

**NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE TRANSFORMATIONS  
IN THE ENGLISH AND SAMPANG LANGUAGE**

**A Thesis**

**Submitted to the Department in English Language Education  
University Campus, Kirtipur in partial fulfilment of the Master's  
Degree in Education  
(Specialization in Education)**

**By**

**Shyam Kumar Rai**

**Faculty of Education  
Tribhuvan University  
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal  
2008**

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## **Recommendation for Acceptance**

This is to certify that **Mr. Shyam Kumar Rai** has prepared this thesis entitled “**Negative and Interrogative Transformation in English and Sampang Language**” under my guidance and supervision.

I have recommended this thesis for acceptance.

Date: - 15/12/2064

---

**Mr. Prem Bahadur Phyak (Guide)**

Lecturer

Department of English Education

Faculty of Education

University Campus

T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu

## **Recommendation for Evaluation**

This Thesis has been recommended for evaluation by the following Research Guidance Committee.

**Dr. Chandreshwar Mishra**

Reader and Head

Department of English Education

Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu

-----

Chairperson

**Mr. Prem Bahadur Phyak (Guide)**

Lecturer

Department of English Education

T.U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu

-----

Member

**Mrs. Madhu Neupane**

Lecturer

Department of English Education

T.U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu

-----

Member

Date:-19/12/2064

## Evaluation and Approval

This thesis has been evaluated and approved by the following Thesis Evaluation Committee.

**Dr. Chandreshwar Mishra**

.....

Reader and Head

Chairperson

Department of English Education

Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu

**Dr. Jai Raj Awasthi**

.....

Professor

Member

Department of English Education

Chairperson

English and Other Foreign Languages

Education Subject Committee

T.U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu

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Shyam Kumar Rai

## ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled "Negative and Interrogative Transformation in English and Sampang Language" attempts to identify the process of negative and interrogative transformation in Sampnag language and compare and contrast them with those of English.

To accomplish the objective of the study the researcher collected the primary sources of data from 40 Sampang native speakers. Using structured interview which were selected through judgmental sampling procedure but English were taken from secondary sources of data. The study shows that the negative marker '-n' was to change assertive sentence into negative sentence if the nasal sound /n/ was followed and preceded by the voiced / / in end position the negative marker '-na' was used to change assertive sentence into negative sentence with other conditions. Assertive sentence was changed into negative one by using words viz. 't' and 'ha' into 'm nt' and 'mana' respectively in present tense. The negative imperative sentence in Sampang language was formed by putting the negative marker '-na' at the end of the verb, where as the negative imperative in English was formed by putting 'do not' or 'don't' at the beginning of the sentence.

The thesis consists of four chapters. Chapter one deals with general background, review of the related literature, objective of the study. Significance of the study and definition of the specific terms.

Chapter two deals with the methodology adopted for the study under which source of data, sampling procedure, research tool, process of data collection and the limitation of the study.

Chapter three is related to the most important chapter that includes analysis and interpretation of data.

Lastly, Chapter four consists of findings, recommendations and pedagogical implications.

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### **REFERENCES**

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Appendix-I: Roman Transliteration of Devanagari Script

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## List Of Abbreviations

B.S.	:	Bikram Sambat
C.A.	:	Contrastive Analysis
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
Dr.	:	Doctor
e.g.	:	For Example
esp.	:	Especially
FL	:	Foreign Language
FN	:	First Name
ibid	:	In the same book, article, passage etc. as previously mentioned (Latin ibidem)
i.e.	:	That is to say (Latin id est)
ILO	:	International Labour Organization
L1	:	First Language
L2	:	Second Language
Ltd.	:	Limited
M.Ed.	:	Master in Education
NHDR	:	Nepal Human Development Report
No.	:	Number
P.S.	:	Phrase Structure
Prof.	:	Professor
Pvt.	:	Private
S.L.C.	:	School Leaving Certificate
T.U.	:	Tribhuvan University
T.G.	:	Transformational Generative

UN : United Nations  
VDC : Village Development Committee  
viz. : Namely; used to specify item, etc. (Latin Videlicet)  
Vol. : Volume