

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

Relative Pronouns, Adverbs and Relative Clauses in English and Nepali:

A Comparative Study

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By

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Letter of Recommendation

This is to certify that Mrs. Saraswati Khadka with class roll no. 45/061, exam roll no. 5065 and T.U. regd. no. 9-2-289-87-2000 has prepared this thesis entitled "Relative Pronouns, Adverbs and Relative Clauses in English and Nepali: A Comparative Study" under my supervision, following the format as specified by the Research Committee, Department of English, Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara. I, therefore, forward it to the Research committee for final evaluation.

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TRIBHUWAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Approval Letter

This thesis entitled "Relative Pronouns, Adverbs and Relative Clauses in English and Nepali: A Comparative Study "
submitted to the Department of English, Prithivi Narayan Campus
by Mrs. Saraswati Khadka
has been approved by the undersigned members of the Research Committee.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Letter of Recommendation	i
Approval Letter	ii
Acknowledgements	iii
Table of Contents	iv
Abbreviations	vi
Transcription	vii
Chapter One : Introduction	1-10
Literature Review	4
Methodology	10
Chapter Two : Sentence and Clauses	11-35
Sentences and its Types	11
Types of Sentences	13
Simple Sentence	13
Compound Sentence	15
Complex Sentence	16
Clauses ant their Types	18
Subordinate and Superordinate Clauses	20
Types of Subordinate Clauses	22
Finite Subordinate Clauses	23
Non-finite Subordinate Clauses	24
Verbaless Clauses	26
Subordinate Clauses (Subclauses) on the Functional Basis	27

Subject Subclause	27
Object Subclause	27
Complement Subclause	28
Appositive Subclause	32
Adjective Subclause	33
Adverb Subclause	34
Chapter Three : Relative Clauses in English and Nepali	36-41
Chapter Four: Relative Clauses	42-61
Characteristics of Relative Clauses	42
Position of Relative Clauses	43
Types of Relative Clauses	45
Relative Clauses on the Basis of Their Verbs	45
Finite Relative Clauses	45
Non-finite Relative Clauses	48
Verbless Relative Clauses	54
Relative Clauses on the Functional Basis	55
Nominal Relative Clauses	55
Adnominal Relative Clauses	57
Restrictive and Non-Restrictive Relative Clauses	57
Sentential Relative Clause	61
Chapter Five : Findings	62-67
Similarities in Relative Clauses	62
Differences in Relative Clauses	64
Works Cited	

ABBREVIATIONS

~	nasal marker
1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
ACC	accusative
ASS	associative
AUX	auxiliary
COMPR	comparative converb
COND	conditional converb
CONJ	conjunction
CONSSV	concessive converb
DAT	dative
ERG	ergative
F	feminine
FUT	future
GEN	genitive
GER	gerund
HH	highly honorific
IP	infinitive participle
IPF	imperfective
LOC	locative

MH	middle honorific
NEG	negative
NPT	non-past
OBL	oblativ
OPT	optative
P	plural
PASS	passive
PF	perfective
POSS	possessive
PROG	progressive
PT	past
PUR	purposive
REAS	reason converb
S	singular
SEQ	sequential converb
SIM	simultaneous converb

Relative adverbs also connect independent and dependent clauses, but they replace an adverb in the second clause. For example if you take the sentences "I live in a place" and "there are lots of trees there", you can connect them thus: I live in a place where there are lots of trees. As we can see, "where" replaces the adverb "there", hence it is a relative adverb, not a relative pronoun.

2. Related Questions. It is a pronoun because it is used in place of a Noun or a Pronoun. There are the following six Relative Pronouns in English. 01. who, 02. which, 03. that, 04. what, 05. as, 06. but. Examples The relative pronoun is the subject/object of the relative clause, so we do not repeat the subject/object: Marie Curie is the woman who she discovered radium. (who is the subject of discovered, so we don't need she). This is the house that Jack built it. (that is the object of built, so we don't need it).

2. We also use relative clauses to give more information about a person, thing or situation: Lord Thompson, who is 76, has just retired. We had fish and chips, which I always enjoy.

Relative pronouns with prepositions. When who(m) or which have a preposition, the preposition can come at the beginning of the clause: I had an uncle in Germany, from who(m) I inherited a bit of money. We bought a chainsaw, with which we cut up all the wood. or at the end of the clause Relative pronouns are used to introduce relative clauses. They refer to people or things and they replace the subject expressed in the main clause. We can omit relative pronouns when they are not the subject of the clause (without affecting the structure or meaning of the sentence). When we omit the relative pronoun we can use that in informal speech. For example: "This is the dress (that) I bought yesterday." = Since that doesn't change the meaning or structure of the sentence, we can omit it. Let's revise this content within the {Form} section. Take a look at the {Example} section that shows its use within a context. Related. We can omit relative pronouns when they are not the subject of the clause. You can see also Omission of Articles. and Ellipsis. Jump to: Relative Pronouns Where/When, Relative Pronoun Whose, Final Exercises. Note: An adjective clause and relative clause are the same. We will use the word adjective clause. This is the second lesson on adjective clauses. There are three lessons in this unit: Lesson 1: Making adjective clauses with subject and object relative pronouns. Lesson 2: Using the relative pronouns where, when, and which. Which relative pronoun are we going to use? Well, "The town" is a place, but in the sentence, The town is near the ocean, the words "The town" are the subject. This means we should use a subject relative pronoun, which are who/that/which. Because "The town" is the subject and a thing, we'll use that or which. John lives in a town. [that/which] is near the ocean.