

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language is customarily defined as a voluntary vocal system of human communication. It is smooth and painless to acquire a language by every normal human child regardless of geographical and social boundary and is nature's special gift uniquely to human being. Furthermore, the possession of language makes human being different from other creatures. Language is highly developed and most frequently used code of human communication with comparison to other codes (modes). It is sophisticated and highly versatile tool by means of which we share our ideas, feelings, emotions, desires, thoughts attitude and so on. There is not only one language spoken in the world and no human civilization is believed to exist without language. Language is taken as an instrument of thinking as well as source of delights and thus it is a gateway and store house of knowledge as well. It is a magic to establish social relationship and solidarity among people in the society .Thus, the need of language among human beings can hardly be exaggerated. Various linguists have tried to define language differently. Finocchiaro (1964) defined language as "a system of arbitrary, vocal symbols which permit all people in a given culture or other people who have learned the system of that culture, to communicate or to interact "(as cited in Brown 1999,p.4). His view on language seems to be a blend of both theoretical aspects of language and language as a social and cultural phenomenon of communication.

Similarly Sapir(1941)states language as a "purely human and non-instinct methods of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols"(as cited in Lyons 1981,p.3). His opinion only touches on language as a means of communication to share peoples' feelings. Supporting Sapir's idea, Richards et al. (1999) define language as "the system of human communication which consists of structured arrangement of

sound (or their written representation) into larger units, e.g. morphemes, words, sentences, utterances" (p.196).

Contrary to the above definitions, Chomsky (1957, p.13) gives a formal definition of language when he says "a language is a set (finite or infinite) of sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements." His views on language is that each natural language has a finite number of sounds in it and there may be infinitely many distinct sentences in the language, each sentence can be represented as finite sequence of these sounds (or letters).

After observing all the above mentioned definitions, we can say that no definition is complete in itself. To provide an adequate definition of language is just a wild goose chase. Brown (1999, p.5) states the following eight points regarding the definition of language and claims these points would be a composite definition.

1. Language is systematic and generative.
2. Language is a set of arbitrary symbols.
3. Those symbols are primarily vocal but may also be visual.
4. The symbols have conventionalized meanings to which they refer.
5. Language is used for communication.
6. Language operates in a speech community or culture.
7. Language is necessarily human, although not possibly limited to humans.
8. Language is acquired by all people in much the same way – language and language learning both have universal characteristics.

To sum up, we can say that language is a system of symbols and used for the purpose of communication. It is unique, creative, complex and modifiable means of communication. Even though languages differ on the basis of geographical boundaries, social background, ethnicity and person; all natural languages are equal. Language can not be judged against superiority or inferiority on the basis of its number of native

speakers. All natural languages are enough in itself to fulfill the communicative need of its user.

1.1.1 The English Language

English is the most widely used West Germanic, Anglo –Frisian language under Indo-European family (Asher 1994, p.642). By the end of the twentieth century, English was already well on its way to becoming a genuine lingua franca, that is the language used widely for communication between people who do not share same first language (or even second language). Just as in the middle age, Latin become for a time of a language of international communication, so English is now commonly used in exchange between ,say, Japanese and Argentinean business people, or between Singaporeans and tir Vietnamese counterparts (Harmer 2007,p.1).

English is most popular and well developed language among at least four thousand, and perhaps as many as six thousand different individual languages. English, a mother tongue for many people in the world (about 350 million), is more widely used in the different parts of the world (Yule 2008,p.183) .But native speakers are increasingly out numbered by people who have English as a second or third language and used for international communication because of wide spread use of English. The use of English has been growing very rapidly.

English is a prominent language that occupies a rich literature, medium of international communication throughout various print, broadcasting and electronic media. People throughout the world experience English from various sources. English has also got official –language status in several countries. It is taught as a second or foreign language all over the world. Nowadays English is not only the language of international communication, medium of instruction, language of print, broadcasting media but also the matter of prestige and an inevitable language for survivable. It is being compulsory to know the English for the access to the knowledge of international value as many important books, journals, and their sources of information are published in English. It is

official language for many international organizations like the UNO, UNESCO, and SAARC. English plays a vital role in the development of international trade, transportation and communication. So, it is a language of global communication. Many doctors, engineers, pilots, foreign diplomats and high technical personalities should have the knowledge of English. It is very difficult to get success in higher level of education without the knowledge of it. English has become indispensable vehicle to the transmission of modern civilization into the nation. It is a passport through which one can visit the whole world and one can enjoy the advantages of the world citizen.

In the context of Nepal, English has obtained a remarkable status in many sectors. No doubt, it is taught and learned as a foreign language from primary to university level. Besides it, English is used in mass media, NGO's and INGO's, diplomatic agencies and so on. But it has not got official status till the date. Nepal needs English for academic activities, to establish diplomatic relations with the foreign countries, to run trade, business and industries and for the development of science and technologies. Moreover, it is necessary to ensure better career within and outside the country. So English has almost become the language of survival in Nepal. Furthermore, in the present era of globalization, English has been an essence for developing international brotherhood.

1.1.2 Sociolinguistic Scenario of Nepal

In spite of geographically small at size, Nepal is linguistically a very large country. Many languages have been diverse all over Nepal. The number of languages spoken in Nepal varies in different census reports. Grimes ethnologue: Languages of the world (cited in www.google.com), mentions one hundred and twenty-six languages are living whereas three are already extinct. Population census report 2001 identifies ninety two languages with some additional unidentified languages spoken in the country. The uncertainty in this

regard has been continuing due to the lack of reliable linguistic survey of Nepal.

No matter how many languages are spoken in Nepal, they are grouped under the following families.

1.1.3 Indo –European Language Family

This language family includes Nepali, Maithili, Bhojpuri, Danuwar, Bengali, Hindi, Meghahi, Marwadi, Kumal, Darai Majhi, Bote, Churati, Punjabi, Urdu and so on.

1.1.4 Tibeto– Barman Language Family

The languages belonging to this languages family have been categorized into two groups which can be shown as below.

1. Non-Pronominalized –this includes Gurungs, Murmi, Sunuwar, Newari Lepchha, so on.
2. Pronominalized – this includes Dhimal, Thami, Limbu, Yakkha Mhambu, Bahing, Sangpang, Lohorung, Walling, Chhintang, Dong, Mali, Chamling, Nachhring, Kulung, Thiluing, Chaurishiya, Khaling and Dumi.

1.1.5 Astro-Asiatic Language family

Satar or Santhal is only one language belonging to this language family which is spoken in the Jhapa district of the eastern parts of Nepal.

1.1.6 Dravidian Language Family

The only one language, Jhagad, belongs to this language family, which is spoken around the Kosi River in the eastern region of Nepal.

National language policy recommendation commission (submitted in 2050 B.S.) has made an effort for the study of languages of Nepal. This commission has submitted many recommendations for the preservation and promotion of

languages of Nepal. The commission (as cited in Rai 2005, p.136) has classified languages into three groups.

1. Language with written tradition –Nepali, Newari, Maithali, Limbu, Bhojpuri, Awadhi are grouped under this category.
2. Languages with emerging tradition of writing-this group includes Tharu, Tamang, Magar, Gurung and Rai groups of languages.
3. Languages without any script or written literature- this group would include large number of minority languages including Satar, Danuwar Chepang, Thami, Majhi , Jhagad, Dhimal, Darai, Kham, Kagate, Kaike, Kumal, Bote, Byashi and several language of Rai group .

From the aforementioned discussion and classification, we can say that some languages are highly developed while others are developing and rest of the languages in frozen situation.

1.1.7 The Awadhi Language

As it has already been mentioned that Nepal incorporated one hundred and twenty six languages (in which three has already died) identified languages; Awadhi is one of them. According to Grierson (1904) "the word Awadhi means literally the language of 'Awadh' or 'Oudh' and the area over which the dialect bearing this name is spoken agrees, to some extent, with the meaning of them (p.9)". Saksena (1972, p.1) agrees the above statement and says Awadhi has close connection with ancient holy place Awadhya (the state of religious and historical importance ruled by the then king, Hindu god Ram Chandra.). Awadhi is a sub-branch of Indo-Iranian branch of Indo-European family. In this connection, both the English and Awadhi languages have genetic affiliation that they are the members of the same language family that is Indo-European.

Awadhi is in the eighth top position of hierarchy in terms of its number of native speakers that figures 2.48 % of the total population of Nepal (CBS-2001). In addition to this, Awadhi is not restricted to Nepal only. It is spoken in most part of UP (India), which is considered to be the central part of language and possesses one million native speakers (Grierson, 1904 as cited in www.google.com).

As many other languages, Awadhi has also its dialects. Though, Upadhdhya (1978, p.2) mentioned that there are three dialects of Awadhi in existence, Grierson (1904) mentions that there are only two noticeable dialects, viz. Bagheli and Chhatisgadhi (as cited in google.com). Again both of them are limited to terminological differences only. Awadhi possessed over a half million people speaking it which excludes one million Indian Awadhi speaking people and people of Morasses and Fiji who use the same language. The world renowned poet Tulsi Das (whose comparison is often made with his contemporary poet and dramatist, father of English literature, William Shakespeare) wrote his master piece 'Ramcharit Manus' in Awadhi whose translated versions are available in two hundred different languages of the world (Tripathi 2005). Despite such property, Awadhi is still limited with spoken language only (Pathak 2000). And it does not have its full fledged dictionary and written grammar. This fact led the researcher to contribute something on the Awadhi language. If this effort to reveal the pronominal of the Awadhi language would contribute a little, the researcher will be proud of himself.

1.1.8 Contrastive Analysis (C A)

Contrastive analysis, a branch of applied linguistics, studies the similarities and differences between the first language and target language and points out the area of difficulties in target language learning and predicts the possible errors that learners may face. Van Els et al. (1984) define CA as "a systematic comparison of specific linguistic characteristics of two or more languages"

(p.38). Similar to this definition, Richards et al. (1999) state CA as "the comparison of linguistic system of two languages, for example the sound system of the grammatical system "(p.85). Both definitions mentioned above focused on the systematic procedure of finding out similarities and differences that is comparison of different levels of two languages like phonology, grammar and vocabulary.

Contrastive Analysis seeks to compare the sounds, words and structures of two languages aiming at describing the similarities and differences between them. It is an approach of studying a second language. The main functions of CA are to predict and explain the learner's problems based on comparison of the first language and target language to determine the similarities and differences. According to Crystal (2003) "CA is a general approach to the investigation of language (contrastive linguistics), particularly as carried on in certain areas of applied linguistics, such as foreign language teaching and translations"(p.107). The purpose of CA is purely pedagogical .In CA, the point of structural differences are identified, and are studied areas of potential difficulty in foreign language learning. CA was developed and practiced in the 1950s to 1960s as an application of structural linguistics in language teachings.CA is deeply rooted in behaviouristic theory and structural linguistics. "structural analysis of two languages in question would yield a taxonomy of linguistics contrast between them which in turn would enable the linguist to predict the difficulties a learner would encounter "(Brown 1999,p.193).

Contrastive analysis is based on the following assumptions:

- The main difficulties in learning a new language are caused by interference from the L1.
- These difficulties can be predicted by contrastive analysis.
- Teaching materials can make use of CA to reduce the effect of interference.

There are two functions of CA e.g.

- Predictive function, and
- Explanatory function.

The predictive function refers to the function to find out the areas of difficulties in learning a second language. It is primary function of contrastive analysis which predicts the likely errors to be committed by a particular group of learner in learning a particular language. On the other hand, explanatory function explains the sources of errors in ones performance. The source as explained by CA is the mother tongue interference .Explanatory function of CA is also called secondary function.

1.1.9 Pronominal

Broadly, there are three aspects of language. Grammar is one of them and other being phonology and semantics. Grammar is a system of rules. It is the study of arrangements of various linguistic units for the meaningful expression.

Richards et al. (1999, p.161) define grammar as “a description of structure of a language and the way in which linguistic units such as words and phrases are combined to produce the sentences in the language.” Grammar takes into account the meanings and functions. These sentences have in overall system of language. So, grammar, according to Richard et al. (ibid) includes meanings and function of sentences as well. According to Celce-Murcia and Larsen Freeman (1999), grammar accounts for both the structure of the target language and its communicative use. To include both of them we need to take into consideration how grammar operates at three levels: sub- sentential or morphological level, sentential level or syntactic level and the suprasentential level or discourse.

Linguists take grammar in two senses, broad and narrow. In broader view, grammar studies the whole language. To be specific, it embraces phonology (the study of the sounds and their combination) morphology (the study of morpheme and their combination), syntax (the study of sentences structure) and semantics (the study of meaning). In narrow sense of grammar, it includes a

level of structural organization, which can be studied without help of phonology and semantics. That means, it consists of morphology and syntax.

Grammar is more popularly taken into its narrow sense. In this sense grammar studies organizational aspects of linguistic unit. How smaller grammatical constituents constitute a larger unit, are main concerns of grammar; i.e. how morphemes are combined together to form words, how words are combined together to form phrases and how phrases are combined to form sentences are study area of grammar. These all things are studied by two main branches of grammar viz. morphology and syntax. Morphology concerns with the study of morphemes and their arrangements to form words i.e. structures of word. On the other hand, syntax studies word combination to form phrases and phrases to form sentences. So, syntax is the study of sentence structures.

Modern grammarians classify words into two classes viz. major word class and minor word class. Their classification is based on syntactic and functional characteristics of words in contrast to notional classification of traditional grammarians. In English, there are four major word classes: nouns, adjectives, adverbs and verbs. The minor words classes are: preposition, conjunction, articles, numerals, pronouns, quantifiers and interjections. (Aarts and Aarts, 1986).

Pronominal is used in transformational grammar which replaces a lexical noun phrase with a pronoun. So, pronominal perform the function of pronoun to replace noun. Notionally pronouns are defined as words used in place of nouns. But structural grammarians characterize pronouns on the basis of their syntactic, morphological and semantic characteristics. Richards et al. (1999, p.296) define pronoun as 'a word which may replace a noun or noun phrase (e.g. English it, them, and she)'. Crystal (2003) supports this view as he says pronoun is a term used in the grammatical classification of words referring to the class set of items which can be used to substitute for a noun phrase (or single noun) pronouns normally have all distributional properties of noun

phrase i.e. pronouns are words which can function as whole noun phrase (e.g. in being subject or object of clause) or as the head of the noun phrase. Many of them function as substitute or replacement of noun phrase in the context. In most of the cases a pronoun replaces the whole noun phrase and therefore does not have any determiner or modifiers.

About pronominal in relation to transformational generative grammar of Chomsky, Crystal (2003, p.376) writes;

A RULE which replaces LEXICAL NOUN PHRASE WITH A PRONOUN. In later approaches with GENERATIVE grammar pronouns are BASE-generated. In the term pronominal is used for a type of noun phrase (along with ANAPHORS and R- EXPRESSIONS) of particular importance as part of a theory of BINDING. Pronominal include the class of personal pronouns and little and big PRO. A pronominal. NP must be FREE in its GOVERNING CATEGORY.

Though there is slight difference between pronouns and pronominal, I have used them synonymously. There are some semantic, syntactic and morphological characteristics of pronouns. Semantically pronouns may be pro-form; it may stand for a very general concept. For example, somebody; that indicates a broad class of people including a girl, man etc. syntactically, most pronoun function to replace noun phrases rather than single noun. They combine in only on limited way with determiners and modifiers. Morphologically, unlike nouns, pronouns are distinguished in terms of case (subjective case/ objective/ case), person (first person, second person and third person), gender (masculine gender/ feminine gender) and number (singular number/ plural number).

There are various types of pronouns. Aarts and Aarts (1986, p.48) have given eight type of pronouns. They are personal, relative, self, interrogative,

demonstrative, reciprocal, possessive, and so on. Similarly, Richards et al. (1999, p.296) have stated the types of pronouns as personal, possessive, demonstrative, interrogative, reflective, indefinite and relative.

For my study purpose the eight types of pronoun will be taken into consideration. The eight types of pronouns with their short description have been given below.

a. Personal Pronoun

Personal pronouns, as the term suggests, refers to the word used in place of person. It does not merely replace the names of persons, but also the name of objects and animals, for example: the pronoun 'it'. "The personal pronouns usually have definite meaning, and resemble the noun phrases introduced by the definite article in that they may have situational, anaphoric, or cataphoric reference" (Quirk et al. 1985, p. 347). In personal pronoun, as Crystal (2003) says, usually a three- way contrast is found: first person, in which a speaker refers to themselves, or to a group usually including themselves (e.g. I, we); second person, in which speakers typically refers to the person they are addressing (e.g. you) and the third person, in which other people, animals, things etc are refer to (e.g. he, she, it, they) (p.344). Crystal further says,

...Other formal distinction may be made in language for example inclusive versus exclusive we (e.g. speaker, hearer and others versus speaker and others but not hearer); formal (or honorific) versus informal (intimate), e.g. French *vous* versus *tu*. Similarly, male versus female; definite versus indefinite (as 'one' in English). (ibid).

Thus personal pronouns are of three types. English personal pronouns are as follows:

i. First person personal pronouns in English are 'I', 'me', and 'mine' (in singular) and 'we', 'us', and 'ours' (in plural). For singular 'I' is used in the nominative case, 'me' in the accusative and dative case. On the contrary, for

plural, 'we', is used in nominative case but 'us' is used in both accusative and dative cases and 'ours' in possessive case. Finally, the English has no tradition of using vocative case for first person. The explicit table showing first person pronouns in the English language has been given in the third chapter (Table No. 1).ii. Second person personal pronoun in English is 'you' and 'yours'. Nearly all the grammars in English categorize 'yours' as possessive pronoun and your as possessive adjective or determiners. To justify their opinion, they say that adjectives or determiners are used to qualify or add some meaning to nouns or pronouns and they are used just in front of noun they qualify, or somewhere else. It is on this ground that adjectives and pronouns are demarcated from each other. If a word is pronoun, a noun cannot appear immediately after it in the same sentence to refer to the same person, place, animal and things. And it is true that after the term 'your' nouns can be used. Thus the pronouns 'your' has been the matter of confusion among the scholars of the same field. The explicit table showing second person pronouns in English has been given in the third chapter (Table No. 3).

iii. The third person personal pronoun in English are 'he', 'she', 'it', 'him', 'her', 'his' and 'its' (in singular) and 'they', 'them' and 'theirs' (in plural) The non- personal (neuter) 'it' is used to refer to not only in animate objects but also to non-count substances (As in *Morgan brought some juice and gave it to the patient*), to single abstractions (As in *the sack of thrown shook the whole of the Royal family in a sense, it was the end of the Shah empire*) and even to singular collections of people (As in *committee's answer to John was very meaningful. It was unexpected answer to him*). 'It' is semantically unmarked to the personal pronouns, it is used as an 'empty' or prop subject, especially in expressions denoting time, distance or atmospheric conditions. The following examples make it clearer.

- We are late, its half past ten.
- Chicago is very far. Its thousand miles from here.
- Its hot today.

The explicit table showing third person pronouns in English has been given in the third chapter (Table No. 5).

b. Indefinite Pronouns

The term 'indefinite' refers to entities which lack specific identification as contrast to definiteness. "Although indefinite pronouns are themselves indefinite, however, these pronouns sometimes combined with elements of definite meaning, such as definite article: the one, few, the other, etc. (Quirk et al. 1985, p. 376)". Thus, indefinite pronouns in a logical way, are quantative: they have universal or partitive meaning, and correspond closely to determiners of same or of similar form" (ibid).

Thus Indefinite pronouns termed indefinite: They lack the element of definiteness which is found in the personal reflexive, possessive and demonstrative pronouns and to some extent also in the wh-pronouns. Although they are themselves indefinite, however, these pronouns can sometimes combine with elements of definite meaning. The indefinite pronouns are, in a logical sense, quantative as they have universal or portative meaning correspond closely to determiner of the same of similar form. The English indefinite pronouns can be classified into two categories: One, the indefinite pronouns with regular pattern; the other, without pattern.

English Indefinite pronouns with regular patterns are 'everyone' 'someone' 'anyone' and 'none'. Likewise, 'everything' 'something' 'anything' 'nothing'. Similarly, 'everybody', 'anybody' and 'nobody'.

English Indefinite pronouns without regular patterns are 'others' , 'few', 'many', 'some', 'all', 'one', 'ones 'and 'they'.

The pronouns presented above are not the complete set of indefinite pronouns. Several English grammarians put forward their own set of indefinite pronouns and such pronouns do not show homogeneity to each other. But the indefinite

pronouns presented in the above are the indefinite pronouns that are accepted by almost all the grammarians and are most frequent set. Though the words seem similarly, it is necessary to distinguish between what are pronouns with what are not. The following italicized words in the following sentences are indefinite pronouns, whereas the same words used in another sentences on their right are not indefinite pronouns.

Others are good.

The other boy goes home

Few are left.

Only few people came in town

All are students.

All the tomato were rotton

Some got already.

Some people get success

They say I am a genius.

They are doing their best

c. Reflective Pronouns

As the name implies, reflective pronouns 'reflect' another nominal element of the clause or sentence, usually the subject, with which it is in a co referential relation. Quirk, and Greenbaum (2000, p. 103) agree with aforementioned statement and say "reflective pronoun replace a co-referential noun phrase, normally within the same finite verbs clause". Reflective pronouns end with – *self* (singular), and – *selves* (plural). As the name implies, reflective pronouns reflect another nominal element of the clause or sentence, usually the subject, with which it is in a co-referential relation. Generally, pronouns end with-self (in regular number) and -selves (in plural number). These suffixes are added to the determinative possessive forms for the first and second person and to the objective form for the third person. In addition to this, there is also an indefinite generic reflexive pronoun *oneself*. Here, I think it is necessary to differentiate reflexive pronouns to that of emphatic pronouns. Reflexiove pronouns are used after, somewhere later, where as emphatic pronous are used immediately after the pronouns they refer to. *Herself* in the sentences, "she did the work herself" and "she herself did the work" is reflexive pronoun and emphatic pronoun

respectively. Thus English reflexive pronouns are ‘myself’, ‘yourself’, ‘himself’ and ‘itself’ (in singular) and ‘ourselves’, ‘yourselves’ and ‘themselves’ (in plural). Tabulated English reflective pronouns have given in the third chapter together with Awadhi reflective pronouns.

d. Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns introduce relative clause. “Unlike personal pronoun, relative pronouns have the double role of referring to the antecedent. Relative pronouns in English include who, which, whom, whose and that” (Crystal 2003, p. 394). Thus Relative pronouns chiefly introduce the relative clause. Relative pronouns differ from personal pronouns in that the element which contains or comprises the relative pronoun is always placed at the beginning of clause, whether it is subject, complement, adverbial, post modifier, prepositional complement or object. ‘Who’, in the sentence ‘the women, who is wearing the red sari, is my Aunt’, is the relative pronoun. Thus, relative pronouns join the two clauses and make complex sentences. English relative pronouns are ‘who’, ‘that’, ‘whom’, and ‘whose’. The ‘who’ and ‘that’ are relative pronouns for persons when they appear in the place of subject. The relative pronouns ‘who’, ‘whom’ and ‘that’ are used in objective case. For things pronouns ‘which’ and ‘that’ both are used regardless of case. Similarly, English has sole possessive relative pronoun that is ‘whose’.

e. Demonstrative Pronouns

The demonstrative pronouns exactly match the term of the four determiners that include ‘this’, ‘these’, ‘that’, and ‘those’. Demonstrative contrast with number. The demonstratives as, mentioned in Quirk and Greenbaum (2000, p.107) have number contrast and can function both as determiners and pronouns. The general meanings of the two sets can be stated as ‘near’ and ‘distance’ reference: near reference (this, these), distant reference (that, those). In addition to English demonstratives presented above, the words ‘here’, ‘there’, ‘such’ etc. are also regarded as demonstrative pronouns when they are used to

demonstrate objects, persons or places. Thus, it can literally be known that, demonstrative pronouns have definite meanings, and therefore their reference depends on the context shared by the interlocutors (speaker / writer and hearer / reader). They are situational in the sense that they get exert by extralinguistic situation.

f. Reciprocal Pronouns

Though, reciprocal pronouns are related to reflexive pronouns, in that they can be said to express a two – way reflexives relationship, there are important differences between them. Reciprocal pronouns include (in English ‘each other’ and ‘one another’). “Each other and one another are written as word sequences, but it is better to treat them as compound pronouns rather than as combinations of to pronounces” (Quirk et al. 1985, p. 364). Reciprocal pronouns can be said to express a two-way reflexive relationship. But there are adequate differences between them. Unlike the reflexive pronouns, the reciprocals can co-refer only to plural noun phrases (or noun phrases that have plural quality).

English Reciprocal Pronouns

Each other

One another

Though there is no difference in the use of the two pronouns ‘each other’ and ‘one another’ in English. In the prescriptive tradition ‘each other’ is sometimes preferred for reference to two and ‘one another’ to more than two. Similarly, ‘each other’ is more common in informal style and ‘one another’ in more formal context.

g. Possessive Pronouns

The possessive pronouns combine genitive functions with pronominal functions. In the later respect, as Quirk and Greenbuam (2000, p. 105) state, the co referential item they replace may be in the same clause (as with reflexives) or a neighboring one (as with the personal pronoun). Possessive pronouns

include ‘my’, ‘our’, ‘your’, ‘his’, ‘her’, ‘its’ and ‘their’ in determiner function, similarly, ‘mine’, ‘ours’, ‘yours’ and ‘theirs’ in pronominal function. Like the genitive forms of personal pronouns, the possessive pronouns behave very much like the corresponding genetic noun constructions. The comprehensive table of possessive pronoun in English has been given in the third chapter (Table No. 14).

h. Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are formally identical with the *wh* – series of relative pronouns, but have a different function. They correspond closely to interrogative determiners. Interrogative pronouns resemble with those of interrogative adjectives. But Quirk et al. (1985) make a distinction that the words ‘who’, ‘whose’, ‘what’ and ‘which’ are interrogative pronouns when they are used for asking questions about the subject, the object or the preposition of an object. It is necessary to distinguish interrogative pronouns from interrogative adjectives and interrogative adverbs. Interrogative words or phrases, 'Where', 'How', 'Why', 'When', 'in what way', 'how often', 'how many. . .’ are interrogative adverbs. These are the words which ask questions on ‘when, where, how and why an action or an event takes place. The word 'What', 'Which' and 'Whose' are interrogative adjectives when they are used to describe a noun or pronouns. But the words 'Who', 'Whom', 'Whose', and ‘what’ and ‘which’ are interrogative pronouns when they are used for asking questions about the subject, the object or the preposition of an object. The detailed table of the interrogative pronouns in English has been given in the third chapter. (Table No. 16)

1.2 Review of Related Literature

Several researches have been carried out on comparative study in the Department of English Education. Some of these have been conducted on pronominal in different languages, too. A few researches have also been done

on different aspects of the Awadhi language in the Department of English Education. Some of the researches which are related and or linked to the present study either this or that way have been reviewed. They have been mentioned below.

Chaudhary (2005) has conducted a research on 'pronominal in the Tharu and English languages: A comparative study' and his main objective was to find out similarities and differences between pronominal in the English and Tharu languages. The study shows that the languages have more or similar numbers of pronouns except for a few more words in the Tharu language due to the existence of alternative words. Tharu has the same pronouns for masculine and feminine gender. Similarly, Bhat (2005) has carried out research entitled 'pronominal in English and Rajhi language: a comparative study'. The main purpose of the study was to determine Raji pronominal and to find out similarity and difference between English and Raji pronominal. His findings were that the Raji language has more number of pronominal than that of English. Raji pronominal have affixation system is lacking in English. The Raji language has some honorific pronominals specially used for kinship relation. Likewise, Rai (2005) has carried out a research work on ' pronominals in English and Chhintang Rai language: a comparative study'. The main purpose of the study was to determine pronominal in Chhintang Rai and to compare and contrast Chhintang pronominal with those of English. He found that Chhintang has more number of pronouns in comparison to English and they are more complex than those of English. Chhintang has the existence of inclusive pronouns for the first person personal pronouns which don't exist in English language.

Sherma (2006) has carried out research on ' English and Bajjika pronominal: a comparative study. 'she found that Bajjika language has more complex pronominal system than in English. Similarly, there is no use of pronouns for male and female in the Bajjika language. Formation of normative, possessive and objective cases are irregular in English, but they are systematic in Bajjika

language. English has no honorificity but there is honorificity in Bajjika language.

Gautam (2007) has carried out research entitled ' pronominal in English and Dura language: a comparative study'. His major findings were that the Dura language has more number of pronominal than that of English due to the presence of suffixication, alternation and pluralization in some relative and interrogative pronominal. Accordingly, Khan (2008) carried out research entitled ' Verbs of harvesting and wedding ceremony in Nepali Awadhi and English'. His main objectives were to identify different types of verbs of actives related to harvesting and wedding ceremony in the Awadhi, English and languages. His major findings were that the highest number of verbs in Nepali in all activities and the least verbs were found in the English language but the Awadhi has more verbs than English and less than Nepali. Consequently, Manandhar (2009) studied entitled ' pronominals in English, Nepali and Newar'. Her main objective was to find out Newar pronominal in relation to English and Nepali pronominal and to compare and contrast Newar pronominal with those of English and Nepali. She found out that Newar pronominal system is the most complex in comparison to English and Nepali due to the presence of the affixiation, pluralization and alternatives.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study was as follows:

- a) To identify Awadhi pronominal.
- b) To compare and contrast Awadhi pronominal with those of English pronominal.
- c) To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is on Awadhi pronominal system in the department of English education. So, it will be valuable work for the department itself.

It will be beneficial for linguists, grammarians, methodologists, course designers, and text book writers and so on. It will be helpful for the prospective researcher in the Awadhi language and pronominal system of other languages. It will be fruitful for language planners and policy makers as well. This research will be beneficial for the teacher and students in the Awadhi language teaching and to all persons interested in the Awadhi language.

The study comparing two or more than two languages is called comparative study. The person who is interested in the field of comparative study, he should have the knowledge of at least two languages. He studies system, characteristics and aspects of concerned language while conducting research. He knows practical usage of related language. Thus, to gain sociolinguistic aspects it will also have a pragmatic value.

1.5 Definition of the Terms

The specific terms given in this thesis are defined below:

Accusative : A term refers to the form taken by a noun phrase (pronoun) when it is the object of a verb (Crystal, 1999, p. 6)

Agreement: A grammatical relationship between two or more elements in a sentence, in which the choice of one element causes the selection of a particular form of another element (Richards et al., 1985,p.124)

Complement: A term used in grammar to refer to refer to a word, which is used as a pair to refer to the word for which it becomes complement. For example, the noun phrase ' a doctor' in the sentence "He is a doctor." is complement to the subject `He'.

Dative : One of the forms taken by a noun phrase (or pronoun) in languages which express grammatical relationship by means of inflections. The dative case typically express an indirect object relationship (Cristal, 1999, p. 122).

Demonstrative Adjective: The words like this, that, these, those which are used before nouns to describe them, are known as demonstrative adjectives.

Demonstrative Pronoun: The pronouns like 'that', 'this', 'these' and 'those' which are used in pointing or demonstrating a person, place, an object and an animal are known as demonstrative pronouns.

Dialect: It is the user- based variety of language. It is usually classified as geographical and social dialect.

Emphatic Pronoun: If the Reflexive Pronouns are used in emphasizing the action done by the subject, it is known as emphatic pronoun (Back to Basic as cited in Chaudhary, 2005, p.18).

Ergative Marker: The linguistic element found in some languages. These elements are used with noun or pronoun. For example, *le* as in Nepali word *uniharule* is an ergative marker. The form of Nepali word with 'Ergative Marker' is used when we are describing of action done by a person or an animal.

Honorific: A language item which is polite, and may be affixes, words, or sentence structures"(Richards et al., 1985,p.131).

Indefinite Pronouns: The pronouns like 'somebody', 'no one', 'they', etc. when they refer to some persons, objects in an indefinite manner are known as indefinite pronouns.

Interrogative Adjectives: A grammatical compendium used in asking questions about describing words. The words 'What', 'Which' and 'Whose' are interrogative adjectives.

Interrogative Adverbs: The words like 'Why', 'When', 'How', etc. which ask questions about an action or an event are called interrogative adverbs.

Interrogative Pronouns: Pronouns which are used in asking questions, are known as interrogative pronouns. `What' , `Whose', `Which', etc. are interrogative pronouns.

Pronominal: The recently evolved term used to refer to pronouns which substitute nouns. This term is used both as collective and as noun in multitude.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

I used the following methodology for the successful completion of this research.

2.1 Sources of Data

Both primary and secondary sources of the data were utilized for the study.

2.1.1 Primary Sources of Data

The primary source of data were the native speakers of the Awadhi language in Banke district from whom the required data was elicited for the study.

2.1.2 Secondary Sources of Data

Quirk and Greenbaum (1976), Celce Murcia and Larsen-Freeman (1983), Quirk et al. (1985), Leech and Svartvik (1988) ,Richards et al. (1999) and some other journals, documents and papers were also used as secondary sources of data.

2.2 Population of the Study

The population of the study were all native speakers of the Awadhi language in Nepal.

2.3 Sampling Procedure

The total sample of the study were fifty Awadhi native speakers. I purposively selected Banke district as my study area. I purposively selected fifty respondents.

2.4 Tools for Data Collection

As my research tools I used interview schedule. The questions were related to the pronouns of the Awadhi language in relation to the English language.

2.5 Process of Data Collection

- a) At first, I prepared an interview schedule to be asked to respondents.
- b) Then, I visited the study area and contacted the sample population.
- c) I built rapport with them and clarified the purpose and the process of my research.
- d) The Nepali language was also used to make the concept clear.
- e) I wrote down the responses of the respondents on the interview schedule sheet.
- f) The Awadhi pronominal were elicited on the basis of English pronominal

2.6 Limitations of the Study

- a. The study was limited to the following eight types of pronominal:
 - Personal pronouns
 - Demonstrative pronouns
 - Indefinite pronouns
 - Reciprocal pronouns
 - Interrogative pronouns
 - Possessive pronouns
 - Reflective pronouns
 - Relative pronouns
- b. It was limited to the Banket district (Nepalgunj municipality and Raniyapur VDC) only.
- c. This research was limited to the fifty respondents from Awadhi native speakers.
- d. It was confined to the interview schedule as a research tool.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The carefully collected data has been analyzed and interpreted descriptively, using tables and illustrations to accomplish this research. Points of similarities and differences between the pronominal in the Awadhi and English have been drawn out through analysis. The data have been analyzed on the basis of following pronouns:

-) Personal pronouns.
-) Demonstrative pronouns.
-) Indefinite pronouns.
-) Reciprocal pronouns.
-) Interrogative pronouns.
-) Possessive pronouns.
-) Reflective pronouns.
-) Relative pronouns.

On the basis of the aforementioned pronouns I have attempted to analyze grammatical relationship like concord, existence of honorific expression subjected to these various pronouns, with the other categories of the words in the sentences.

3.1 The Personal Pronouns

The Awadhi first person pronouns are as follows: The first person pronouns in Awadhi include: *ham, haam, hamlog, hamlogan, hamkaa, haamkaa, hamlogkaa, hamlogankaa, hamar, hamare, hamloganke and hamloganker.*

The above Awadhi first person pronouns can be compared with those of English first person as follows.

Table No. 1
First Person Pronouns in English

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	I	we
Accusative	me	us
Dative	me	us
Possessive	mine	ours
Vocative	-	-

Table No. 2
First Person Pronouns in the Awadhi Language

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ham, ha:m	ham, hamlog(an), haam
Accusative	hamka, haamka	hamka, hamlog(an)ka
Dative	hamka, haamka	hamka,hamlog(an)ka
Possessive	hamaar,hamre	hamlog(an)k(er),hamaar
Vocative	-	-

The table no. 2 presents the Awadhi first person pronouns in five different cases. It shows that the Awadhi first person pronouns also vary on the basis of number and cases. The singular first person pronouns appear as ham or haam. These two forms are used by the Awadhi native speakers alternatively. Though there is phonological difference between the two, semantically and grammatically both symbolized the same: for example:

[English]	[Awadhi]
I am Hindu	ham hindu hoi
I am Hindu	haam hindu hoi

Similarly, *ham*, *haam* or *hamlog(an)* all are used as first person plural in nominative case. Sometimes *an* appears in *hamlog* but the presence or the absence of the an does not symbolize it as two different words instead, it is just

the preference of the speaker in question. *hamlog* and *hamlogan* both grammatically and semantically belongs to the same word. These can be illustrated with following examples :

[English]	[Awadhi]
We had dinner	ham khanaa khay chuken
We had dinner	hamlog khaanaa khay chuke
We had dinner	hamlogan khaanaa khaayan

Likewise, *hamka* or *hamka* both words are used as first person singular in both accusative and dative case. As mentioned above, there is only phonological difference but the two words grammatically and semantically mean the same. These two words become *hamlog(an)kaa* and *haamka* when they appear in plural form in both the cases i.e. accusative and dative cases. It can be illustrated as follows:

[English]	[Awadhi]
Sita gave me a pen	sitaa hamkaa ek kalam dihin
Sita gave me a pen	sitaa haamkaa ek kalam dihin

Similarly, in possessive case, *hamaar* and *hamre* are used as the first person singular. The above mentioned words also represent the first person singular in possessive case. These two words become *hamaar* ,*hamlog(an)k(er)* respectively when they appear in plural forms. The following examples make it more clearer.

[English]	[Awadhi]
This pen is mine	i kalam hamaar hoy
This pen is mine	i kalam hamre hoy
That house is ours.	u ghar hamaar hoy
That house is ours.	u ghar hamlog ke hoy
That house is ours.	u ghar hamlogan ke hoy
That house is ours.	u ghar hamloganker hoy

Finally, as the table no two shows, there is no any tradition of using first person pronouns in vocative case. There are similarities and differences between first person, personal pronouns in English and the Awadhi. It is similar between the pronominal of Awadhi and English that both the pronominal appear in the same forms in accusative case what appear in dative case. Likewise, both languages do not have pronominal in vocative case.

There are some differences between the pronominal of the Awadhi and English in the first person. Pronominal of the two languages have their separate forms. Sometime, the Awadhi pronominal representing singular number can be used to represent plural number too.

For example, *ham* and *haam* in nominative case represent both the numbers: singular and plural. In possessive case *hamaar* can be used to represent in both the first and second persons. There are availability of two or three pronouns in Awadhi representing one English pronoun.

Awadhi second person pronouns include: *tu, tum, aap, tumlog, aaplog, tumka, tuka, aapka, tumlogka, tumsabka, aaplogka, tumhar, tumre, tumloganke, tumsabke, and aaplogke*. These Awadhi pronouns can be compared with those of English second person pronouns as below.

Table No. 3
Second Person Pronouns in English

Case	Number	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	You	You
Accusative	You	You
Dative	You	You
Possessive	Yours	Yours
Vocative	You	You

Table No. 4
Second Person Pronouns in Awadhi

Case	Number	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	tu, tum,aap	tum(log), ,tumsab,aaplog
Accusative	tumkaa, tukaa, aapkaa	tumlogkaa, tumsabkaa, aaplogkaa
Dative	tumkaa, tukaa	tumlogkaa, tumsabkaa, aaplogkaa
Possessive	tumhar, tumre	tumlogke, tumsabke, aaplogke
Vocative	tu, tum, aap	tumlog, tumsab, aaplog, aapsab

The above table shows the second person pronouns in Awadhi with their possible occurrence of five different cases and two different numbers. The Awadhi words *tu*, *tum* and *aap* are the singular second person pronouns in nominative case. The singular pronouns receive suffixes *log* or *sab* while representing plural number and become *tumlog* *tumsab* and *aaplog*. The second person pronouns in singular are *tumka*, *tuka* and *aapka* when they occur in accusative and dative cases. They also represent plural number whenever they receive the infixes *log* or *sab* and become *tumlogka*, *tumsabka* and *aaplogka*. Here, the same forms are seem to be used whenever they have to represent both accusative or dative cases. In possessive case, *tumhar*, *tumre* and *aapke* are used when they are used in the singular numbers. The same pronouns represent plural number when they receive infixes *log* or *sab* and become *tumlogke*, *tumsabke* and *aaplogke*. Similarly, in vocative case, *tu*, *tum* and *aap* are the pronouns that represent second person singular number as in the other cases mentioned above, these pronouns also become plural second person pronouns when they get infixes *log* or *sab* in them and appear as *tumlog*, *tumsab*, *aaplog* and *aapsab*.

English second person pronouns differ from Awadhi with forms. The two languages have their own forms which differ from each other. There are some

similarities between the languages. The two languages have separate pronouns representing singular and plural forms. Similarly, the pronouns of accusative case and dative case are similar in each language. Likewise, in each of the language pronouns of nominative case and vocative case seem similar.

A significant difference between the above mentioned languages regarding the second person pronoun, is that there are multiple pronouns in Awadhi representing a single pronoun in English. The following examples make it crystal clear.

[English]	[Awadhi]
You speak Awadhi	tum avadhi bolat ho.
You speak Awadhi	tu avadhi bolat ho.
You speak Awadhi	aap avadhi bolat ho.
You are students of class three.	tumlog kachha tin ke bidyarthi ho
You are students of class three.	tumsab kachha tin ke bidyarthi ho.

Another important difference between English and Awadhi is that, in English, there is same form 'You' to represent the singular and plural pronouns. On the contrary, Awadhi has separate forms of pronouns, for that suffixes *log* or *sab* is used in the singular pronouns to make them plural. It can be illustrated with the examples given below:

[English]	[Awadhi]
I'll meet you tomorrow (One).	ham tumkaa kal milbe.
I'll meet you tomorrow (Many).	ham tumlog kaa kal milbe.

The another outstanding difference between the two languages is that the presence of honorific pronouns in Awadhi which is not there in English.

Though it is very rare in Awadhi speaker, honorificity is there in the expressions of elite class. The following examples provide the vivid picture.

[English]	[Awadhi]
You played skillfully	aap badhiya se khelyo.(to senior)
You played skillfully	tum badhiya se khelyo. (normally)

Awadhi third person pronouns include: *u, i, u log, i log, u sab, i sab, u ka, i ka, u logka, i logka, u sabka, u ke, i ke, u logke, i logke, u sabke* and *i sabke*. These Awadhi pronouns can be compared with those of English third person pronouns as below.

Table No. 5

Third Person Pronouns in English

Case	Number	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	He, she, it	They
Accusative	Him, her, it	Them
Dative	Him, her, it	Them
Possessive	His, her, its	Theirs
Vocative	-	-

Table No. 6

Third Person Pronouns in the Awadhi Language

Case	Number	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	u, i	u log, i log, u sab, i sab
Accusative	u kaa, i kaa	u logkaa, i logkaa, u sab, i sab
Dative	u kaa, i kaa	u logkaa, i logkaa, u sabkaa, i sabkaa
Possessive	u ke, i ke	u logke, i logke, u sabke, i sabke
Vocative	-	-

As table no. 6 presents, the Awadhi language accommodates multiple pronouns that are equivalent for a single pronoun in English. *i* and *u* are third person singular pronoun in Awadhi in accusative case. In that, *i* is the pronouns that denote proximity and *u* denotes distance. Moreover, there is no any distinction among male, female and neuter genders. The following are the illustrations.

[English]	[Awadhi]
She (Over there) is going away.	u jaat hai
She (nearby) is a Nepali teacher.	i nepali ke sikchika hoy
He (nearby) is an English teacher.	i angrejike mastar hoy
He (over these) is a tourist.	u paryatak hoy
It (nearby) is a mango tree.	i am ke biruwa hoy

Similarly, *log* or *sab* is attached to make those mentioned singular pronouns while making them plural. There is the tradition of using *sab* or *log* alternatively. The plural marker *log* or *sab* is the result of the speaker's world selection only. Even the same person use both of them with showing no any difference. Thus, *i log* and *i sab* are the third person plural pronouns showing proximal relation in accusative case while *u log* and *u sab* are the third person plural pronouns denoting distant relation. The following examples will be helpful for understanding.

[English]	[Awadhi]
They are great persons (over there).	u log bade log hoy
They are great persons (nearby).	i log bade log hoy

The distinction of proximal and distant relations in Awadhi pronominal does not end in accusative case but extend to all cases. *u ke* and *u ka* are the third person singular pronouns in Awadhi, where the former one shows proximal relation while the distant relation is shown by the latter one. *u ka* and *i ka* are

the singular pronouns in both accusative case and dative case. The same third person singular pronouns become *u logka*, *u sabka* and *i sabka* when they infix the plural marker *sab* and *log* respectively while making them plural. Here, the *u logka* and *u sabka* both denote distant relation and the later two denote proximal relation. The table shows that the same pronouns appear in a similar way in both the above mentioned cases.

[English]	[Awadhi]
I gave him a mobile	ham u kaa ek mobail dihin
Sita gave him a gift.	sita u kaa ek vet dihin
Take it away	i ka dur laijao

Similarly in possessive case, *u ke* and *i ke* both represent singular third person pronoun. Here, the phoneme *a* that appears in accusative case is modified and become the phoneme *e* to show genitiveness. Likewise, when these pronouns have to represent plural number, there will be simple modification, as we have already seen, that plural marker *sab* or *log* infixed in between them. For example:

u ke become u logke
 i ke become i logke
 or it can also be
 i ke into i sabke
 u ke into u sabke

After the close scrutinization of the data presented above, it is seen that both English and Awadhi languages have more or less similar member of pronouns, except the few more words in the Awadhi. It is because of the existence of alternative words in the Awadhi language. Both the languages show some kind of homogeneity in the case of dative case and accusative case of personal pronouns.

When we analyze the form of pronouns, it is seen that English and the Awadhi pronominal differ from each other. In the second person pronouns 'You' in English has the same form in most of the cases, where as the Awadhi does not have the same form in all the cases. English pronouns don not have alternatives, but the Awadhi has alternatives as *haam* for *ham* used in the first person, *tu* for *tum* in the second person singular, *ham* or *hamsab* for *hamlog* in the first person plural, *tumsab* for *tumlog* in the second person plural. There are many other alternatives which can be found in the Awadhi language in Banke. Such kind of phenomena are not found in the English language. Thus, this is the significant difference between the mentioned languages in question.

Another outstanding difference between the English and Awadhi languages regarding personal pronouns is gender distinction in the former and no gender distinction in the latter one for the second person singular. The examples given below make it clearer.

[English]	[Awadhi]
This book is his, not hers.	i u(n)ke hoy, u(n)ke na boy.
She is going away	i jaat hay.
He is an English teacher	i angreji ke mastar hoy.

The aforementioned examples show that the same form *i* is used to refer to both 'girl' and 'boy' and even to the things (anything denoting singular number).

When we analyze pronominal in terms of structure there is a similarities between Awadhi and the English. English does not have ergative marker for expressing verbal actions, nor the Awadhi language in Banke. Awadhi speakers in Banke use the same *ham* or *haam* for both the sentences as :

ham hindu hoi.
ham tumka kaal milbe.
and so does English.

Awadhi has horrific pronominal. Though it is very rare, the Awadhi language has *aap* and *aplog* as honorific second person singular and plural pronouns respectively. Such honorific expressions are not found in English. Likewise, Awadhi speaker in Banke believe in intonation and nasalization for the honorific expression, for example,

[English]	[Awadhi]
This baby is her.	i baccha u ke hoy.
She is a Nepali teacher.	i nepali ke manstarni <i>hoy</i> (nasalized).

The *hoy*(nasalized) in the last sentence represents the honorific expression. Expressing such honorificity is not there in English.

Another significant difference between the languages lies on concordance with preparatory 'there'. 'Preparatory there' in English is used according to the number of things, persons and animals, if they are countable. But the Awadhi does not concord with such use of the nouns. The following examples make it clear.

[English]	[Awadhi]
This is a god toy	i ek bodhiya khilauna hoy
There are books	i sab kitab hoy

Among the examples presented above, English 'this' concords with 'toy' and 'these' with 'books'. On the contrary, this kind of concords is not there in Awadhi as *i ek . . . hoy* and *i sab hoy*.

It is similar between the two languages that there are pronouns to express proximal relation.

[English]	[Awadhi]
This is the Gurudwara	i gurudwaraa hoy

These are books	i sab kitaab hoy
It is a pen	i ek kalam hoy

But one interesting difference between the two languages is that Awadhi has pronouns to express honor for persons (Note that honorificity has been found in the expressions of ten percent of the total respondents) who are far or near, this lacks in English. Lets see some examples,

[English]	[Awadhi]
You speak Awadhi	aap awadhi bolat ho.
You speak Awadhi	tum awadhi bolat ho.
He (over there) is tourist.	u ek paryatak hoy.
He (nearby) is an English teacher	i ek angreji ke maasar hoy.
This baby is her	i unke baccha hoy.

Here, in English, the same form 'She' or 'He' is being used to express whether the person is far or near or the person deserving honour or not. But the Awadhi in Banke has specific form to express such sociolinguistic features. *u* is used for the person when the subject is distant and *i* for proximal. Similarly, *hoy* is used for the person does not deserve the honor and nasalized *hoy* for the person deserving honor.

3.2 Demonstrative Pronouns in the English and the Awadhi Language

It can, literally, be known that demonstrative pronouns have definite meanings, and therefore their reference depends on the context shared by the interlocutors (speaker / writer and hearer / reader). They are situational in the sense that they get exert by extralinguistic situation.

Awadhi demonstrative pronouns include : *i*, *i sab*, *u* and *u sab*. These Awadhi pronouns can be compared with those English which are as follows:

Table No. 7

Demonstrative Pronouns in English

Distance	Number	
	Singular	Plural
Near	This	These
Far	That	Those

Table No. 8

Demonstrative Pronouns in Awadhi

Distance	Number	
	Singular	Plural
Near	i	i ,i sab
Far	u	u, u sab

An interesting distinction between the Awadhi and English demonstrative is that in the Awadhi alternative forms are used for plural, where as English does not have any alternative forms instead they are in fixed number.

Another important difference between English and the Awadhi is that demonstrative pronouns in Awadhi are less sensitive to subjects and verbs, where as they are more sensitive to subjects and verbs in English. The following examples will be helpful to understand.

[English]	[Awadhi]
This is a pen.	i ek kalam hoy
These are books	i sab kitaab hoy
That house is ours	u ghar hamaar hoy
Those are temples	u sab mandir hoy

Demonstrative pronouns in English, as shown in above examples, 'this', 'these', 'that' and 'those' concord with verbs and complements whereas the

demonstrative pronouns in the Awadhi language given above *i*, *u*, *i sab*, and *u sab* are concordant only with the nouns but not with the verbs. This is why, it is said that demonstrative pronoun in the Awadhi is less sensitive to other elements in the sentence. Rather, we can say that demonstrative pronouns do not exist in this language. We see that the above pronouns are used in front of nouns and these are used in expressing sentences equivalent to demonstrative pronouns in English.

3.3 Indefinite Pronouns in English and Awadhi

Awadhi indefinite pronouns include : *sabjane*, *sablog*, *koi*, *kou*, *kauno*, *koi nai*, *kauno nai*, *sab*, *sabkuch*, *kuch*, *chahe jaun*, *kuch vi*, *kuch nai*, *kuch vi nai*, *baakisab log*, *oursablog*, *kuch log*, *bahut log*, *bahut jane*, *ek*, *i ek* and *u log*. These Awadhi indefinite pronouns can be compared with those of English indefinite pronouns as below.

Table No. 9

English Indefinite Pronouns with Regular Pattern

	Every	Some	Any	No
One	Everyone	Someone	Anyone	No one
Thing	Everything	Something	Anything	Nothing
Body	Everybody	Somebody	Anybody	Nobody

English indefinite pronouns without pattern.

Others	Few	Many	Some
All	One	Ones	They

Table No. 10

Indefinite Pronouns in Awadhi with pattern

	Every	Some	Any	No
One	sabjane or sablog	koi or kou	koi or kauno	koi koivi nai or kauno nai
Thing	Sab or sabkuch	kuch	chahe jaun or kuch vi	kuchnai or kuch vi nai
Body	sabjane or sablog	koi or kou	koi or kauno	koi vi nai or kauno nai

Indefinite pronouns in Awadhi without pattern.

baakisoblog(an) aursablog(an)	kuchlog	bahut log or bahutjane	kuchlog(an) or koi
sablog(an) sab	ek or i ek		u log

Comparison of the table no. 9 and the table no. 10 show that the Awadhi indefinite pronouns for the English indefinite pronouns have regular forms using *log(an)* or *Jane* in almost all the words, where as English does not have this features. The pronouns *koi* is the basic interrogative pronoun in the Awadhi used for many English pronouns.

An outstanding distinction between the Awadhi and English is that Awadhi indefinite pronouns with regular pattern has two alternative pronouns for each of English indefinite pronouns with regular pattern, except the equivalent of "something". This pattern has single equivalent in both languages but the English regular patterns 'one' and 'body' refer to the single pattern in Awadhi. The following examples will be helpful to make it clear.

[English]

Everyone is fine.

[Awadhi]

sablog(an) thik hay

Everybody is fine.	sablog(an) thik hay
Everyone is fine.	sabjane thik hay
Everyone is fine.	sabjane thik hay
You can eat anything.	tum kuchvi khaisakat ho
You can eat anything	tum chahe jaun chij khao
There is nothing to do.	kareke liya kuchnai hay
There is nothing to do.	kareke liya kuch vi nai hay

Indefinite pronouns of both English and Awadhi exert same sorts of influence in the sentence structure. Both of these forms of nouns are similar in this context.

3.4 Reflective Pronouns in English and Awadhi

Awadhi reflective pronouns include: *aapay* and *khudahi*. These pronouns can be compared with those of English reflective pronouns as given below.

Table No. 11

English and Awadhi Reflective Pronouns

Person	English		Awadhi	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 st	Myself	Ourselves	aapay , khudahi	aapay , khudahi
2 nd	Yourself	Yourselves	aapay , khudahi	aapay , khudahi
3 rd	Himself	Themselves	apay , khudahi	aapay , khudahi
	Herself		aapay , khudahi	aapay , khudahi
	Itself		aapay , khudahi	aapay , khudahi

As presented in the above tables, English has the separate reflexive pronouns for the first, second and third persons. Moreover, English has distinct pronouns in each of the 'persons' whenever they differ in number. On the contrary, the table also shows an interesting fact that, the Awadhi reflexive pronouns *aa pay*

or *khudahi* are interchangeably used for all the "numbers" and all the persons (The first, second and the third persons).

The following examples show the similarities and differences between the English and the Awadhi Reflexive pronouns.

[English]	[Awadhi]
I did it myself.	ham aapay ika karehen
You do your task yourself.	tum apne kaam aapay karo
You do your task yourself.	tum apne kaam khudahi karo
You have to do your homework yourselves.	tumlog(an) ka tumhar grihakarya khudahi karek pari
Ram wrote a book himself.	ram khudahi ek kitab likhis hay
Sita ride scooty herself.	sita khudahi skuti chalaais
The bomb exploded itself.	bum khudahi daggawaa
People are choosing their leader themselves.	log apne neta aapay chunat hay
We have to make our nation better ourselves.	hamlog ka apne des ka khudahi achchha banawek hay

If we scrutinize the above data, the root word for the reflexive pronoun in English is 'self' which is inflected while making plural. An additional thing about the form of English reflexive pronouns is that prefix 'him', 'her', 'them', 'your', and 'it' are used whereas in the Awadhi neither of the above mentioned things are found. In Awadhi the basic terms are *khudahi* and *aapay*.

The examples presented above conclude that both the languages have reflective pronouns, and these pronouns have nothing to do with the form of the verbs. But they have to be concordant with their antecedents.

A remarkable difference is that English has prefixes with the root form of reflexive pronouns, whereas the Awadhi neither has prefixes nor suffixes.

There is inflexion and derivation in English reflexive pronouns which is not the case in Awadhi.

3.5 Relative Pronouns in English and Awadhi

Awadhi relative pronouns include: *jo, jaun, jainse, jike* and *jauneke*. These pronouns can be compared with those of English relative pronouns as below.

Table No. 12

English Relative Pronouns

	Subject	Object	Possessive
Persons	Who That	Who Whom That	Whose
Things	Which That	Which That	Whose

Table No. 13

Awadhi Relative Pronouns

	Subject	Object	Possessive
Persons	Jo, jaun	jo, jaun jinse	jaun(e) ke, jike
Things	jaun	jaun	jaun(e) ke, jike

Table no.13 presents the relative pronouns in Awadhi. The *pronouns jo* and *jaun(e)* are used in both subjective and objective cases. The objective case has one more pronoun *ji(n)se* equivalent to "whom". Likewise, *jaun(e) ke* or *jike* both are used as possessive relative pronouns regardless of both persons and things. *jaun* in Awadhi known as the all rounder pronoun used in both, subjective and objective cases.

There are some similarities and differences between English and Awadhi regarding relative pronouns. The Awadhi pronoun *ji(n)se* is equivalent to English pronoun 'whom'. English relative possessive pronoun 'whose' is

common for both persons and things. Similarly, the Awadhi pronouns. *jaun(e)ke* and *jike* are also common for both persons and things. Thus, above two things are similar in both of the languages.

There are some differences between English and Awadhi regarding the relative pronouns too. There are two pronouns in Awadhi *jaun(e) ke* and *jike* for possessive (Relative possessive pronouns), but the English has only one 'whose'.

Similarly, the Awadhi pronoun *Jaun* is used both in subjective and objective case and for both persons and things. The English do not has a pronoun which can be used in the places where the Awadhi pronoun *Jaun* can be used. *Jaun* in Awadhi used for things unrestrictedly to subjective and objective cause. But English has two pronouns 'which' and 'that' equivalent to *Jaun*. The following examples make it clear.

[English]	[Awadhi]
The person whom you talked to is my teacher.	tum jinse baat karat rahyo u hamaar maastar hoy
The boy, who is very tall, is my close friend.	u ladka jaun bahut lamba hay u hamaar niare ke saathi hoy
This is the pen that my brother presented me.	i wohi kalam hoy jaun hamaar vaiya hamkaa tohfa me dihis rahe
I give him a mobile phone that I had bought for ten thousand.	ham unka ek mobaail diyan jaun ham das hazaar ma kharide rahen
This is the boy whose brother talked to me yesterday.	i ohi ladka hoy jike bhai hamse kal baat karat raha

After the analysis of aforementioned discussion, we can say that in the Awadhi language, the relative pronoun is expressed with the word *jaun* in most of the

places whether it is for the English word 'who' or it is for the word 'That' or 'which'.

3.6 Reciprocal Pronouns in English and Awadhi

Awadhi reciprocal pronouns are *ek dusare se* and *ek aapas me*. These pronouns can be compared with those of English as follows;

English Reciprocal Pronouns

each other

One another

Awadhi Reciprocal Pronouns

ek dusare se

ek aapas me

The Awadhi, native speaker have two reciprocal pronouns *ek dusare se* equivalent to English 'each other', and *ek aapas me* for English one another. They do not show such distinction in use instead they frequently use the pronoun *ek dusare se*. The another reciprocal pronoun *ek aapas me* equivalent to English pronoun 'one another' is used very rarely.

One clear distinction between the English and Awadhi regarding reciprocal pronoun is that the selection of reciprocal words in English is determined by the situation and context, where as it is based on preference of speaker in Awadhi.

3.7 Possessive Pronouns in English and Awadhi

Awadhi possessive pronouns include: *hamaar*, *hamre*, *tumhaar*, *tumre*, *u(n)ke*, *i(n)ke* and *hamlog(an)ke*. These pronouns are compared with English possessive pronouns as following.

Table No. 14

English possessive Pronouns

Person	Determiner function		Pronominal function	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 st	My	Our	Mine	Ours
2 nd	Your	Your	Yours	Yours
3 rd	His, her, its	Theirs	His, Her, its	Theirs

Table No. 15

Awadhi Possessive Pronouns

Person	Singular	Plural
1 st	hamaar, hamre	hamaar, hamlog(an) ke
2 nd	tumhaar, tumre	tumhaar, tumlog(an) ke
3 rd		
Remote	u(n)ke	u(n)log, u(n)ke, u(n)sabke
Proximate	i(n)ke	i(n)log(an) ke, i(n)sabke

The above two tables of possessive pronouns in English and Awadhi show some similarities and some differences. There are person and number distinctions for possessive pronoun in these languages. Similarly, they both are similar in showing no gender distinction in the first and second persons singular and in plural number as a whole.

On the contrary, there are some differences between them too. English possessive, as shown in the table no. 14, have two separate pronouns for determinate function and for pronominal function where as there is no such distinction in Awadhi. Awadhi has same pronouns used in both pronominal and determiner function. Similarly, for plural possessive there are alternative pronouns for each, the first, the second and the third person in Awadhi. Unlike Awadhi, there are not such alternative pronouns in English pronominal system.

Another outstanding difference between the two languages is in nasalization and insertion of phenomes. In Awadhi, there is a tendency of making nasalized sound which is also right without the nasalization. Awadhi native speakers also, sometimes, insert phonemes *an* in the word (pronominal). This kind of tendency is not found in English.

3.8 Interrogative Pronouns in Awadhi and English

Awadhi interrogative pronouns are *ko, kaun, kaunlog, ka, kansab, kaunchiz, kike, kikay, kaunlog(an)ke, jike, jikay* and *jaunlog(an)ke*. These pronouns can be compared with English interrogative pronouns as below.

Table No. 16

Interrogative Pronouns in English

	Persons	Things	Possessive
Subject	Who	What	Whose
	Which	Which	
Object	Whom, who	What	Whose
	Which	Which	

Table No. 17

Interrogative Pronouns in Awadhi

	Persons	Things	Possessive
Subject	Ko, kaun, kaunlog	ka, kaun, kaunsab, kaunchij	kike, kikay kaunlog(an)ke
Object	jo, jaun, jaunlog	jo, jaun	Jike, jikay jaunlog(an)ke

If we analyze the form, we find that English and the Awadhi interrogative pronouns are different from each other. The Awadhi has different interrogative words for plural which contrast with English in which the same form of word is used for both the numbers. The following examples help to make it clearer.

[English]	[Awadhi]
Who told you ?	tumkaa ko kahis
What did you eat just how ?	tum abhi kaa khaaya ho
What are the things you are looking for ?	kaunsab chij tum chaahat ho
Which is your father ?	tumre bappaa ko hoy
which is your house ?	tumhaar ghar kaun hoy
Which are the goat you bought ?	kaunsab bakari tum kharide rahyo
who was the person whom you meet yesterday ?	u aadmi kaun raha jikaa tum kal mileraheo
Who are the persons you want to meet	kaunloganka tum mile chaahat rahyo
What causes cancer ?	kaase kainsar laagat hay
Whose net do I give him ?	kikay jaal ham unka daidi
This is the horse whose leg is injured	i wohi ghodaa raha jike payer tutgawarahaa

In case of possessive interrogative pronouns the mentioned languages differ from each other. The Awadhi has six alternative words representing the three pronouns for subjective case and the three for objective case. On the contrary, the English has just one word for possessive interrogative pronouns. The English has no separate words for subjective and objective case. In addition to this, Awadhi has more alternative words than English in general.

An interesting difference between the English and the Awadhi is found. The Awadhi contains ka series of morphemes like ko, ka, kaun or ki in all pronouns representing subjective case and ja series of morphemes like jo, ja and ji in all pronouns representing objective case. This kind of pattern is not there in English, rather the same form of word is found in both the subjective and objective cases.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter deals with findings, recommendations and pedagogical implications of the study.

4.1 Findings

The major findings of this research work are given below:

I. **The following Awadhi pronominal were identified which were more in number than the English pronominal;**

Personal Pronouns : The following personal pronouns were found.

- (a) First person pronoun : *ham, haam, hamlog, hamlogan, hamka, hamka, hamlogka, hamloganka, hamar, hamre, hamloganke, and hamloganker.*
- (b) Second person pronoun : *tu, tum, aap, tumlog, aaplog, tumka, tuka, aapka, tumlogka, tumsabka, aaplogka, tumhar, tumre, tumloganke, tumsabke, and aaplogke.*
- (c) Thrid peson pronoun : *u, i, u log, i log, u sab, i sab, u ka, i ka, u logka, i logka, u sabka, u ke, i ke, u logke, i logke, u sabke and i sabke*
- Demnostrative Pronouns *i, i sab, u and u sab.*

Indefinited Pronouns	<i>sabjane, sablog, koi, kou, kauno, koi, vi nai, kauno nai, sab, sabkuch, kuch, chahe jaun, kuch vi, kuch nai, kuch vi nai, baakisab log, aursablog, kuch log, bahut log, bahut jane, ek, i ek and u log.</i>
Reflective Prouns	<i>aapay and khudahi.</i>
Relative Pronous	<i>jo, jaun, jainse, jike and jauneke.</i>
Reciprocal Pronouns	<i>ek dusare se and ek aapas me.</i>
Possessive Pronouns	<i>hamaar, hamre, tumhaar, tumre, u(n)ke, i(n)ke, hamlog(an)ke, tumlog(an)ke, u(n)log(an)ke, u(n)sabke and i(n)loganke.</i>
Interrogative Pronouns	<i>ko, kaun, kaunlog, kaa, kansab, kaunchiz, kike, kikay, kaunlog(an)ke, jike, jikay and jaunlog(an)ke.</i>

II. The following similarities between the Awadhi and English pronominal were found.

1. It is found that the pronouns used in accusative case in the Awadhi language are same to that of the pronouns in dative case. And such is the condition with the dative and the accusative case in English.
2. Both of the languages do not have honorific expressions apart from a very few examples, for expressing honor to the elders and seniors.
[Note: Awadhi has the practice of using intonation and nasalization to

express honor. Awadhi use nasalized word (verb) *hoy* for expressing honor and non nasalized *hoy* for general.]

3. There is the similarity between English and the Awadhi pronominal system in showing proximal and distal relation. For example this, that in English are equivalent to *i* and *u* in Awadhi respectively.
4. Pronominal in nominative case have inevitable role in sentence formation in the Awadhi and so do the pronominal in English.
5. The pronominal in accusative case in English have nothing to do with the sentence structure, and so do the pronominal in the Awadhi. They are found in both English and the Awadhi language in question. They are more similar in this case, except for the existence of the same pronoun in the second person 'you' for both the singular and the plural.
6. Similarly, pronouns in dative case in English and the Awadhi language are similar as that of accusative case. A pronoun in accusative case in the Awadhi language does not exert any effect in sentence agreement, and so does a pronoun in dative case in English.
7. Both English and the Awadhi are similar in a sense that both of them have different pronouns for different persons to refer to possessive case.
8. Likewise, it is similar between the English and the Awadhi language in terms of vocative case. In English, vocative case is used in the second person pronoun, and so is in the Awadhi language. But it is difference in this case is that in English, only 'you' is used where as in Awadhi, three different alternative forms for singular and three different alternative forms for plural are used.

9. Similarly, interrogative pronouns of both of these languages do not have one to one relationship with their complements. Whether the complements is singular or plural, the interrogative pronouns are always the same. In this regard both of the languages seem similar.
10. In case of indefinite pronouns, both English and the Awadhi pronominal exert the same sorts of influence in the sentence structure. In this connection both the languages stand at a place.
11. It is similarity between the Awadhi and English that both the languages do not have separate words for persons and things in possessive relative pronouns. The pronouns used for persons is appropriately applicable for animals and things as well.
12. In English the reflective pronouns 'self' is used for singular and 'selves' for plural. But in Awadhi *aapay* or *khudai* both are used for singular and plural. In this way both the languages differ from each other. But, it is similar in both the languages that reflective pronouns are same for persons and things.

III. The following differences between the Awadhi and English Pronominal were found

1. Approximately similar number of pronouns are found in both the Awadhi and English languages. But because of existence of alternative words in Awadhi some more words are found.
2. In second person pronouns, they greatly differ from each other regarding their form. English has the same form 'you' in most of the cases, whereas the Awadhi doesn't have the same form of word in all the cases.

3. Another significant finding is that the existence of honorificity. In Awadhi, though it is very rare and found in expressions of elite people, honorific second person pronoun *aap* has found. But such kind of pronoun do not found in English. The same form of pronoun 'you' is used for the people who deserve the respect and for general people, or to junior or senior.
4. The English and the Awadhi languages further differ in availability of alternatives. English pronouns don't have alternatives, but the Awadhi has alternatives as *ham* for *haam* used in the first person; *tu*, or *aap* for *tum* in second person singular, *hamlog(an)*, or *ham* for *haam* in first person plural; *tumsab* or *aaplog* for *tumlog* in second person plural; there are some more alternatives which can be found in the Awadhi language. This kinds of alternatives are not available in English.
5. The next difference between the worked languages is lies in reflection of sex in pronouns. The English has different pronouns for masculine and feminine gender. This kind of distinction is not found in Awadhi.
6. The another interesting difference between the Awadhi and English lies in liberty of inserting and deleting of morpheme in same word. The Awadhi allows such kind of tendency which is not the case of English. In Awadhi, for example, the equivalent of first person plural is *hamlog*, where morpheme *an* is deleted or *hamlogan*, where deleted morpheme has been restored or the morpheme is inserted.
7. It is different in case of concordance with 'preparatory there'. In English 'preparatory there' is used according to the number of things, persons and animals if they are countable. For example: There is a pen on the box. There are some pencils on the box. But in Awadhi, such concordance has not found.

8. Awadhi has separate pronouns to express proximal and distal relation for third person which is lacking in English
9. Regarding demonstrative pronouns, the English and Awadhi languages are different from each other. Demonstrative pronouns in the Awadhi are less sensitive to subjects and verbs, whereas they are more sensitive to subjects and verbs in English.
10. An interesting difference is found between Awadhi and English regarding interrogative pronouns. Though English contains wh-series of interrogative pronouns, it has not separate words for subjective and objective case. On the contrary, the Awadhi has ka series of interrogative pronouns like *ko*, *ka* and *kaun* in subjective case and *ja* series of interrogative pronouns like *jo* and *jaun* in objective case.
11. There is also an interesting difference regarding indefinite pronouns. The words *koi* and *kou* is used for English words 'somebody' and 'someone' alternatively *koi vi nai* and *koi nai* alternatively for 'nobody' and 'no one', similarly *koi* for 'someone', 'somebody', and 'anyone'. Thus the word *koi* is frequently repeated in Awadhi. Such allrounder word is not there in English.
12. In Awadhi, the relative pronoun is expressed with the word *jaun* in almost all the places whether it is for the English word 'who' or it is for the word 'that' or 'which'. Likewise, Awadhi has alternative words for English equivalents.

4.2 Recommendations

It is universal truth that languages are different. Their patterns of sentences and the uses of words are also different. This truth proved the importance of any comparative study on languages. Thus, this comparative work also will be

useful for the language learners, teachers and policy maker of the related languages, especially for those who are related to the Awadhi language and for all in general. The present study has the following recommendations and pedagogical implications.

a. Recommendation for English native speakers learning Awadhi.

1. Language is not merely medium of communication, culture is deeply rooted in it. During the period of data collection, some respondents strongly deny to give the mother tongue equivalent of the sentence "Ram and Sita are the kids of theirs'. Their point was that, as the Ramayan states, Ram and Sita are couple but not brother and sister. Thus, the people going to work on the Awadhi language have to be familiar with its cultural aspect.
2. The second language learners, whose native language is English, learning Awadhi have to keep in mind that this language has different forms for the second person singular and plural forms. Similarly, they should also be informed that it contains second person honorific form *aap* for singular and *aaplog* for plural.
3. The second language learners while learning Awadhi should be informed of the fact that it has alternative forms for many of the pronouns.
4. Linguists also say that partial similarity hinders more on second language learning. There are several partial similarities between the Awadhi and English in terms of grammatical structures and the influence of pronominal. This may cause more difficulty in learning the Awadhi language for English people; and to learn English for Awadhi native speakers.

5. The concerned people should be informed the fact that English has prefixes with the root form of reflexive pronouns, where as Awadhi neither has prefixes nor suffixes. English reflexive is inflected and derived whereas the Awadhi is neither inflected nor derived .
6. Awadhi is a pragmatic-based language. Contextual uses of Awadhi pronouns have great importance. So, we should be aware of contextual uses of Awadhi pronouns.

b. Recommendation for Awadhi native speakers for learning English.

1. It is also equally important to know that Awadhi in Banke uses the same form of pronoun for the third person whether it is male or female. But in English, separate words 'he' and 'she' are used. This fact has to be taught to the Awadhi native speakers learning English.
2. Even though English and Awadhi both do not have honorific words in their expressions. The Awadhi second language learners should know that some nasalized words like *hoy* represent the honorificity.
3. If linguistic items of the two languages are similar, the second language learners tend to learn the language faster. But at the same time, there is the danger of making overgeneralization and creating idiosyncratic structures similar to ones own first language. The teachers and learners should be aware of this kind of tendency.
4. Likewise it is important to know that demonstrative pronouns in English and the Awadhi languages are more different from each other. Demonstrative pronouns in Awadhi are less sensitive to subjects and verbs in comparison to English.
5. Regarding indefinite pronouns, it should be informed about the fact that the Awadhi word *koi* or *kou* is used for many English indefinite

pronoun like 'somebody', 'someone', 'anybody' and so on should be taken care of.

7. The fact that Awadhi relative pronoun is expressed with the word jaun in almost all the places whether it is for the English word 'who', or it is for the word 'that' or 'which'. Moreover, the Awadhi has other alternative words for relative pronoun. These facts have to be kept in mind by the concerned people while teaching English and Awadhi prominal.
8. As there is no one to one correspondence between each and every Awadhi and English pronouns, major focus should be given on the points of differences between the two while teaching.

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Appendix
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Name (Optional)-

Sex-

Address-

Age-

Academic Status-

Occupation-

How do you say the following sentences in your mother tongue (Awadhi Language)?

1) I am Muslim/Hindu.

.....

2) We (Ram and Hari) are player.

.....

3) We had dinner (many).

.....

4) Sita gave me a pen.

.....

5) Teacher blamed us for cheating.

.....

6) This pen is mine.

.....

7) That house is ours.

.....

8) You speak Awadhi.

.....

9) You are my intimate friend.

.....

10) You (many) are students of class Three.

.....

11) You (one) played skillfully.

.....

12) I'll meet you on tomorrow.

.....

13) I'll meet you (many) tomorrow.

.....

- 14) I'll meet you (two) tomorrow.
.....
- 15) This car is yours (one).
.....
- 16) This house is yours.
.....
- 17) He (over there) is a tourist.
.....
- 18) Sita gave him a gift.
.....
- 19) This book is his.
.....
- 20) She is a beautiful girl.
.....
- 21) She (nearby) is a Nepali teacher.
.....
- 22) She (over there) is going away.
.....
- 23) Ram asked her a question.
.....
- 24) This baby is her.
.....
- 25) It is a pen.
.....
- 26) It (nearby) is a mango tree.
.....
- 27) This baby is yours (parents).
.....
- 28) This is a good toy.
.....
- 29) He (nearby) is an English teacher.
.....
- 30) Take it away.
.....

- 31) I don't like the fruits of its.
.....
- 32) They are great persons (district).
.....
- 33) They (two) are great persons (nearby).
.....
- 34) Teacher scolded them.
.....
- 35) Ram and Sita are kids of theirs.
.....
- 36) This is the Gurudwara.
.....
- 37) These are books.
.....
- 38) That is a mosque.
.....
- 39) Those are temples.
.....
- 40) Who told you?
.....
- 41) What did you eat just now?
.....
- 42) Who is your father?
.....
- 43) Which is your house?
.....
- 44) Who was the person whom you met yesterday evening?
.....
- 45) This is a book that I wanted to buy.
.....
- 46) Whose net do I give him.
.....
- 47) When did he go home?
.....

- 48) What causes cancer?
.....
- 49) Every one/body is fine.
.....
- 50) Someone /body is coming.
.....
- 51) Any one/ body may come.
.....
- 52) No one / body will get success.
.....
- 53) Everything is right.
.....
- 54) Something happened.
.....
- 55) You can eat anything.
.....
- 56) There is nothing to do.
.....
- 57) Others are good.
.....
- 58) Few are left.
.....
- 59) Many are waiting for job.
.....
- 60) Some got already.
.....
- 61) All are students.
.....
- 62) One is teacher.
.....
- 63) I did it myself.
.....
- 64) We have to make our nation better ourselves.
.....

- 65) You do your task yourself.
.....
- 66) You have to do your homework yourselves.
.....
- 67) Ram wrote a book himself.
.....
- 68) Sita ride Scotty herself.
.....
- 69) The bomb exploded itself.
.....
- 70) People are choosing their leader themselves.
.....
- 71) The boy, who is very tall, is my close friend.
.....
- 72) The person whom you talked to is my teacher.
.....
- 73) This is the pen tgat my brother presented me.
.....
- 74) I gave him a mobile phone that I had bought for ten thousand.
.....
- 75) This is the boy whose brother talked to me yesterday.
.....
- 76) Ram and Sita helped each other.
.....
- 77) Students have to share their ideas one another.
.....
- 78) They gave us some bananas.
.....
- 79) Who bought this pen for you ?
.....
- 80) I gave it (the dog) a flesh.
.....
- 81) He gave them some chocolates
.....

- 82) He helped me
.....
- 83) I will beat him.
.....
- 84) I will punish her
.....
- 85) I returned it.
.....