

RELATIVE CLAUSE IN RONGMEI NAGA

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ABSTRACT

Like many other Tibeto-Burman languages of Northeast India, Rongmei does not have relative pronoun. The relative clause in Rongmei is formed by suffixing nominalizer -mai to the verb of the nominalized clause. Matisoff (1982), has mentioned in describing Lahu language that a single morpheme may functions as a nominalizer, complementizer, relativizer, and genitive marker. A similar complex of functions revolving around a single morpheme occurs in other Tibeto-Burman languages, e.g. Jingphaw, Southern Chin (Houghton 1892), and Chantyal (Noonan 1997). This article is a humble attempt to describe the structure of the relative clause structures in the Rongmei Naga language spoken in Barak Valley, Assam

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