

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON NEGATIVE AND
INTERROGATIVE TRANSFORMATION IN ENGLISH
AND BANTAWA LANGUAGE**

**A Thesis Submitted to
Central Department of English Education
University Campus, Kirtipur
In Partial Fulfillment for Master's Degree in Education
(Specialization in English Education)**

**By
Lokendra Poudel**

**Faculty of Education
Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal
2007**

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This is to certify that Lokendra Poudel has prepared this dissertation entitled "A Comparative Study on Negative and Interrogative Transformation in English and Bantawa Language" under my guidance and supervision.

I recommend the dissertation for acceptance.

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DEDICATION

To

My late Parents who bore and brought me up to the state of manhood and made me what I am today.

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Lokendra Poudel

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to find out the similarities and differences between Negative and Interrogative transformation processes in Bantawa and English language. The study was focused on pointing out some pedagogical implications of the findings of the study.

To accomplish this task the researcher selected Khoku VDC of Dhankuta district. Out of total Bantawa native speakers of the VDC 60 informants (20 literate in English and Nepali, 20 literate only in Nepali and 20 illiterate) were selected for the interview. The same set of sentences for all the three groups was prepared for data collection. The informants were interviewed and the data were collected in written form. The English data were collected from Thomson Martinet (1960), Quirk and Greenbaum (1990), Sinclair (2000), Leech and Svartvik (2000). The collected data were tabulated and analyzed.

From the analysis it has been found that the negative and interrogative transformation process in Bantawa and English are completely different as the negative affixes '-n', '-nin' and '-man' are added to the verbs in Bantawa to change into negative whereas in English an 'auxiliary + not' should be placed after the subject. The question particle usually occurs after the subject and subject-verb inversion is not required in Bantawa whereas in English the question particle always should be placed in the beginning and subject-verb

inversion is compulsory for interrogative transformation except in the case when the question element occurs as subject of the sentence.

This research work comprises four chapters. Chapter one includes preliminary information of languages used in Nepal, review of related literature, objective and significant of the study.

Chapter two deals with the methodology it incorporates sources of data, population of the study, tools for data collection process of data collection and limitation of the study.

Chapter three consists of analysis and interpretation of the data. In this section, the rules of negative and interrogative transformation in Bantawa language are generalized and the processes of negative and interrogative transformation in Bantawa are compared and contrasted with those in English.

Chapter four presents the findings and recommendations of the study. Findings are derived from the analysis and interpretation of the data and recommendation are made on the basis of findings.

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Table of Sounds

This table of letters is adopted from Tuner 1931 (Reprinted in 1994) 'A Comparative and Etymological Dictionary of Nepali Language'.

The following marked sounds have been used for the transliteration of Bantawa Language used in this study.

In addition to the circled letters in the above table 'U' (back unrounded vowel: Rai 1985) has also been used.

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

B.S.	-	Bikram Sambat
CA	-	Contrastive Analysis
CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
HMG	-	His Majesty of Government
N.P.	-	Negative Particle
NESP	-	New Education System Plan
No.	-	Number
P.L.	-	Plural
Q.P.	-	Question Particle
S.H.	-	Singular Honorific
S.N.H.	-	Singular Non-Honorific
U.S.A.	-	United States of America
V.D.C.	-	Village Development Committee
Vol.	-	Volume