infixes in Baitadeli dialect. The suffixes /-ir kh/, indicates the perfective marker

suffix in future tense, /-ir ich/ indicates the perfective marker suffix in present tense and /-i / indicates the perfective marker suffix in the past tense. They are added to the verbs which are followed by the 'be' verb.

The detail discussion about perfective marker is as mentioned previously.

### 3.2.6 Progressive Marker Affixes

Though there is no alternative progressive marker suffix in English but there is alternative progressive marker suffix in Baitadeli as the tense that is according to the tense; present, past and future. Whereas in English, -ing is only the progressive marker suffix that is immediately added to the verbs. Likely, the progressive marker suffixes are immediately added to the verbs in the Baitadeli dialect. For example,

Asher is writing a letter.

Florence was writing a letter.

You are eating banana.

They are reading book.

They were telling a joke.

Regarding progressive marker, it has been already mentioned that the Baitadali dialect has alternative progressive marker suffixes. Baitadeli dialect has three progressive markers suffix as the tense that is /-l r/ to mark the first person singular and plural of the present tense and /-l ch/ to mark the second person and third person singular and plural of present tense. In the same way, /-l / and /-l rek/ are also the progressive marker suffixes to mark the past tense and future tense singular and plural of all persons, where /-n / comes before the added progressive marker automatically. The progressive marker suffixes are added to the verb which is followed by existential or identification 'be' verbs. For example;

- i) /-l r/ is the progressive marker suffix in Baitadei dialect. It is added to the verb which is followed by existential or identificational 'be' verb to mark the first person singular and plural of the present Tense. For example;

{	mu p ni kh -nl <u>r</u> -i .	}
	I water drink-PROG-AUX- PRS-1 <sup>sg</sup>	
	I am drinking water.	
{	ham cithi lekh-nl <u>r</u> -e .	}
	We letter write-PROG-AUX-PRS-1 <sup>pl</sup>	
	We are writing letter.	

- ii) /-l ch/ is the progressive marker suffix in Baitadei dialect. It is added to the verb which is followed by existential or identificational 'be' verb to mark the second person and third person singular and plural of the present tense. For example;

{	tu ghar jh -nl <u>ch</u> -ai.	}
	You home go-PROG-AUX-PRS - 2 <sup>sg</sup>	
	You are going home.	
{	tam ghar jh -nl <u>ch</u> -a .	}
	You home go-PROG-AUX- PRS- 2 <sup>pl</sup>	
	You are going home.	
{	o bh t kh -nl <u>ch</u> -a	}
	He ice eat-PROG-AUX-PRS-3 <sup>sg</sup>	
	He is eating rice.	
{	tan kel kh -nl <u>ch</u> -an.	}
	They banana eat -PROG-AUX-PRS-3 <sup>pl</sup> .	
	They are eating banana.	

- iii) /-l / is the progressive marker suffix in Baitadei dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the first, second and third person singular and plural number in the past tense For example;



{	mu ghar jh -nl__-i	}
	I home go-PROG-AUX-PST-1 <sup>sg</sup>	
	I was going home.	}
{	ham ghar jh -nl__-e	}
	We home go-PROG-AUX-PST-1 <sup>pl</sup>	
	We were going home.	}
{	tu ghar jh -nl__-i	}
	You home go-PROG-AUX-PST-2 <sup>sg</sup>	
	You were going home.	}
{	o ghar jh -nl__-yo.	}
	He home go-PROG-AUX-PST-3 <sup>sg</sup> ,Mas.	
	He was going home.	}
{	o ghar jh -nl__-i	}
	She home go-PROG-AUX-PST-3 <sup>sg</sup> ,Fem.	
	She was going home.	}
{	tan ghar jh -nl__-e	}
	They home go-PROG-AUX-PST-3 <sup>pl</sup>	
	They were going home	}

- iv) /-l rek/ is the progressive marker suffixes in Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the first, second and third person singular and plural numbers in the future tense. It is followed by the vowel sound that comes according to the auxiliary. For example;

{	mu kit p pad-nl_reko-h lo.	}
	I book read-PROG-AUX-FUT -1 <sup>sg</sup>	
	I will be reading book.	}
{	ham kit p pad-nl_rek -h :l .	}
	We book read-PROG-AUX-FUT-1 <sup>pl</sup>	
	We will be reading book.	}

{	tu kel kh <u>nl reko</u> -holai.	}
{	You banana eat- PROG-AUX-FUT, 2 <sup>sg</sup> , Mas	}
{	You will be eating banana.	}
{	tam kel kh - <u>nl rek</u> -hol .	}
{	You banana eat-PROG-AUX- FUT-2 <sup>pl</sup>	}
{	You will be eating banana.	}
{	tu kel kh - <u>nl reki</u> -holi.	}
{	You banana eat-PROG-AUX-2 <sup>sg</sup> , Fem	}
{	You will be eating banana.	}
{	tam cithi lekh- <u>nl reki</u> -holiu.	}
{	You letter write-PROG-AUX-FUT-2 <sup>pl</sup> , Fem	}
{	You will be writing letter.	}
{	o banammo ghum- <u>nl reko</u> holo.	}
{	He in the jungle walk- PROG-AUX-3 <sup>sg</sup> , Mas	}
{	He will be walking in the jungle.	}
{	o banammi ghum- <u>nl reki</u> holi.	}
{	She in the jungle walk-PROG-AUX-FUT-3 <sup>sg</sup> , Fem	}
{	She will be walking in the jungle.	}
{	tan jh kad gar- <u>nl rek</u> hunn .	}
{	They fight-PROG-AUX- FUT- 3 <sup>pl</sup>	}
{	They will be fighting.	}
{	tan dh n rop- <u>nl reki</u> hunni	}
{	They paddy plant-PROG-AUX- 3 <sup>pl</sup> , Fem	}
{	They will be planting Paddy.	}

### 3.2.7 Negation Marker Affixes

Negation Marker prefix is attached to the verb irrespective of person, number and tense in English. For example;

I do not go there.

I will not go there.

They did not eat

Regarding negation marker affixes of the Baitadeli dialect, the description is as follow;

- i) /-n i/ is the negation marker in Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb before the stem or verb to mark all the person and number in all the tenses.

For example;

{	mu kel <u>n</u> ikh no/kh nu	}
{	I banana -NEG - eat-1 <sup>sg</sup>	}
{	I don't eat banana.	}
{	tuile cithi <u>n</u> ilekhi	}
{	You letter -NEG-wrote-2 <sup>sg</sup>	}
{	You didn't write letter.	}
{	o kit p <u>n</u> ipadhali	}
{	She will book-NEG-read-3 <sup>sg</sup>	}
{	She will not read book.	}

- ii) /-ain / and /- in / is the negation suffix markers in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the singular and plural number respectively of the first and third person in present tense. For example;

{	mu bh t kh <u>nain</u>	}
{	I rice eat-NEG- PRS- 1 <sup>sg</sup>	}
{	I don't eat rice.	}
{	tan bh t kh <u>nin</u>	}
{	They rice eat-NEG - PRS-3 <sup>pl</sup>	}
{	They don't eat rice.	}

iii) /-ein / is the negation marker suffix in Baitadeli dialect. It is added to the verb to mark the first person and third person singular as well as plural number of the past tense. For example;

{	ham ghar gaei <u>n̄</u>	}
	We home go - NEG-PST - 1 <sup>pl</sup>	
	We didn't go home.	
{	Sit le kit p padhe <u>in</u>	}
	Sita book read - NEG - PST - 3 <sup>sg</sup>	
	Sita didn't read book.	
{	tan beli sie <u>in</u>	}
	They yesterday sleep - NEG - PST - 3 <sup>pl</sup>	
	They didn't sleep yesterday.	

iv) /-ini/, /-eini/ and /-y n/ are the negation suffix marker in Baitadeli dialect. They are added to the verb to mark the second person singular and plural number of the present and past tense. For example;

{	tu kel kh nain <u>i</u>	}
	You banana eat - NEG - PRS - 2 <sup>sg</sup>	
	You don't eat banana.	
{	tu ghar gaein <u>i</u>	}
	You home go - NEG - PST - 2 <sup>sg</sup>	
	You didn't go home.	
{	tamle kit p lekhy <u>n</u>	}
	You book write - NEG - PST - 2 <sup>pl</sup>	
	You didn't write book.	

As regards the question no. 85, “which term do you prefer to use for the dialect (language) which you speak that is spoken in Chuwagadh belt?” in questionnaire distributed to the informants, I have achieved the following data.

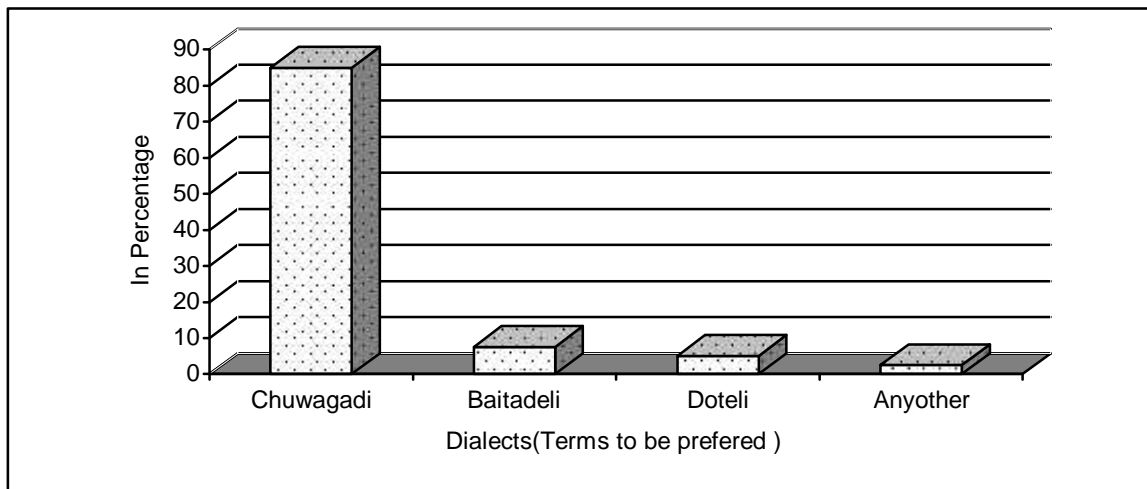
**Table 2**  
**Sub-categorization of Chuwagadhi Sub-dialect**

Term to be preferred	Informants (80)	Percentage (%)
a) Baitadeli	6	7.5
b) Chuwagadhi	68	85
c) Doteli	4	5
d) Any Other	2	2.5

Out of Eighty informants, 68 informants (85%) expressed that 'Chuwagadhi' sub-dialect should remain 'Chuwagadhi', 6 informants (7.5%) 'Baitadeli', 4 informants (5%) for 'Doteli' and 2 informants (2.5%) for other terms (sub-dialects) in their options for the last question that was related to name 'the dialect of Chuwagad belt'.

The above data can also be presented by means of the following figure.

**Figure 1**  
**Percentage for Sub-categorization of Informants**



## CHAPTER-FOUR

### FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 4.1 Findings

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

##### 4.1.1 Verbal Affixation of the Baitadeli Dialect

The first objective of the study was to identify the rules of verbal affixations in the Baitadeli dialect. So, on the basis of the set objectives, the verbal affixes of the Baitadeli dialect are as follows.

##### A. Person Markers of Baitadeli Dialect

- i. /-n / is the first person singular marker suffix of the present tense.
- ii. /- a / is the first person plural marker suffix of the present tense.
- iii. /- chai/ is the second person singular marker suffix of the present tense.
- iv. /-chau/ is the second person plural marker suffix of the present tense.
- v. /-cha/ is the third person singular marker suffix of the present tense.
- vi. /- n/ is the third person plural marker suffix of the present tense.
- vii. /-i / is the first person singular maker suffix of the past tense.
- viii. /-e / is the first person plural marker suffix of the past tense.
- ix. /- i/ is the second person singular marker suffix of the past tense for causative verb.
- x. /-y / is the second person plural maker suffix of the past tense.
- xi. /-yo/ is the third person singular marker suffix of the past tense.
- xii. /-e/ is the third person plural marker suffix of the past tense.
- xiii. /- lo/ is the first person singular marker suffix of the future tense.

- xiv. /- l / and /-l / are the first person plural marker suffixes of the future tense.
- xv. /-lai/ is the second person singular marker suffix of the future tense.
- xvi. /-l / is the second person plural marker suffix of the future tense.
- xvii. /-lo / is the third person singular marker suffix of the future tense.
- xviii. /-ann / is the third person plural marker suffix of the future tense

### **B. Number and Tense Markers of Baitadeli Dialect**

- i. /- / and /-a / are the first person singular and plural number marker suffixes respectively in present tense.
- ii. /-chai / and /-chau/ are the second person singular and plural number marker suffixes respectively in present tense.
- iii. /-cho /, /-che/ and /- n/ are the third person singular and plural number suffixes respectively in the present tense.
- iv. /- i / and /-e / are the first person singular and plural number maker suffixes respectively in the past tense.
- v. /-i/ and /-y / are the second person singular and plural number marker suffixes respectively in the past tense.
- vi. /-yo/, /-i/ and /-e/ are the third person singular and plural number marker suffixes respectively in the past tense.
- vii. /- lo/ and /- l / are the first person singular and plural number marker suffixes respectively in the future tense.
- viii. /-lai/ and /-l / are the second person singular and plural number marker suffixes respectively in the future tense.
- ix. /-lo/ and /-ann / are the third person singular and plural number markers respectively in the future tense.
- x. /-dû, dû, nû/ and /-daû, daû, naû/ are the first person singular and plural number marker suffixes of the present tense.

### **C. Gender Marker in Baitadeli Dailect**

- i. /-ai/ and /-ei/ are the second person singular masculine and feminine gender respectively of the present tense.
- ii. /-au/ and /-eu/ are the second person plural masculine and feminine gender respectively of the present tense.
- iii. /-ai/ and /-e/ are the third person singular masculine and feminine gender respectively of the present tense.
- iv. /-yo/ and /-i/ are the third person singular masculine and feminine gender respectively of the past tense.
- v. /-e/ and /-in/ are the third plural masculine and feminine gender respectively of the past tense.
- vi. /-lai/ and /-li:/ are the second person singular masculine and feminine gender respectively of the future tense.
- vii. /-l / and /-liu/ are the second person plural masculine and feminine gender respectively of the future tense.
- viii. /-lo / and /-li/ are the third person singular masculine and feminine gender respectively of the future tense.
- ix. /-ann / and /-anni/ are the third person plural masculine and feminine gender respectively of the future tense.

### **D. Perfective Markers of Baitadeli Dialect**

- i. /-ir kh/ is the perfective marker suffix that is added to the verb (stem) to mark the first person only in the present tense and the first person, second person and third person in the future tense.
- ii. /-ir ich/ or /-iraich/ is the perfective marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the second and third person singular and plural number in the present tense.
- iii. /-i / is the perfective marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark all person, number as well as gender in the past tense.



## **E. Progressive Markers of Baitadeli Dialect**

- i. /-l r/ is the progressive marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the first person singular and plural of the present tense.
- ii. /-l ch/ is the progressive marker that is added to the verb to mark the second and third person singular and plural of the present tense.
- iii. /-l / is the progressive marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the first, second and third person singular and plural number in the past tense.
- iv. /-l rek/ is the progressive marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the all the person and number in the future tense.

## **F. Negation Markers of Baitadeli**

- i. /-n i/ is the person and number marker prefix in the all tenses for negation.
- ii. /-ain / and /- in/ are the second and third person singular- plural number marker suffix in the present tense.
- iii. /-ein / is the negation marker suffix that is added to the verb to mark the first and third person singular as well as plural number of the past tense.
- iv. /-ini /, /-eini / and /-y n / are the second person singular and plural number marker suffix in the present and past tenses for negation.

### **4.1.2 Similarities and Differences Between Verbal Affixation in Baitadeli dialect and the English Language**

- i. Both English and Baitadeli have person marker suffixes. English has only one person marker suffix that marks the third person singular whereas Baitadeli dialect has all person marker suffixes i.e. first person, second person and third person.
- ii. Both English and Baitadeli have person marker suffixes that English has only one number marker suffix that marks the third person singular whereas Baitadeli has number marker suffixes than that of English.
- iii. Both English and Baitadeli have lack infixation.

- iv. English has only two tense marker suffixes, i.e. non- past and past tense markers where the Biatadeli dialect has three types of tenses and three types of tense marker that is the present, past and future tense.
- v. The English language has no gender markers, but Baitadeli dialect has a gender marker suffix that is used for both masculine and feminine gender in every tense differently.
- vi. Two suffixes can occur in a root or a base in Baitadeli but so is not the case in English.
- vii. English has more prefixes than that of Baitadeli but Baitadeli has more suffixes than that of English.
- viii. Both English and Baitadeli have negation prefix i.e. *not* and *n i* respectively.

#### **4.2 Recommendations**

The researcher recommends the following points for pedagogical implications on the basis of findings;

- i. Verbal affixation system in Baitadeli dialect is more or less similar to that of English. So, language teacher who are teaching Baitadeli 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 Baitadeli and English. There should be no problem in the area where the two languages are similar but the differences between the two languages create difficulty in the learning process of the target language. So, the teaching should be focused on the difficult area of the target language.
- iii. There are different number markers in the Baitadeli dialect. So, language teachers who are teaching Baitadeli as a second language should be made aware of this fact.

- iv. There are different gender markers according to the person and tense in the Baitadeli dialect. So, a gender distinction between masculine and feminine is shown in the analysis should be considered who are teaching Baitadeli dialect as a second language.
- v. Baitadeli verbal affixes depend up on the person and the number of the subject of a sentence. So, the language teachers who are teaching Baitadeli dialect as a second language should be aware of this fact.
- vi. Affixation is one of the major processes of the word formation in the language. Teachers who teach the Baitadeli dialect or the English as a second or foreign language should encourage the students to increase the vocabulary power through affixation process.
- vii. The term Chuwagadhi sub-dialect should be used for the language spoken by the people of Chuwagadh belt of Baitadi district, the eastern part of the district in the linguistic field.

The researcher have doesn't claim that the present study covers all the verbal affixations in Baitadeli dialect because he has not gone through all types of sentences in detail that are available in this dialect. There are unlimited numbers of the verbal affixation in the Baitadeli dialect. However, the researcher has tried his best to generalize the rules of the verbal affixation in Baitadeli explicitly based on the collected data.

Finally, it is my request to the concern authority to carry out other research on the various areas of the Baitadeli dialect.

## References

- Asher, R.E. (1994). *Encyclopedia of language and linguistics (Vol. No. 4)*  
New York: Pergaman Press.
- Awasthi, M. (2058 B.S.). *Baitadeli bhasikaka kehi pakshyharu*.  
Kathmandu: Ekta Prakashan.
- Awasthi, N. (2049-51 B.S.). *Baitadeli Shigahsko chait*. An Unpublished M.  
A. Thesis, Tribhuvan University. Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Bhandari, R.D. (2002) .*Affixation in English and Nepali*. Unpublished M.  
Ed. Thesis, Tribhuvan University. Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Bhattarai, G.R. and Gautam, G.R. (2007). *The proposed ELT survey:  
refining the status and role of English in Nepal*. Journal of NELTA,  
12, 32-35
- CBS. (2003). *Population census 2001*. Kathmandu: HMG/CB.
- Celce-Murcia, M. and Larsen-Freeman, D. (1999). *The Grammar book*.  
Boston: Heinle and Heinle.
- Chapagain, S. (2009) . *Verbal morphology in English and Santhali*. An  
Unpublished M. Ed. Thesis, Tribhuvan University. Kathmandu,  
Nepal.
- Chataut, R.D. (2058 B. S.).*Dotyali brihat shabadakosh*. Kathmandu: Veli  
Vishwa Smriti Prakashan.

- Chaudhari, R.P. (2008) .*Verbal affixation in Tharu and English language*.  
An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis, Tribhuvan University. Katakmandu,  
Nepal.
- Cowan, R. (2009). *The teacher's grammar of English*. New Delhi:  
Cambridge University Press.
- Crystal, D. (1995). *The Cambridge encyclopedia*. New York: Cambridge  
University Press.
- Crystal, D. (2008).*A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics*. London: Black  
Well Publishing.
- Fowler, H.W. (1995). *The concise oxford dictionary of current English*.  
Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Gishing, P. (2009). *Verbal affixation in English and Tamang*. An  
Unpublished M. Ed. Thesis, Tribhuvan University. Katakmandu,  
Nepal.
- Jha, S. (1998) . *The Formation of Maithili languages*. London: Huzac and co  
Ltd.
- Katamba , F.(1993). *Morphology*. London: The Macmillan Press.
- Maharjan, L.B. (2000). *The Textbook of English Sounds and Structures*.  
Kathmandu: Vidhyarthi Pustak Bhandar
- Marchand, H. (1969). *Categories and types of present day English word  
formation*. Beck:Munchan.

- Paneru, G.R. (2002) . *The comparative study of English and Doteli kinship terms*. An Unpublished M. Ed. Thesis, Tribhuvan University. Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Pokharel , B.K. (2055 B.S.). *Rastrabhasha*. Kathmandu: Sajha Publication.
- Proctor, P. (1996). *Cambridge international dictionary*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Quirk, et al. (1973). *A University Grammar of English*. London: Longman.
- Rai , V.S. (2056 B.S.). *Fundamentals of language and linguistics*. Kathamndu: Bhundipuram Prakashan.
- Thakur, S.C. (2008) .*Verbal affixation in Maithali and English language* . Unpublished M. Ed. Thesis, Tribhuvan University. Kathamndu, Nepal.
- Trougott, E.E and Pratt, M.L. (1980).*Linguistics and literature*. USA: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.
- Tumbapo, P.B. (2005) . *Verbal affixation in Limbu and English*.An. Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis, Tribhuvan University. Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Van Valin, R. Jr.( 2001) . *An introduction to syntax*.Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Yadav, Y. P. (2004). *Theories of grammar*. Kathmandu: Students Books Publication and Distributors.

## Appendix II

### Questionnaire

**Dear respondents!**

This interview schedule has been prepared to draw data /information for the research work entitled “Verbal affixation in English and Baitadeli,” which is carried out under the guidance of **Mr. Laxmi Bahadur Maharjan**, Department of English Education, T.U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu. The researcher hopes that you all will give him authentic and reliable information that will be invaluable contribution to accomplish this research work.

Researcher  
Mr. Janak Charmakar  
Department of English Education  
T.U.Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal

**Name: -**

**Address: -**

**Academic Qualification:-**

**Sex:-**

**Age:-**

**Occupation:-**

**How do you say the following sentences in the Baitadeli dialect(in your own language i.e. , Chuwagadi)?**

1. I eat banana. ( म केरा खान्छु । )

.....

2. We watch Cinema. (हामी सिनेमा हेर्छौं)

.....

3. You eat banana. ( तिमी केरा खान्छौ )

.....

4. Your go Chaukham. (तिमीहरु चौखाम जान्छौ ।)

.....

5. He gives me a pen. (उ मलाई एउटा कलम दिन्छ)

.....

6. She eats bread. ( उनी रोटी खानिछन् )

.....

7. It gives light. (यो प्रकाश दिन्छ । )

.....

8. They watch Cinema. (उनीहरु सिनेमा हेर्छन्)

.....

9. I ate banana. (मैले केरा खाएँ)

.....

10. We watched Sigash Temple. (हामीले सिगास मन्दिर हेर्च्यौं)

.....

11. You taught English. (तिमीले अंग्रेजी पढायौ ।)  
.....
12. You told a story. (तिमीहरुले एउटा कथा भन्यौ ।)  
.....
13. He stole the money. (उसले पैसा चोऱ्यो। )  
.....
14. She went Kalipokhari fair. (उनी कालीपोखरीको जात्रा गइन् )  
.....
15. They ate millet bread. (तिनीहरुले कोदोको रोटी खाए। )  
.....
16. I will eat banana. (म केरा खानेछु।)  
.....
17. We will watch Cinema. (हामीले सिनेमा हेर्नेछौ।)  
.....
18. You will send me a letter (तिमीले मलाई एउटा पत्र / चिठी पठाउने छौ।)  
.....
19. You will speak for your right. (तिमीहरु आफ्नो अधिकारको लागि बोल्नेछौ )  
.....
20. He will travel by bus. ( उ बसमा यात्रा गर्नेछ। )  
.....
21. She will meet me.( उनीले मलाई भेट्नेछिन्।)  
.....
22. It will search itself. (यो आफै खोज्ने छ ।  
.....
23. They will see a tiger in Sigash Dhura Jungle. (तिनीहरु सिगासधुरा जंगलमा बाघ देख्नेछन्।)  
.....
24. I am eating banana. (म केरा खाँदैछु। )  
.....
25. We are answering in our Chuwagadi Dialect. (हामी आफ्नो चुँवागढी भाषिकामा उत्तर दिँदैछौ । )  
.....
26. You are singing a song. ( तिमी गीत गाँउदै छौ।)  
.....
27. You are fighting with eachother. (तिमीहरु एक अर्का सित भगडा गर्छौ ।)  
.....
28. He is dancing. (उ नाच्दै छ। )  
.....
29. She is singing a song. (उनी गीत गाउदै छिन्।)  
.....
30. They are standing on the side. (उनीहरु छेउमा उभिईरहेका छन्।)  
.....
31. They are washing their clothes. (तिनीहरु आफ्ना लुगा धोइरहेका छन्।)  
.....
48. I was eating banana. (म केरा खाँदै थिए।)  
.....
32. We were flying a kite. (हामी चंगा उडाउदै थियौ।)  
.....



33. You were writing a letter. (तिमी चिठी लेख्दै थियौ )
34. You were walking in Jungle of Chirkitte. (तिमीहरु चिकिट्टिको जंगलमा घुम्दै थियौ ।)
35. He was telling a joke. (उ चुट्किला भन्दै थियो।)
36. She was calling me. (उनी मलाई बोलाउदै थिइन्।)
37. It was doing very fast. (यो धेरै चाँडो गर्दै थियो । )
38. They were fighting with each other. (उनीहरु एक आपसमा लड्दै थिए।)
39. I shall be going Dadeldhura. (म डडेल्धुरा जाँदै हुनेछु ।)
40. We shall be waiting at Khatekhark Bazar. (हामी खातेखर्क बजारमा पर्खिरहने छौं । )
41. You will be eating rice. (तिमी भात खाँदै हुनेछौ । )
42. You will be cutting wheat in the month of Jestha. (तिमीहरु जेठको महिनामा गहुँ काट्दै हुनेछौ ।)
43. He will be coming from Khodpe Bazar. (उ खोड्पे बजारबाट आउँदै हुनेछ । )
44. She will be weeping for her husband. (उनी आफ्नो लोग्नेका लागि रुँदै हुनेछिन् ।)
45. They will be playing Deuda in Gaura festival. (तिनीहरु गौरा पर्वमा देउदा खेल्दै हुनेछन् । )
46. I have eaten banana. (मैले केरा खाएको छु ।)
47. We have written a letter. (हामीले चिठी लेखेका छौं।)
48. You have slept. (तिमी सुतेका छौ।)
49. You have gone to Kathmandu. (तिमीहरु काठमाडौं गएका छौ ।)
50. He has jumped on the tree. (उ रुखमा उफेको छ।)
51. She has stolen a pen. (उनीले कलम चोरेकी छिन्।)
52. They have gone to Kathmandu. (तिनीहरु काठमाडौं गएका छन्।)
53. I had done my work. (मैले आफ्नो काम गरीसकेको थिए।)
54. We had chased the monkey. (हामीले बाँदर लखेटेका थियौं।)
55. He had completed his homework. (उसले आफ्नो गृहकार्य पूरा गरीसकेको थियो।)

56. She had eaten bread. (उनले रोटी खाइसकेकी थिइन्।)  
.....
57. They had forgotten to take this book. (तिनीहरूले यो किताब लिन बिर्सका थिए।)  
.....
58. You had remembered that village. (तिमीले त्यो गाउँ सम्झेका थियौ।)  
.....
59. You had eaten cucumber. (तिमीहरूले काँक्रो खाएका थियौ ।)  
.....
60. I will have done the work. (मैले काम गरिसकेको हुनेछु । )  
.....
61. We will have established Chuwagadh Education Campus next year. (हामीले अर्को वर्ष चुवाँगढ शिक्षा क्याम्पस स्थापना गरेका हुनेछौं ।)  
.....
62. You will have completed your homework. (तिमीले आफ्नो गृहकार्य पुरा गरेका हुनेछौ ।)  
.....
63. You will have planted the maize after two months. (तिमीहरूले दुईमहिना पछि मकै छरिसकेका हुनेछौ ।)  
.....
64. You will have passed S.L.C. (उसले एस.एल.सी. पास गरिसकेको हुनेछ । )  
.....
65. She will have married to Ram. (उनले रामसित विहे गरिसकेकी हुनेछिन् । )  
.....
66. It will have changed. (यो परिवर्तन भएको हुनेछ ।)  
.....
67. They will have completed Seti project in 2080 B.S. (वि.सं. २०८० सालसम्म तिनीहरूले सेती प्रोजेक्ट पुरा गरेका हुनेछन् ।)  
.....
68. I do not go Delhi. (म दिल्ली जाँदिन।)  
.....
69. We do not finish this work next year. (हामी यो काम अर्को वर्ष सिध्याउँदैनौं।)  
.....
70. You do not eat maize bread. (तिमी मकैको रोटी खाँदैनौ ।)  
.....
71. He does not pay the money. (उ पैसा तिर्दैन।)  
.....
72. She did not collect the stone. (उनीले ढुंगा जम्मा गरिनन्।)  
.....
73. Do not go there ! (त्यहाँ नजाऊ । )  
.....
74. Do not cross the river ! (नदी पार नगर।)  
.....
75. I dislike more speaking. (म बढी बोलेको मन पराउँदिन। )  
.....
76. I did not do exercise in the morning. (मैले बिहान अभ्यास गरिँन । )  
.....
77. We do not eat meat.(हामी मासु खाँदैनौं।)  
.....

78. He will not call shopkeeper. (उसले पसलेलाई बोलाउने छैन )

79. She does not bring me a glass of water. (उनीले मलाई पानीको लोटा ल्याउँदैनन् । )

80. You don't eat cucumber. (तपाईं काँक्रो खानु हुँन ।)

81. You don't eat cucumber. (तिमी काँक्रो खाँदैनौ )

82. You don't eat cucumber. (तँ काँक्रो खाँदैनस् )

83. You do not go to school.(तिमीहरू स्कूल जाँदैनौ)

84. They do not study. (तिनीहरू अध्ययन गर्दैनन् । )

85. Which term do you prefer to use for the language which you speak i.e. spoken in Chuwagad area? Mark with (√). [तपाईंले बोल्ने भाषा जुन च्वाँगढ क्षेत्रमा बोलिन्छ, त्यसका लागि तपाइ कुन शब्द प्रयोग गर्न ( नाम राख्न ) मन पराउनु हुन्छ ?ठीक (√) चिन्न लगाउनुस् । ]

A. Baitadeli (बैतडेली)

B. Chuwagadi (च्वाँगढी)

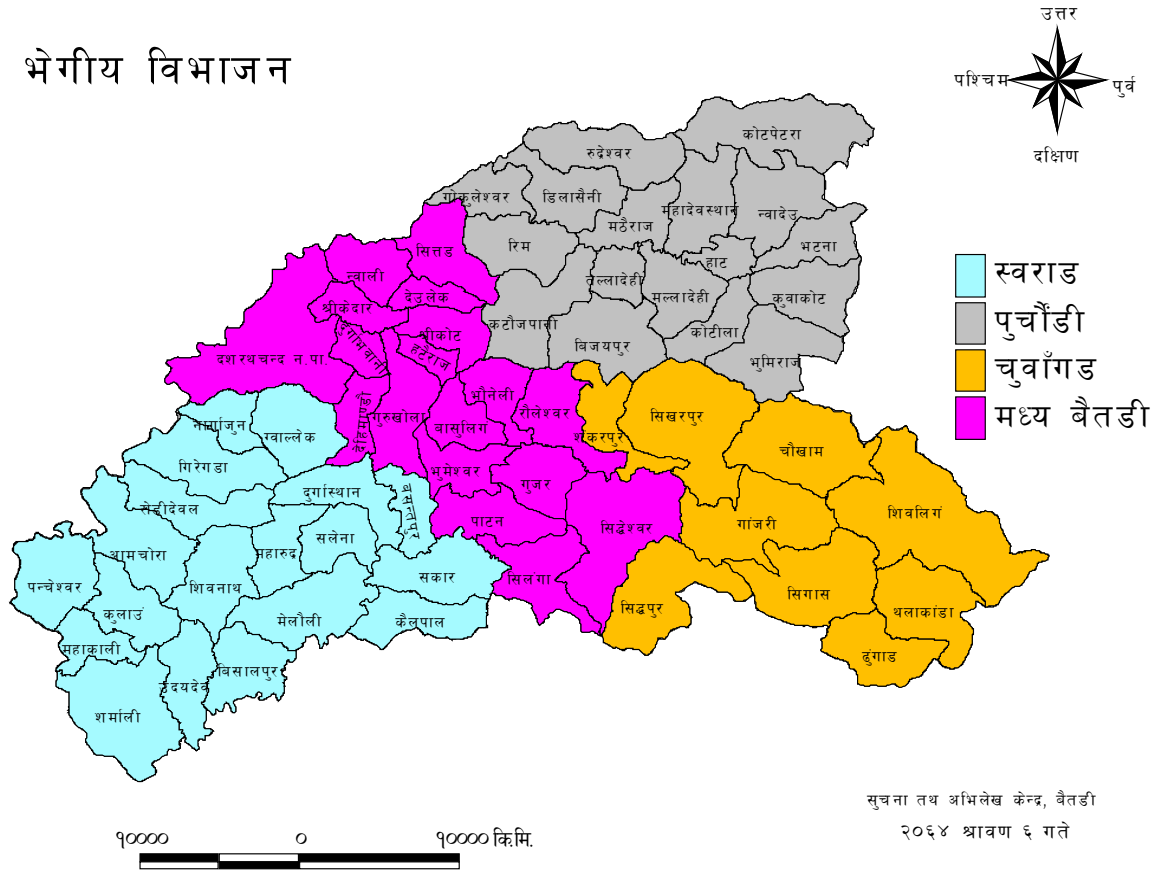
C. Doteli (डोतेली)

D. Any other, (अन्य).....

***Thanks for Your Co-operation !***

## APPENDIX II

### भेगीय विभाजन



### Appendix III

#### Roman Transliteration of Devanagari Script

(Based on Turner's (1931) Nepali Alphabet and Diacritic Marks)

अ	a	क्	k	द्	d
आ		ख्	kh	ध्	dh
इ	i	ग्	g	न्	n
ई		घ्	gh	प्	p
ए	u	ङ्		फ्	p <sup>h</sup>
ऊ	ū	च्	c	व्	b
ऐ	e	छ्	ch	भ्	b <sup>h</sup>
ः	ai	ज्	j	म्	m
ओ	o	भ्	jh	य्	y
औ	au/ou	ञ्	n	र्	r
अं	am	ट्	t	ल्	l
अः	an	ठ्	th	व्	w/v
:	h	ड्	d	श्	
°	~	ढ्	dh	ष्	s
		ण्	n	स्	s
		त्	t	ह्	h
		थ्	th		

Note: The additional letters क्ष्, त्र्, ज्ञ् are treated as conjoined letter, e.g क्ष् = ks, त्र् = tr, ज्ञ् = gy