language but also help to understand the processes occurring in the human mind during language creation and perception. Thus, the analysis of the allomorphs of negation in Bangla could be a rather intriguing subject for linguistics studies, on the one hand, due to its specificity and, on the other hand, due to the processes of the language users' cognition of morphological patterns.

1.2 Background Study

1.2.1 Proving Allomorphs by Nida's Principles

For the purpose of Bangla, Nida's principles can be applied in order to distinguish the types of negation.

Nida's Principles for Morpheme Identification:

1. Principle 1: Common Semantic Distinctiveness with Identical Phonemic Form:

Forms that share a common meaning and have the same phonemic form across all contexts are considered a single morpheme.

2. Principle 2: Common Semantic Distinctiveness with Different Phonemic Forms:

Forms that share a common meaning but differ in their phonemic form can still be considered allomorphs if their differences can be defined by phonological conditions.

3. Principle 5: Homophonous Forms and Distributional Differences:

Homophonous forms with distinctly different meanings are separate morphemes. If forms with related meanings show distributional differences that correspond to those meanings, they can be considered a single morpheme.

For Example,

Example-1: "eĭ kaɹta ɔʃɔmbʰɔb" this task is impossible.

• The prefix 'অ-' (ɔ -) is used in the word "ɔʃɔmbʰɔb" which means "impossible."

• Semantic Distinctiveness: The above-mentioned prefix 'অ-' is used to negate or lack of something which is similar to English prefix un- or im-It changes the meaning of the adjective to be negative in nature.

• Phonemic Variation: In this case the use of the prefix 'অ-' remains the same in phonemic terms in the different words where it acts as a negating marker. It does not vary in the function of the phonological conditions; this is in accordance with Principle 1.

• Distribution: The use of the prefix 'অ-' is restricted to adjectives and nouns and it has pejorative meaning. This particular usage demonstrates that it has distributional identity in meaning which is in accordance with the second criterion of Principle 2 for phonologically definable forms.

• Conclusion: The prefix 'অ-' is an allomorph of negation in Bangla as 'অ-' has a specific semantic role of negation and its occurrence is not arbitrary but rather it follows a set of rules as to when it can be used.

Example-2: "ami korini" (I did not).

• In this case the suffix '-ni' is added to the verb stem "kori". In Bangla, '-ni' has been found as a marker for negation, especially in the perfective aspect of the verb.

• Semantic Distinctiveness: The negation suffix '-ni' is added to the verbs and the meaning of the suffix is always negative. This is a general meaning that occurs throughout the use of the term.

• Phonemic Variation: There is no variation in the phonemic makeup of '-ni' when used with different verb roots thus it is in conformity with Nida's principle one.

• Distribution: The use of '-ni' is connected to the perfective aspect verbs which can be described by the aspectual parameter. This is in concordance with the second principle, because the phonological and morphological context determines the applicability of this element (i.e., it is used only in the perfective negation aspect).

• Conclusion: As per the principles of Nida, the suffix '-ni' is an allomorph of negation because it always changes the verb to a negative form in a certain aspectual condition and has a well discernible and identifiable distribution.

1.2.2 Percolation Principle and Morphological Distribution

The Percolation Principle in linguistics is a way of describing how properties of a given morpheme trickle or cascade up to other levels of a given sentence and affect its structure. The negation allomorphs are manifested at the morphemic level, the phrasal level and at the sentential level, affecting verb forms and meanings of the entire sentence in Bangla.

• Prefixes: Some examples of Bangla words include the use of prefixes that are used to negate or convey opposite meaning such as 'অ' /a- (e. g. অসম্ভব /ɔʃɔmbʰɔb / – impossible). This prefix is used with adjectives and nouns and it takes its negative factor to the root word.

• Suffixes: The suffix '-ni' in perfective negation shifts the negation marker to the verb and changes its aspect as well as the meaning (e.g., "করিনি" /korini/ - "did not do"). In this case the negative meaning is transmitted through the suffix and extended to the verb phrase.

• Phrasal Negation: In phrasal contexts negative markers may occur at the sentence level, and both prefixal as well as suffixal forms may be used. For instance, "আমি কখনও দেখিনি" /Ami kokhono dekhini/ (I have never seen) uses the adverbs together with the negation marker, and applies the latter to the whole sentence in order to stress the lack of the action.

1.3 Aim of the Study

Negation is a universal feature of languages, yet its expression varies remarkably across different linguistic systems. In Bangla, negation allomorphs are not merely grammatical curiosities; they are essential components that shape the meaning and structure of discourse. This study will explore the features of negation allomorphs in Bangla. While several studies have been conducted on negation, there is still a gap in research within Bangladesh regarding the possible types of Bangla negation, their grammatical distribution, and how negation affects grammatical categories at the phrase or sentence level. This study aims to determine the types of negation allomorphs that can interact within the morphosyntactic framework of Bangla. The objective of this study is to examine the various ways in which negation can be formed, its distribution of features and its positional restrictions, its usage at the sentence level, and how it interacts with its meaning.

1.4 Objectives

The main objectives of this study are:

a) To identify the existing functions and distribution patterns of negative allomorphs in Bangla.

b) To investigate how negation affects grammatical categories or phrases, along with any associated restrictions.

c) To examine how negation operates at the sentential level and its impact on the structural meaning of sentences.

1.5 Scope & Limitation

It is not a secret that negation has long been an object of interest to logicians, philosophers, linguists, and even psychologists. It includes a rather broad set of concepts that involve such notions as opposition, falsity, absence, non-existence, denial, rejection, refusal, correction, avoidance, disappearance, prohibition, and other similar concepts. Some of these guidelines or notions have been hot issues in various discourses while the rest has only played a role in the perception and understanding of language and cognition. Negation offers a unique and still unexplored insight into the inner workings of the human mind (Déprez & Espinal, 2020).

The investigation of the distribution and functional use of negation allomorphs has been an area of interest to scholars since it is crucial for understanding the morphosyntactic complexity. Linguistically, Bangla is a complex language and there are different ways to express negation in this language and many studies have been conducted on this aspect. Despite the fact that there is little research done on this topic in Bangla language, some papers have focused on the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic properties of negation in Bangla.

This paper will look at the variations of negation allomorphs in Bangla language. Although there are a number of researches done on negation, none of them focus on the possible types of Bangla negation, their grammatical distribution and how negation influences grammatical categories at

the phrase or sentence level in Bangladesh. The present work tries to find out how negation allomorphs can occur within the morphosyntactic structure of the Bangla language. As negation is a ubiquitous element of language, this paper will advance the knowledge of the nature, variations, and usage limitations of negation. Therefore, the study aims at finding out how negation works in Bangla and to offer a descriptive model that can be useful to linguists engaging in similar line of research. Thus, comprehension of negation allomorphs in Bangla is not only significant for theoretical linguistics but also for practical usages such as language learning, translation and natural language processing.

Chapter-2: Theoretical Framework

2.1 Theoretical Foundation of Distributed Morphology (DM)

2.1.1 Introduction to Distributed Morphology (DM)

Distributed Morphology is a theoretical framework of generative grammar, a model that was established in the early 1990s by Morris Halle and Alec Marantz. It shows a departure from traditional morphological theories in an approach to understanding the relationship between morphology and syntax. At the center of DM lies the basic idea that word-formation processes are tightly correlated with, if not an integral part of, syntactic structure; that morphological phenomenon can be reduced to the syntax-phonology interface.

DM has significant impacts on the studies of many linguistic phenomena, including affixation, compounding, clitics, and allomorphs. It is a method of providing a coherent analysis of the manner in which morphemes the smallest units of meaning might be distributed in natural language between mutually exclusive levels of grammar. This framework is especially useful for languages like Bangla that have complicated systems of morphology, where the allomorphs of negation show very specific patterns of distribution and function.

2.1.2 Core Principles of DM

1. Late Insertion: The basic tenet of DM lies in the fact that morphemes are not inserted at the level of syntax. In DM, the assumption is that syntax generates the hierarchical structure. Vocabulary Items (VIs) are then inserted to these structures only after the syntactic structure has been constructed. In the lexicalist framework, on the other hand, the lexicon stores pre-assembled words, which are then inserted into the syntax in their assembled format. Late insertion of VIs into the syntactic structure offers interesting ways of flexibility in the realization of morphological forms.