

# CHAPTER-ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 General Background

Language is a means of communication through which everybody shares feelings, desires, affection, thoughts, ideas and emotions. So language is very important for human beings. Language is not a monolithic object. It is a human phenomenon, which has been used from time immemorial. It is extremely complex and highly versatile code for human communication. It is unique property of human beings so the language distinguishes human beings from animals.

There is no single definition of language so the term 'language' has been defined in various ways by various linguists and scholars. A few are discussed here. According to Bloch and Trager (1942) "A language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group co-operates"(as cited in Verma, et al. 1989, p.16). Similarly, Ronald (1967) defines a language as "a device that establishes sound-meaning correlations, paring meanings with signals to enables people to exchange ideas through observable sequences of sounds" (as cited in Varshney, 1982, p.2). Likewise, Finocchiaro (1964) states, "language is 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, 1994, p.8). To quote Chomsky (1957), Language is "a set (finite or infinite) of sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements" (p.13). Similarly, Sapir

(1921) states, "Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols" (as cited in Verma et al., 1989, p.16). Crystal (2003) defines language as "the system of human communication which consists of the structured arrangement of sounds (or their written representation) into larger units, e.g. morphemes, words, sentences, and utterances" (p.196).

In conclusion, we can say that language is an innate property of human beings. So, it is species specific and specific uniform which is only limited to human beings. Every normal human being irrespective of the caste, sex and nation can acquire at least one language at approximately the same age but the people are gradually being bilingual and multilingual in the present day world.

### **1.1.1 Short Introduction to the English Language**

The English language belongs to the Indo European language family which is widely used as the international lingua franca but it falls in second rank in terms of its number of speakers. It has approximately 480 million speakers across the world. Many reputed books, newspapers, journals in the world are published in English and many nationalities of the world use the English language for communication with each other. Besides it, recognized international schools, colleges, universities use the English language as a means of instruction. So, the English language has its dominance in all the fields across the world.

Now, the English language is taken as a vehicle through which non-English communities have received foreign inventions, ideas, culture, literature, modern technology, etc. from source communities. For example, we, as Nepali speakers have got many things from different parts of the world, like French literature and Japanese technology, Russian story, etc. through the English language. The importance of English in Nepal is increasing rapidly day by day because the English language has occupied an important place in the academic field of Nepal. So, it is taught as a compulsory subject from class one to bachelor level.

### **1.1.2 Linguistic Situation of Nepal**

Nepal is a multi-lingual, multi-cultural and multi-ethnic country and it has a rich diversity in many respects. Despite its small size geographically, many languages belonging to four language families are spoken in different parts of Nepal from east to west. According to population census (2001) there are more than 92 languages spoken in Nepal and besides 92 languages, some languages are unspecified by the census. Majority of the languages do not have their own written scripts though they are spoken. That is to say, many languages of Nepal exist only in spoken form. Then, these languages are highly endangered and going to be extinct soon. Languages spoken in Nepal belong to four language families and one Kusunda language is still unidentified and it is called the language isolate. They are as follows:

#### **1.1.1.1 Tibeto-Burman**

Tibeto-Burman language group is one important group of languages of Nepal. It is spoken by a relatively large number of people than the Indo-

Aryan family; it has the largest number of languages. According to Gurung, et al. (2006, p.31) the following languages belong to Tibeto-Burman language family.

Barmu/Bramu	Bhujel
Bote	Byansi
Chepang	Chhantyal
Dhimal	Dura
Ghale	Gurung
Hayu	Hyolmu
Jirel	Kagate
Kaike	Koche
Kusunda	Lepcha/Lapche
Lhomi	Limbu
Magar	Meche
Newari	Pahari
Raji	Raute
Shepra	Sunuwar
Tamang	Thakali
Thami	Tibetan
Yakha	Bantawa
Chamling	Chhiling
Chhintang	Dumi
Dungmali	Jero/Jerung
Khaling	Kol/Koyo
Kulung	Lingkhim
Lohorung	Mewahang
Nachhiring	Puma

Sam	Sangpang
Thulung	Tilung
Wambule/Umbule	Yamphu/Yamphe
Bahing	

### **1.1.1.2 Indo-Aryan**

In Nepal, majority of people speak the languages from Indo-Aryan family. According to Gurung, et al. (2006, p.143) they are as follows:

Agika (Bihari Hindi)	Awadi
Bajika	Bangla
Bhojpuri	Churaute
Danuwar	Darai
Hindi	Kumal
Maithili	Majhi
Marwari (Rajsthani)	Nepali
Rajbansi	Sanskrit
Tharu	Urdu

### **1.1.1.3 Dravidian**

There are two Dravidian languages. They are Jhagad/Dhangar and Kisan which are spoken in eastern region of Nepal.

### **1.1.1.4 Austro-Asiatic**

There are two Austro-Asiatic languages spoken in Nepal. They are Khadiya (South Munda) and Santhali.

### **1.1.3 Short Introduction to the Chhulung Rai Language**

Nepal is a multi-lingual, multi-cultural, multi-ethnic, multi-religious country where more than hundred ethnic groups in different parts of Nepal speak many languages. These ethnic nationalities have their own unique language, religions, traditions and cultures. This small nation possesses a rich cultural diversity and linguistic plurality. Among them the Rai is an ethnic group of Nepal, which subsumes under the Kirat. Kirat includes Rai, Limbu, Yakkha and Sunuwar. All languages spoken by Kirati people belong to the Sino-Tibetan language family.

According to the Nepalese history, Kirati people once ruled over the country in ancient times but now they live in eastern part of Nepal though their settlement has been extended to north-east part of India like Darjeeling, Sikkim, Asam, Nagaland, Bhutan and Burma. According to population census (2001), their total population is 635,151 and they speak more than 22 distinct languages. Among them the Sam/Bungla, Tilung languages are dying soon because they have only few speakers.

Chhulung is a member of Rai groups of Nepal who live in Akhisalla, VDC of Dhankuta district. The term Chhulung is truly pronounced with unrounded central vowel and its true phonetic transcription is [chɪɪ̯] but non- native of the Chhulung language cannot pronounce it correctly and they say Chhulung or Chhiling. I use the term Chhulung because majority of the non- native people call them Chhulung. Here, for my convenience, I used the term Chhulung but not phonetic one which is difficult to pronounce. According to Ethnologue (Gordon, 2005), ISO number of the

Chhulung language is 639-3 and its SIL (summer institute of Linguistics) code is *cur*. According to population census (2001), population of the Chhulung Rai is only 1,314. Half of the total population can speak the Chhulung language fluently.

The Chhulung language does not have any dialect but it is a distinct language and different from the Bantawa language but many of them can speak the Bantawa language as their village lingua franca. Normally, languages of the Rais named after either place name or the clan name. In the case of Chhulung, it is named after clan name whereas the Chhintang and Belhare languages are named after place names. Chhulung is one of the sub-tribes of Rai, an ethnic group, which consists of five clans. They are Phancu, Phangphu, Rajbengsi, Longawa, and Chhongkha.

#### **1.1.4 Pronominal System**

The common term of pronominal is pronoun which can be used to substitute a noun or noun phrase. A pronoun is a referential word that takes the place of noun usually when the referent is known to both writer and readers. According to Aarts and Aarts (1989) "Pronouns are usually treated as forming one word class with several subclasses" (p.48).

Similarly, Yule (1997) defines, "Pronouns are words (me, they, he, himself, this, it) used in the place of noun phrases, typically referring to things already known (he likes himself, this is it!)" (p.88). Crystal (2003) says "a term used in the grammatical classification of words, referring to the closed set of items which can be used to substitute for a noun phrase (or single noun)" (p.376). There are many types of pronoun according to Aarts and Aarts (1986, p.48-56) which are briefly described below.

**a. Personal Pronoun:** The pronoun which stands for person is known as personal pronoun. Personal pronouns replace the name of person and object. The personal pronouns are marked for person (first person, second person and third person) and for case (subjective and objective case) and also for number (singular, dual and plural). For example,

English	Chhulung
I, we	ga/ ani etc.
You	khan, etc.
He, she, it and they	na / khun etc.

**b. Reflexive Pronoun:** The reflexive pronoun is the one in which the action done by the subject reflects upon the subject. It is also called self pronoun. The reflexive pronoun are marked for person (first, second, third) and number (singular, dual, plural), but not for case. The third person singular reflexive pronouns are marked for gender. For example,

English	Chhulung
Myself	ga-appi
Himself	na -appi

**c. Demonstrative Pronoun:** The demonstrative pronoun is one that is used to point out the object to which it refers. There are four demonstrative pronouns in English: 'this', 'that' (singular) 'these' and 'those' (plural) according to Aarts and Aarts (1986 p, 51). 'This' and 'these' refer to what is near and 'that' and 'those' to what is remote. For example,

English	Chhulung
This/that	na /khun
These/those	na khachi/na kha/khunkhachi/khunkha

**d. Possessive Pronoun:** A possessive pronoun is one that is used for showing ownership. Possessive pronouns can be distinguished in terms of the categories of person, number and gender. According to Aarts and Aarts (1986) there are two subclasses of possessive pronouns: those which function dependently, that is a determiners in the structure of the noun phrase and those which function independently, that is as heads of noun phrases (p.52). For example,

English	Chhulung
His	na akka/khunakka
Her	na akka/khunakka
Its	na akka/khunakka
Theirs	khunkhaakka

**e. Relative Pronoun:** The relative pronoun is one that refers to its antecedent. According to Aarts and Aarts (1989) there are five types of relative pronouns: who, whose, whom, which and that (p.52). These are clauses normally functioning as post modifiers in the structure of the noun phrase. The relative pronouns which may have a noun phrase as well as a sentence as its antecedent. For example,

English	Chhulung
Who	khuna
Where	khummi
Which	khun

**f. Interrogative Pronoun:** An interrogative pronoun is one that is used for asking questions. According to Aarts and Aarts (1989, p.55) there are

five types of interrogative pronouns: who, whose, whom, what and which.

For example,

English	Chhulung
Who	salo
Whose	saaka
Whom	salolo
What	chilo
Which	khomba

**g. Reciprocal Pronoun:** The reciprocal pronoun is one which expresses a mutual relation. According to Aarts and Aarts (1989, p. 56) there are two reciprocal pronouns in English: each other and one another. They are used independently in sentences with plural or co-ordinate subjects. For example,

English	Chhulung
Each other	appi-appi
One another	

**h. Indefinite Pronoun:** The indefinite pronoun is the one that refers to persons or things in general way, but it does not refer to any person or things in particular way. For example,

English	Chhulung
Few	itilo
Anybody	sacha?
all	taktuk

### **1.1.5 Need and Importance of Contrastive Analysis (CA)**

Contrastive Analysis (henceforth, CA), a branch of applied linguistics was traditionally called comparative philology. Contrastive Analysis was extensively defined by Robert Lado in his book "Linguistic Across Culture" which was published in 1957. CA can simply be defined as the scientific study of two or more languages in terms of differences and similarities. It compares learner's two languages viz. their mother tongue or first language and second or foreign language to find out points of similarities and differences between them. It compares two languages aiming at finding out similarities and differences between them and predicting possible errors to possibly be committed by particular language speakers while learning a particular second or foreign language. It collects data of given languages and compares them in terms of their phonetic, phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic systems. CA is concerned more with teaching rather than learning. It is founded on the assumption that learners tend to transfer the formal feature of their first language while learning a particular second language. So, CA believes that the greater the difference between languages, the greater the difficulty in learning the target language and accordingly, the greater the number of errors in performance.

Lado (1957) discussed CA extensively though it was initiated by C. C. Fries. Lado (1957) provided the following assumptions of CA, which have significant role in language teaching (p.2).

i. Individuals tend to transfer the forms and meaning, and the distribution of forms and meanings of their native language and culture to the foreign language and culture both productively when attempting to speak the

language...and receptively when attempting to grasp and understand the language.

ii. In the comparison between native and foreign language lies the key to ease or difficulty in foreign language learning.

iii. The teacher who has made a comparison of the foreign language with the native language of the students will know better what the real learning problems are and can better provide for teaching them.

CA is a linguistic enterprise aimed at producing invested (i.e. contrastive not comparative) two valued typology (a CA is always concerned with a pairs of languages) and founded on the assumptions that languages can be compared. It is more interested in differences between languages than in their likeness, (James 1980, p.3). CA what James (1980) calls is inter-language study, a branch of linguistics interested in the emergence of the language rather than in the finished product.

CA findings are important in language teaching that help the language teacher in pointing out the areas of difficulties in learning and errors in performance, in determining and specifying the areas which the learners have to learn with greater emphasis, and in helping and assisting to design teaching and learning materials for these areas that need particular attention. The findings of CA help not only the language teachers but also the syllabus designers, textbook writers, curriculum designers, language testing experts and so on. So, CA is greatly important in the field of language teaching.

## **1.2 Review of the Related Literature**

There are some research works on linguistic comparative study among different languages spoken in Nepal, like Limbu, Gurung, Bantawa Rai, Chhintang Rai, Sampang Rai, Tharu and Newar in the Department of English Education, FOE, T.U. But it is yet to be done in the Chhulung Rai language in the Department. The followings are the study related to the present study.

**Phyak (2004)** has conducted a research entitled "English and Limbu Pronominal: A Comparative Study." The main aim of his study was to determine Limbu pronominals in relation to English and to find out similarities and differences between Limbu and English pronominals. His study showed that Limbu language has more number of pronominals than that of English. Limbu has more complex pronominals system than English. Similarly he found that Limbu personal and possessive pronouns are categorized under three numbers; singular, dual and plural but the English has only two numbers; singular and plural. In English dual and plural are neutralized. Similarly, exclusive and inclusive pronouns can be found in Limbu but not found in English.

**Chaudhary (2005)** has conducted a research entitled "Pronominals in the Tharu and English Language: A Comparative Study". The main aim of the study was to determine the Tharu and English pronominals and to compare and contrast Tharu pronominals with that of English. His study showed that Tharu has relatively more pronominals in comparison to English.

**Lama (2005)** has carried out a research on "English and Tamang Pronominal: A Comparative Study." The main aim of this study was to determine Tamang pronominal in relation to English and to find out similarities and differences between the Tamang and English pronominal system. Tamang and English pronominals system are quite different in terms of the existence of inclusive and exclusive pronouns for the first person pronouns in plural number in the Tamang language which are not found in the English language.

**Rai (2005)** has carried out a research on "Pronominal in English and Chhintang Rai Language: A Comparative Study." The main aim of this study was to determine pronominal in Chhintang and to compare and contrast Chhintang pronominal with those of English. He found that Chhintang language has more number of pronouns in relation to the English language. Chhintang has more interrogative pronouns than English. Inclusive and exclusive are found in both first person dual and plural personal pronouns but the concept of inclusive and exclusive is not found in English. The Chhintang language has dual and plural in first and second person personal pronouns whereas English does not have the dual and plural distinction.

**Bhat (2005)** has done his thesis on "Pronominals in English and Raji Language: A Comparative Study". He found new outcomes that Raji language has more pronominals than that of the English language. English personal pronominals do not have any alternative forms but the Raji personal pronominals have alternative for first person singular, namely /na/and/nai/.

**Rosyara (2007)** has completed a research entitled "Pronominals in English and Doteli Dialect of Nepali". She tried to determine the pronominals in Doteli dialect of Nepali and compare and contrast Doteli pronominals with those of English. She found more pronouns in Doteli than in English. The honorific and non-honorific pronouns are found in second and third personal pronouns, reflexive and possessive pronouns in Doteli whereas English does not have honorific and non-honorific pronouns.

**Yadav (2007)** has carried out a research on "Pronominals in the Maithili and English". The main aim of his study was to determine the pronominals in Maithili and compare and contrast Maithili pronominals with those of English. His study showed that Maithili has more number of pronouns in comparison to English and the existence of honorific and non-honorific pronouns for second and third personal pronouns, demonstrative, interrogative and relative pronouns in Maithili whereas these features are not found in English.

The above researches show that many research works have been carried on pronominals on different topics. However, no research work has yet been carried out on pronominals in Chhulung and English. So, the researcher conducted the present research.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the present study were as follows:

- i. to determine the pronominals in Chhulung.
- ii. to compare and contrast Chhulung pronominals with those of English.
- iii. to suggest some pedagogical implications.

#### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

Nobody has carried out any research on Chhulung language, especially pronominal system. So, this will be important work for this department. The Chhulung language is not well documented language since it does not have written script or tradition. This language is spoken by few speakers so it is going to be extinct in near future. That is why, this language should be studied in time and it makes a genuine contribution to document this language. This study will be significant for many researchers on Rai languages, linguists, teachers, students, course-designers, textbook writers and language planners, etc. because this study has made useful recommendation some pedagogical implications. This study will be significant work for language planner and policy makers in re-structuring of the nation in near future.

## **CHAPTER-TWO**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This study was carried out using the following methodology:

#### **2.1 Sources of Data**

The study is based on both primary and secondary sources of the data.

##### **2.1.1 Primary Sources of Data**

The native speakers of the Chhulung Rai language of Akhisalla VDC of Dhankuta were the primary source for the data. The researcher collected the required data by taking help of Chhulung speakers.

##### **2.1.2 Secondary Sources of Data**

Besides collecting the data from native speakers of the Chhulung language for this study, the researcher consulted the concerned research works, books, journals, articles, research reports. They are Quirk et al. (1985), Wardhaugh (2000), Rai (2005), Thomson et al. (1990). Aarts and Aarts (1986). Crystal (2003). However, the main secondary sources for the study were Quirk et al. (1985) and Aarts and Aarts (1986).

#### **2.2 Sampling Procedures**

The researcher selected 80 Chhulung Rai native speakers from Akhisalla V.D.C. of Dhankuta district as the sample for this study. There were the equal number of males and females. The stratified judgemental sampling procedure was used for selecting the sample population.

#### **2.3 Tools For Data Collection**

To collect the data, the researcher used questionnaires, interview schedule and personal query as the research tools. The questionnaire was divided

into eight categories on the basis of pronouns they are, personal pronouns, reflexive pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, possessive pronouns, interrogative pronouns, reciprocal pronouns, relative pronouns and indefinite pronouns. They had to translate those English sentences into the Chhulung language. (Appendix-I)

## **2.4 Process of Data Collection**

After preparing the interview schedule, the researcher visited the Akhisalla VDC where native speakers of the Chhulung language reside. Then the researcher built rapport with the native speakers of Chhulung Rai language. She made clear about her objectives of the research. She convinced them that this was purely academic work and will not be misused or sold for earning money. Then, she provided the sheets of structured questionnaire to the informants to translate English or Nepali sentence into the Chhulung language.

## **2.5 Limitations of the Study**

i. This study was limited to the following pronominals of Chhulung and English.

Personal Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
Demonstrative Pronouns	Relative Pronouns
Indefinite Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns
Interrogative Pronouns	Reciprocal Pronouns

ii. The data was collected from only 80 native speakers of Chhulung language.

iii. The data for the English language was collected from secondary sources Quirk et al. (1985) and Aarts and Aarts (1986).

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

The data collected has been analysed and interpreted descriptively as well as comparatively with the help of tables, diagrams and illustrations. The similarities and differences between the English and Chhulung pronouns have been shown with the help of illustrations. The data has been analyzed on the basis of the following points.

Personal pronouns

Reflexive pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns

Possessive pronouns

Relative pronouns

Interrogative pronouns

Reciprocal pronouns

Indefinite pronouns

#### **3.1 Presentation and Analysis of the Personal Pronouns**

Chhulung personal pronouns are divided into three types in terms of person i.e. first, second and third persons and singular, dual and plural in terms of number. Personal pronouns of Chhulung Rai are presented in the following way.

##### **3.1.1 First Person Personal Pronouns**

The first person personal pronouns refer to the addressor or the speaker.

### 3.1.1.1 First Person Personal Pronouns in Chhulung

The first person personal pronouns refer to the addressor or the speaker. There are five first person pronouns in the Chhulung language. The Chhulung language has singular, dual and plural in terms of number and distinguishes inclusive and exclusive of hearer distinction in the first person dual and plural pronouns. The first person pronouns of Chhulung Rai are displayed in the following table.

**Table No. 1**  
**Chhulung First Person Personal Pronouns**

Case	Number	Dual		Plural	
	Singular	Inclusive	Exclusive	Inclusive	Exclusive
Subjective	ga	anchi (an-chi)	anchi a (an-chi- a)	ani (an-i)	ani a (an-i- a)
Objective	ga	anchi (an-chi)	anchi a (an-chi- a)	ani (an-i)	ani a (an-i- a)

The data presented above in the table show the following features of Chhulung first person personal pronouns.

- i. In first person personal pronouns of the Chhulung language, dual and plural are marked and singular is unmarked. The morpheme <-chi> stands for dual and <-i> stands for plural in both inclusive and exclusive. Similarly, the morpheme <- a> refers to exclusive in both dual and plural but inclusive is unmarked in both dual and plural. The followings are the examples.

1. **ga** cama thu?wa.

I cook rice (singular).

2. **anchi** cama thuyu?chi.

We cook rice (dual, inclusive).

3. **ani** cama thuktiki.

We cook rice (plural, inclusive).

4. **anchi a** cama thuyu?chi a.

We cook rice (dual, exclusive).

5. **ani a** cama thuktik? a.

We cook rice (plural exclusive).

ii. Subjective and objective case is neutralized in the Chhulung language.

Same pronouns are used for both subjective and objective cases. For

Examples,

6. **ga** na wanda tubuku (subjective case).

I meet him/her tomorrow.

7. na a **ga** wanda tubwa (objective case).

He/she meets me tomorrow.

8. **anchi** na wanda tubyukchu (subjective case).

We meet him/her tomorrow.

9. na a **anchi** wanda maitubyu?chi (objective case).

He/she meets us tomorrow.

10. **ani** na wanda tubukum (subjective case).

We meet him/her tomorrow.

11. na a **ani** wanda maitubnu (objective case).

He/she meets us tomorrow.

12. **anchi a na** wanda tubyukchu a (subjective case).

We meet him/her tomorrow.

13. na a **anchi a** wanda matubnu (objective case).

He/she meets us tomorrow.

14. **ani a na** wanda tubukumma (subjective case).

We meet him/her tomorrow.

15. na a **ani a** wanda matubnu (objective case).

He/she meets us tomorrow.

### 3.1.1.2 First Person Personal Pronouns in English

The first person personal pronouns of English consist of the following pronouns which are displayed in the table.

**Table No. 2**

**English First Person Personal Pronouns**

Number Case	Singular	Plural
Subjective case	I	we
Objective case	me	us

According to the data mentioned above in the table, English has no dual and plural distinction and exclusive and inclusive in dual and plural but there are different terms for subjective and objective cases. The following examples make it clear,

16. **I** eat rice (subjective).

17. **We** eat rice (subjective case).
18. He gave **me** a pen (objective case).
19. He gave **us** a pen (objective case).

### **3.1.1.3. Comparison Between Chhulung and English First Person Personal Pronouns**

Chhulung has more numbers of first person personal pronouns in comparison to English. Chhulung has five pronouns altogether whereas English has only four. Similarly, Chhulung has dual and plural distinction whereas English has no distinction between dual and plural. Similarly, Chhulung has exclusive and inclusive features in dual and plural whereas English does not have exclusive and inclusive.

### **3.1.2 Second Person Personal Pronouns**

The second person pronoun can be defined in terms of speaker-hearer distinction. It refers to the hearer or addressee.

#### **3.1.2.1 Second Person Personal Pronouns in Chhulung**

In Chhulung, second person personal pronouns are defined in terms of number- singular, dual and plural. The second person personal pronouns of Chhulung are presented in following table.

**Table No. 3**

**Chhulung Second Person Personal Pronouns**

Number \ Case	Singular	Dual	Plural
Subjective case	khan	khanchi (khan -chi)	khani (khan-i)
Objective case	khan	khanchi (khan-chi)	khani (khan-i)

The data presented in the table present the following features of Chhulung second person personal pronouns.

1. In Chhulung, dual and plural numbers are marked by morphemes <-chi> and <-i> respectively. The following examples show clearly.

20. **khan** hatha akha?nuk.

**You (singular)** go to the market.

21. **khanchi** hatha akhayukchi.

**You (dual)** go to market.

22. **khani** hatha akhariki.

**You (plural)** go to market.

ii. Same form is used for both subjective and objective case.

23. **khan** hatha akha?nuk (subjective case).

You go to market.

24. ga **khan** yaphe?nu?na (objective case).

I call you.

25. **khanchi** hatha akhayukchi (subjective case).

You (dual) go to market.

27. ga **khanchi** yaphe?nu?nachi (objective case).

I call you (dual).

28. **khani** hatha akhariki (subjective case).

You (plural) go to market.

29. ga **khani** yaphe?nu?nani (objective case).

I call you (plural).

### 3.1.2.2 Second Person Personal Pronouns in English

In English, there are two second person personal pronouns in terms of number- singular and plural. The only one form 'you' is used in English both in singular and plural which is determined by the situation. The second person personal pronouns of English are presented in the following table.

**Table No. 4**

**English of Second Person Personal Pronouns**

Number \ Case	Singular	Plural
Subjective case	you	you
Objective case	you	you

The data mentioned above in the table show the following features of second person personal pronouns.

i. English has only one term for second person personal pronouns. There is no separate form for singular and plural. The following examples make it clear.

30. **You** eat rice (singular).

31. **You** eat rice (plural).

ii. The same form is used for both subjective and objective case. The following examples make it clear.

32. **You** buy a pen (subjective case).

33. He gives **you** a book (objective case).

### **3.1.2.3 Comparison Between Chhulung and English Second Person Personal Pronouns**

In comparison between Chhulung and English second person personal pronouns, Chhulung has three types of pronouns in terms of number – singular, dual and plural whereas English has only two in terms of numbers – singular and plural but the same form of the pronoun is used for both singular and plural in English. In Chhulung, the same form is used for both subjective and objective case whereas in English there are different terms for objective cases. Finally, Chhulung has a greater number of pronouns in comparison to English.

### **3.1.3 Third Person Personal Pronouns**

The third person pronoun refers to the person or the thing except the speaker and hearer or the addressor and addressee.

#### **3.1.3.1 Chhulung Third Person Personal Pronouns**

The third person personal pronouns in the Chhulung language can be described by a number of ways. Chhulung third person personal pronouns are of two types in terms of proximity- proximal and distal and in terms

of number- sigular, dual and plural. The third person personal pronouns of Chhulung Rai are displayed in the following table.

**Table No. 5**  
**Chhulung Third Person Personal Pronouns**

Number Proximity	Singular	Dual	Plural
Proximal	na	na khachi (na - kha-chi)	na kha (na -kha)
Distal	khun	khunkhachi (khun-kha-chi)	khunkha (khun- kha)

This table shows that Chhulung third person personal pronouns have the following features.

i. In Chhulung third person personal pronouns are marked for dual and plural. The morpheme <chi> represents the dual and <-kha> morpheme represents the plural. It is interesting that in dual pronouns, both features namely dual and plural are found. The following examples show it clearly.

34. **na** khim khaʔno (proximal, singular).

He/she goes to house.

36. **na khachi** khim khayuʔchi (proximal, dual).

They go to house.

37. **na kha** khim n` khaʔno (proximal, plural).

They go to house.

38. **khun** khim khaʔno (distal, singular).

He/she goes to house.

39. **khunkhachi** khim khayuʔchi (distal, dual).

They go to house.

40. **khunkha** khim n\ khaʔno (distal, plural).

They go to house.

ii. Chhulung third person personal pronouns are described in terms of proximity. They are proximal and distal. The pronoun *na* refers to proximal and *khun* refers to distal. The following examples show it clearly.

41. **na** khim khaʔno (proximal, singular).

He/she (who is near from the speaker) goes to house.

42. **na khachi** khim khayuʔchi (proximal, dual).

They (two persons are near from the speaker) go to house.

43. **na kha** khim n\ khaʔno (proximal, plural).

They (more than two are near from the speaker) go to house.

44. **khun** khim khaʔno (distal, singular).

He/she (who is far from the speaker) goes to house.

45. **khunkhachi** khim khayuʔchi (distal, dual).

They (two persons are far from the speaker) go to house.

46. **khunkha** khim n\ khaʔno (distal, plural).

They (more than two are far from the speaker) go to house.

iii. The same form is used for both subjective and objective cases. The following examples show it clearly.

47. **na /khun** khim kha?no (subjective case).

He/she goes to house.

48. ga **na /khun** bekha piduku (objective case).

I give him/her a bag.

49. **na khachi/khunkhachi** khim khayu?chi (subjective case).

They (dual) go to house.

50. ga **na khachi/khunkhachi** bekha piduku chi (objective case).

I give them a bag.

51. **na kha/khunkha** khim n\ kha?no (subjective case).

They (plural) go to house.

52. ga **na kha/khunkha** bekha piduku chi (objective case).

I give them a bag.

### 3.1.3.2 English Third Person Personal Pronouns

English third person personal pronouns are presented in the following table.

**Table No. 6**

**English Third Personal Pronouns**

Number Case	Singular			Plural
	Female	Male	Neutral	
Subjective case	she	he	it	they
Objective case	her	him	it	them

The English third person personal pronouns mentioned above in the table have the following features.

i. Gender distinction is made in third person singular pronouns in English. They are masculine, feminine and neuter in terms of gender. There are singular and plural third person personal pronouns in terms of number but gender distinction is not made in plural. The following examples show clearly.

53. **He** is a doctor (male, singular).

54. **They** are doctors (plural).

55. **She** is a nurse (female, singular).

56. **They** are nurses (plural).

57. **It** is a book (neuter, singular).

58. **They** are books (plural).

ii. There are different pronouns for subjective and objective case of 'he' and 'she' but 'it' is neutralized in both subjective and objective case in English. The following examples make clear.

59. **He** writes a letter (subjective case).

60. I give **him** a letter (objective case).

61. **She** reads a novel (subjective case).

62. I give **her** a book (objective case).

63. **It** is a book (subjective case).

64. I buy **it** today (objective case).

### **3.1.3.3 Comparison Between Chhulung and English Third Person Personal Pronouns**

Gender distinction is not found in Chhulung third person personal pronouns whereas gender distinction is found in third person singular

pronouns in English. Similarly, Chhulung has the same form for both subjective and objective cases whereas English has a separate term for subjective and objective case except 'it'. Chhulung third person pronouns express the concept of proximity whereas English has no such feature. Finally, Chhulung has singular, dual and plural distinction whereas English has only singular and plural.

### 3.2 Presentation and Analysis of the Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexives pronouns are found in both English and Chhulung. In English, reflexives pronouns are also known as –self pronouns.

#### 3.2.1 Chhulung Reflexive Pronouns

Chhulung reflexive pronouns are displayed in the following table.

**Table No. 7**

**Chhulung Reflexive Pronouns**

Person \ Number	Singular	Dual		Plural	
		Inclusive	Exclusive	Inclusive	Exclusive
1 <sup>st</sup>	ga-appi	anchi-appi	anchi a-appi	ani-appi	ani a-appi
2 <sup>nd</sup>	khana-appi	khanchi-appi		khani-appi	
3 <sup>rd</sup> (prox) (Distal)	na -appi khuna-appi	na khachi-appi khunkhachi-appi		na kha-appi khunkha-appi	

This table shows that the morpheme <-*appi*> is attached to all personal pronouns in the Chhulung language to make them reflexive pronouns. The following examples make it clear.

65. **ga-appi** cama thu?wa.

I cook rice myself.

66. **anchi-appi** cama thu?yu?chi (dual, inclusive)

We cook rice.

67. **anchi a-appi** cama thu?yuchi a (dual, exclusive).

We cook rice (dual).

68. **ani-appi** cama thuktiki (plural, inclusive).

We cook rice **ourselves** (plural).

69. **ani a-appi** cama thuktiki a (plural, exclusive).

We cook rice ourselves (plural).

70. **khan-appi** cama athuknu.

You cook rice yourself.

71. **khanchi-appi** cama athuyukchi (dual)

You cook rice yourselves.

72. **khani-appi** cama atuktiki.

You cook rice yourselves.

73. **na -appi** cama thuknu.

He/she cooks rice himself/herself.

74. **na khachi-appi** cama thu?yu?chi

They cook rice themselves.

75. **na kha-appi** cama n\ thu?nu

They cook rice themselves.

76. **khun-appi** cama thuknu.

He/she cooks rice himself/herself.

77. **khunkhachi-appi** cama thu?yu?chi

They cook rice themselves.

78. **khunkha-appi** cama n) thu?nu.

They cook rice themselves.

### 3.2.2 English Reflexive Pronouns

English reflexive pronouns are shown in the following table.

**Table No. 8**

**English Reflexive Pronouns**

Number Person	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	myself	ourselves
2 <sup>nd</sup>	yourself	yourselves
3 <sup>rd</sup>	herself, himself and itself	themselves

In English, <-self> is attached to all singular possessive pronouns and <-selves> is attached to all plural possessive pronouns to make them reflexive pronouns. All reflexives are classified in terms of person- first, second and third and number - singular and plural. Gender distinction is found in third person singular pronouns. The following examples make it clear.

79. **I** cook rice **myself** (singular).

80. **We** cook rice **ourselves** (plural).
81. **You** cook rice **yourself** (singular).
82. **You** cook rice **yourselves** (plural).
83. **He** cooks rice **himself** (male, singular).
84. **She** cooks rice **herself** (female, singular).
85. **They** cook rice **themselves** (plural).

### **3.2.3 Comparison Between Chhulung and English Reflexive Pronouns**

In comparison between Chhulung and English, Chhulung has more reflexive pronouns than English. Chhulung has fourteen reflexive pronouns whereas English has eight reflexive pronouns. In Chhulung, <-*appi*> is attached to all personal pronouns to form reflexive pronouns whereas in English, the <-*self*> is attached to all singular possessive pronouns and <-*selves*> is attached to all plural possessive pronouns to form reflexive pronouns.

### **3.3. Presentation and Analysis of Demonstrative Pronouns**

The Chhulung and English demonstrative pronouns are discussed in the following ways.

#### **3.3.1 Chhulung Demonstrative Pronouns**

Chhulung demonstrative pronouns are shown in the table.

**Table No. 9**  
**Chhulung Demonstrative Pronouns**

Number Proximity	Singular	Dual	Plural
proximal	na	na kahi	na kha
distal	khun	khunkhachi	khunkha

This table shows that there are six demonstrative pronouns in Chhulung. They are proximal and distal in terms of proximity and singular, dual and plural in terms of number. **na** (singular), **na khachi** (dual) and **na kha** (plural) refer to the proximal and **khun** (singular), **khunkhachi** (dual) and **khunkha** (plural) refer to distal. In the Kirati languages, third person personal pronouns function as demonstrative pronouns. The following examples make it clear.

86. **na** bekha (singular and proximal).

This is a bag.

87. **na khachi** bekhachi (dual and proximal).

These are bags.

88. **na kha** bekhachi (plural and proximal).

These are bags.

89. **khun** bekha (singular and distal).

**That** is a bag.

90. **khunkhachi** bekhachi (dual and distal).

These are bags.

91. **khunkha** bekhachi (plural and distal).

These are bags.

### 3.3.2 English Demonstrative Pronouns

The English demonstrative pronouns are shown in the following table.

**Table no. 10**

**English Demonstrative Pronouns**

Number \ Proximity	Singular	Plural
proximal	this	these

This table shows that there are four demonstrative pronouns in the English language. In addition to these common demonstrative pronouns in English shown in the above table, the words 'here' and 'there' can also be regarded as demonstrative pronouns when they are used to demonstrate objects, persons or places. English demonstrative pronouns are described in terms of proximity. They are proximal- 'this' and 'these' and distal- 'that' and 'those'. The following examples show it clearly.

92. **This** is a bag (proximal, singular).

93. **These** are my bags (proximal, plural).

94. **That** is a bag (distal, singular).

95. **Those** are my bags (distal, plural).

### 3.3.3. Comparison Between Chhulung and English Demonstrative Pronouns

In Comparison between Chhulung and English demonstrative pronouns, both of them have proximal and distal pronouns in terms of proximity. Chhulung has three types of demonstrative pronouns in terms of number- singular, dual and plural whereas English has two types of demonstrative pronouns in terms of number- singular and dual. Chhulung has more numbers of demonstrative pronouns than English. In Chhulung, third person personal pronouns function as demonstrative as well whereas in English, there are totally new terms for demonstrative pronouns.

### 3.4 Presentation and Analysis of the Possessive Pronouns

Chhulung and English possessive pronouns are discussed below.

#### 3.4.1 Chhulung Possessive Pronouns

The possessive pronouns of Chhulung Rai are displayed in the table.

**Table No. 11**

#### **Chhulung Possessive Pronouns**

Number Person	Singular	Dual		Plural	
		Inclusive	Exclusive	Inclusive	Exclusive
1 <sup>st</sup>	gaakka a-	anchiakk a anchi-	anchi aakka anchi a-	aniakka ani-	ani aakka ani a-
2 <sup>nd</sup>	khanakka ka-	khanchiakka khanchi-		khaniakka khani-	
3 <sup>rd</sup> (prox) 3 <sup>rd</sup> (Distal)	na akka ku- khunakka ku-	na khachiakka khunchi- khunkhachiakka khunchi-		na khaakka khunchi- khunkhaakka khunchi-	

The table shows that Chhulung has special prefixes to attach to the nouns according to personal pronouns and in addition to the prefixes; <akka> is attached to all personal pronouns. The following examples show the possessive pronoun more clearly.

96. na ga-**akka a**-khim (singular).

This is my house.

97. na anchi-**akka anchi**-khim (dual, inclusive).

This is our house.

98. na anchi a-**akka anchi a**-khim (dual, exclusive).

This is our house.

99. na ani-**akka ani**-khim (plural, inclusive).

This is our house.

100. na ani a-**akka ani a**-khim (plural, exclusive).

This is our house.

101. na khan-**akka ka**-khim

This is your house.

102. na khanchi-**akka ka**-khim (dual).

This is your house.

103. na khani-**akka khani**-khim (plural).

This is your house.

104. na na -**akka ku**-khim (singular, proximal).

This is his/her house.

105. na na khachi-**akka khunchi**-khim (dual, proximal).

This is their house.

106. na na kha-**akka khunchi**-khim (plural, proximal).

This is their house.

107. khun khun-**akka ku**-khim (singular, distal).

This is his/her house.

108. khun khunkhachi-**akka khunchi**-khim (dual, distal).

This is their house.

109. khun khunkha-**akka khunchi**-khim (plural, distal).

This is their house.

### 3.4.2 English Possessive Pronouns

English possessive pronouns are shown in the table.

**Table No. 12**

**English Possessive Pronouns**

Determiner function (dependent)			Pronominal (independent)	
Number \ Person	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup>	my	our	mine	ours
2 <sup>nd</sup>	your	your	yours	yours
3 <sup>rd</sup>	her/his/its	their	hers/his	theirs

This table shows that English has two types of possessive pronouns, namely dependent and independent. The dependent nouns are determiners which come before the nouns so they are also known as possessive determiners and the independent possessive pronouns do not have determiner functions. So, there are two types of construction to show possession. The following examples make it clear.

110. a. This is my house.

b. This house is mine.

111. a. This is our house.  
b. This house is ours.
112. a. This is your house.  
b. This house is yours.
113. a. This is his house.  
b. This house is his.
114. a. This is her house.  
b. This house is hers.
115. a. This is their house.  
b. This house is theirs.

In the examples, each 'a' refers to possessive determiner and each 'b' refers to possessive pronouns.

### **3.4.3. Comparison Between Chhulung and English Possessive Pronouns**

In comparison between Chhulung and English possessive pronouns, Chhulung has only possessive determiners which attach to the nouns whereas English has both possessive determiner and possessive pronouns. Both of them have first, second and third person possessive pronouns. Chhulung has singular, dual, plural in terms of number whereas English has singular and plural only.

### **3.5 Presentation and Analysis of the Interrogative Pronouns**

Chhulung and English interrogative pronouns are discussed below.

### 3.5.1 Chhulung Interrogative Pronouns

Chhulung Interrogative pronouns are shown in the table.

**Table No. 13**  
**Chhulung Interrogative Pronouns**

Person		Things		Place	Possession		Time
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Singular	Plural	Singular
salo	sachi	chilo	chichilo	khombe	saakka	sachika	thethe?ni
salolok	sachilok	khomba		khombe?ni			thenakhi
				khombala			mmia

This table shows that there are fifteen interrogative pronouns found in the Chhulung language. The following examples show interrogative pronouns more clearly.

116. khan \ **chilo** ?

What is your name?

117. khan **chichilo** akhue

What things do you carry?

117. khan **salo** ?

Who are you?

118. khanchi/khani **sachi**?

Who are you (dual, plural)?

119. khan hatha **thena** akha?nu ?

When do you go to market?

120. khan **khombe** ayu no?

Where do you live in?

121. na bekha **saakka**?

Whose bag is this?

122. na bekhachi **sachika**?

Whose bags are these?

123. khan **khomba** kitab ailuku ?

Which book do you buy?

124. khan **salolok** hatha akha?no ?

With whom do you go to market?

125. khan **sachilok** hata akhare?

With whom do you go to market (plural) ?

126. khan **khombala** akha?nu ?

From where do you go?

127. khan **khombe?ni** akha?nu ?

In which direction do you go?

128. khan **thethe?ni** atanu

In what way do you come?

129. khan **thenakhimmia** dhankutami ayu nu ?

Since when do you live in Dhankuta?

### 3.5.2 English Interrogative Pronouns

English interrogative pronouns are shown in the table.

**Table No. 14**  
**English Interrogative Pronouns**

	Person	Things
Subjective	who	what, which,
Objective	who/whom	what, which,
Possessive	whose	

The table shows that English interrogative pronouns are classified into person, things in terms of their nature and subjective objective and possessive in terms of case. The following examples show it more clearly.

- 130. **Who** is he? (subjective case).
- 131. **Who** did he meet yesterday? (objective case).
- 132. **Whom** did he meet yesterday? (objective case).
- 133. **What** happened? (subjective case).
- 134. **What** did he say? (objective case).
- 135. **Which** of the roads is short? (subjective case).
- 136. **Which** do you like best (objective case).
- 137. **Whose** is this pen? (possessive case).

### **3.5.3 Comparison Between Chhulung and English Interrogative Pronouns.**

Chhulung has more number of interrogative pronouns than English. Chhulung has not objective case of interrogative pronouns whereas English has subjective, objective and possessive case in interrogative pronouns.

### **3.6 Presentation and Analysis of Reciprocal Pronouns**

Chhulung and English reciprocal pronouns are discussed below.

#### **3.6.1 Chhulung Reciprocal Pronouns**

There is only one reciprocal pronoun in the Chhulung language which is *appi appi*. For example,

138. khunkhachi **appi-appi** layukchi.

They beat **each other**

#### **3.6.2 English Reciprocal Pronouns**

There are two reciprocal pronouns in English. They are 'each other' and 'one another'. For example,

139. They love **each other**

140. They love one another.

#### **3.6.3. Comparison Between Chhulung and English Reciprocal Pronouns**

Chhulung has only one reciprocal pronoun whereas English has two reciprocal pronouns.

### **3.7. Presentation and Analysis of the Indefinite Pronouns**

Chhulung and English indefinite pronouns are discussed below.

#### **3.7.1 Chhulung Indefinite Pronouns**

Chhulung indefinite pronouns are shown in the table.

**Table No. 15**  
**Chhulung Indefinite Pronouns**

Chhulung indefinite pronouns	English gloss
taktuk	all
saloba	somebody
chicha?	anything
sacha?	anybody
itilo	a few

There are five indefinite pronouns in Chhulung. The following examples show it clearly.

141. **taktuk** n\ khare.

All of them went.

142. **saloba** khara se.

Somebody has gone.

143. **chicha?** togikin.

Anything is not found.

144. **sacha?** taatin.

Anybody does not come.

145. yo bai **itilo** ma?mi yo akte.

There were a few people.

### **3.7.2 English Indefinite Pronouns**

In English, the indefinite pronouns can be classified into two categories; the indefinite pronouns with regular pattern and with no pattern at all.

They are shown in the following tables.

**Table No.16**

**English Indefinite Pronouns with Regular Patterns**

	Every	Some	Any	No
-one	every one	some one	any one	no one
-thing	every thing	something	anything	nothing
-body	everybody	somebody	anybody	nobody

**Table No. 17**

**English Indefinite Pronouns Without Regular Patterns**

others	few	many	some
all	one	ones	they

English has more systematic indefinite pronouns. Indefinite pronouns are both negative and positive and they are formed by adding <-one>, <-thing>, <-body> to 'every', 'some', 'any' and 'no'. There are eight irregular indefinite pronouns.

**3.7.3. Comparison Between Chhulung and English Indefinite Pronouns**

English has more indefinite pronouns than Chhulung and more systematic and productive ones though there are eight irregular indefinite pronouns whereas in Chhulung, five indefinite pronouns are discovered so far. It is very difficult to identify the Chhulung indefinite pronouns because indefinite pronouns in Chhulung are not systematic and productive which are found in English. There are no equivalent indefinite pronouns between Chhulung and English.

### 3.8 Presentation and Analysis and of Relative Pronouns

The Chhulung and English have relative pronouns. Relative pronouns are used to make a relative clause. They are described as follows:

#### 3.8.1 Chhulung Relative Pronouns

There are four relative pronouns in Chhulung which are shown in the following table.

**Table No. 18**  
**Chhulung relative pronouns**

Chhulung relative pronouns			
Person	Place	Possession	Thing
khun-a	khummi	khun-akka	khun

They do not seem to really be relative pronouns but they make relative clauses so they can be treated as relative pronouns. The following examples illustrate the Chhulung relative pronouns clearly.

146. ga kathmandu khara e **khummi** ciso yu akte.

I went to Kathmandu where there was a cold.

147. ga sontorok ilu e **khun** susakte.

I bought an orange which was sour.

148. ga ram tubu e **khun-a** bekha khuye.

I met Ram who carried a bag.

149. khun ram **khun-akka** khupa male.

He is Ram whose father is not alive.

In this way, there are not typical relative pronouns in Chhulung.

#### 3.8.2 English Relative Pronouns

In English, there are relative pronouns which are shown in the table.

**Table No. 19**  
**English Relative Pronouns**

English relative pronouns			
Person	Place	Time	Thing
who, whose whom	where	when	that, which, what

The table shows that English relative pronouns are classified into person, place, time, and thing according to reference. These relative pronouns are used to make the relative clauses. The following examples show it more clearly.

- 150. Ram is a first boy **who** scored the first division's mark.
- 151. Hari is a football player **whose** father is a singer.
- 152. Sita went to Pokhara **where** is an expensive hotels.
- 153. **When** I was a young, I learnt to play the guitar.
- 154. There are two books on the table **which** are my course books.
- 155. **What** I want is impossible.
- 156. I bought a biscuit **that** was tasty.
- 157. She is Sita **whom** I like much.

### **3.8.3 Comparison Between Chhulung and English Relative Pronouns**

In comparison between Chhulung and English relative pronouns, Chhulung has four whereas English has eight relative pronouns.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **4.1 Findings**

The followings are the major findings of this research study.

##### **A. Pronominals in Chhulung and English.**

i. From the study, the researcher has found the following types of pronouns in Chhulung which are given below.

a. Chhulung has the following personal pronouns.

First person pronouns: ga, anchi, anchi a, ani, ani a.

Second person pronouns: khan, khanchi, khani.

Third person proximate pronouns: na , na khachi, na kha.

Third person distal pronouns: khun, khunkhachi, khunkha.

b. Chhulung has the following reflexive pronouns.

First person reflexive pronouns: ga-appi, anchi-appi, anchi a-appi  
ani- appi, ani a-appi.

Second person reflexive pronouns: khan-appi, khanchi-appi, khani-  
appi,

Third person proximal reflexive pronouns: na -appi, na khachi  
appi, na kha-appi.

Third person distal reflexive pronouns: khun-appi, khukhachi-appi,  
khunkha-appi.

c. Chhulung demonstrative pronouns are as follows:

Proximal: na , na khachi, na kha

Distal: khun, khunkhachi, khunkha.

d. Chhulung possessive pronouns are as follows:

First person possessive pronouns: ga-akka, anchi-akka, anchi akka, ani-akka, ani akka.

Second person possessive pronouns: khan-akka, khanchi-akka, khani-akka.

Third person proximate possessive pronouns: na akka, na khachi-akka, na kha-akka.

Third person distal possessive pronouns: khun-akka, khunkhachi-akka, khunkha-akka.

e. Chhulung relative pronouns: khummi, khun, khuna, khunakka.

f. Chhulung interrogative pronouns:

Person: salo, salok, sachi, sachilok.

Things: chilo, khomba, chichilo.

Place: khombe, khombe?ni, khombala.

Possession: saakka, sachika.

Time: thethe?ni thenakhimmia.

g. Chhulung reciprocal pronouns: appi-appi.

h. Chhulung indefinite pronouns: taktuk, saloba, sacha?, chicha?, itilo.

ii. English has following pronominal which are taken from the secondary sources Quirk et al. (1985) and Aarts and Aarts (1986).

a. English personal pronouns: i, we, you, he, she, it, they.

b. English reflexive pronouns: myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves.

c. English demonstrative pronouns: this, these, that, those.

- d. English possessive pronouns: my, our, your, his, her, its, their (dependent), mine, ours, yours, his, hers, its, theirs (independent).
- e. English relative pronouns: which, what, when, that, where, whose, whom, who.
- f. English interrogative pronouns: which, what, when, where, whose, whom, who.
- g. English reciprocal pronouns: each other, one another.
- h. English indefinite pronouns: everyone, someone, anyone, no one, everything, something, anything nothing, everybody, somebody, anybody, nobody, few, many, some, one, ones.

## **B. Comparison Between Chhulung and English Pronominals**

- i. Similarities between Chhulung and English pronominals.
  - a. In both Chhulung and English, personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns are categorized under three persons, namely first, second and third
  - b. English and Chhulung demonstrative pronouns can be distinguished in terms of proximity: near and far
- ii. Differences between Chhulung and English pronominals.
  - a. In Chhulung, there are five first personal pronouns whereas in English, there are two first person personal pronouns. So, Chhulung has more number than English.

- b. There are inclusive and exclusive pronouns in the first person pronouns in Chhulung whereas English does not have inclusive and exclusive pronouns.
- c. There are three numbers in all personal, possessive and reflexive pronouns- singular, dual and plural whereas English has only singular and plural.
- d. Chhulung has three second person personal pronouns whereas English has the single term 'you' which is used for both singular and plural. This ambiguity is solved by situation.
- e. Gender distinction is found in the third person singular pronouns in English whereas Chhulung has no gender distinction but Chhulung third person pronouns are described in terms of proximity- proximal and distal.
- f. In Chhulung, the same form is used for both subjective and objective case whereas in English, there is a separate pronominal form for subjective and objective case in all personal pronouns.
- g. In English <-self> is attached to the singular possessive pronouns and <-selves> to the plural possessive pronouns to make them reflexive pronouns whereas the single morpheme <-appi> is attached to all personal pronouns of Chhulung to make them reflexives.
- h. In Chhulung, all demonstrative pronouns have three numbers: singular, dual and plural whereas in English, there are only two numbers: singular and plural.
- i. All singular possessive determiners /ga-akka/, /khan-akka/, /na - akka/ and /khun-akka/ in the Chhulung language have alternative possessive prefixes but English has not found possessive prefixes.

- j. English has more relative pronouns than Chhulung. English relative pronouns refer to the time, place, person, things. There is one objective form in English whereas Chhulung relative pronouns can be described in terms of possession, place, person, things.
- k. In Chhulung, there are more interrogative pronouns than those of English. Chhulung has different interrogative pronouns for singular and plural whereas in English, the same forms are used for both singular and plural.
- l. In Chhulung, there is only one reciprocal pronoun which is 'appi-appi' whereas there are two reciprocal pronouns in English. They are 'each other' and 'one another'.
- m. In English, there are more and systematic indefinite pronouns than those of Chhulung. English indefinite pronouns can be classified into two categories; the indefinite pronouns with regular pattern and without having regular pattern.

## **4.2 Recommendations**

On the basis of the findings drawn after the analysis and interpretation of the Chhulung and English pronominals, the following recommendations have been made for the pedagogical implications.

- i. The findings of the present study show that the Chhulung has more number of pronouns in comparison to English. These features should be considered while teaching English to Chhulung speakers and Chhulung to English speakers.
- ii. Personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns are categorized under three persons: first, second and third person in both the languages. Therefore, these similarities should be taken into consideration

while teaching Chhulung speakers because these similarities can help them to learn English perfectly and correctly.

- iii. Chhulung personal pronoun, reflexive and possessive pronouns are categorized under three numbers; i.e. singular, dual and plural whereas English personal, reflexive and possessive pronouns are categorized under two numbers; i.e. singular and plural. In English, there is no dual and plural distinction so this difference should be paid attention while teaching English pronominal system to Chhulung speakers.
- iv. Chhulung has inclusive and exclusive pronouns whereas English has no such pronouns. So, Chhulung native speakers should be made clear that English has no inclusive and exclusive pronouns while teaching pronominal system to them.
- v. English has the separate pronominal forms for subjective and objective cases in personal pronouns whereas Chhulung has the same pronominal forms for subjective and objective case. This difference should be paid attention while teaching English to Chhulung native speakers.
- vi. English has only one second person personal pronoun i.e. 'you', which is used for both singular and plural whereas Chhulung has distinct second personal pronouns for singular, dual and plural. So, this feature should be paid attention while teaching English to Chhulung native speakers.
- vii. In third person, English has a separate pronoun for male, female and neutral whereas Chhulung has only one third person singular personal pronoun. There is no gender distinction in Chhulung but there is distinction in terms of proximity. The term /*na* / is used if

it is near and /*khun*/ if it is far. Therefore, this difference should be made clear to the Chhulung native speakers while teaching English pronominal system.

- viii. Chhulung has different interrogative pronouns for singular and plural whereas in English the same forms are used for both singular and plural. So, this difference should be taken into consideration while teaching English pronominal system to Chhulung native speakers.
- ix. In English, there are two types of possessive pronouns, independent and dependent whereas in Chhulung, there are prefixes which are attached to the personal pronouns to change them into possessive pronouns. So, this feature should be considered while teaching English possessive pronouns.
- x. In Chhulung, there is only one term for reflexive pronouns whereas in English, -self is used for singular and –selves is used for plural. So, this distinction should be addressed while teaching English reflexive pronouns to Chhulung speakers.
- xi. In Chhulung, there are singular, dual and plural numbers in demonstrative pronouns whereas in English, there are only singular and plural numbers in demonstrative pronouns. So, this distinction should be considered while teaching English demonstrative pronouns to Chhulung speakers.
- xii. There is only one reciprocal pronoun i.e. *appi-appi* in the Chhulung Rai language for the English reciprocal pronouns 'each other and 'one another'. The teacher should teach this fact while teaching English reciprocal pronouns to Chhulung native speakers.

- xiii. Relative pronouns are more systematic in English and more numbers in comparison to Chhulung so it should be taken consideration while teaching English relative pronouns to Chhulung native speakers.
- xiv. English indefinite pronouns are more systematic and more numbers in comparison to Chhulung so it should be taken into consideration while teaching English relative pronouns to Chhulung native speakers.

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# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX-I

### Interview Questionnaires

This questionnaire has been prepared to draw data/ information for the research work entitled "Pronominals in Chhulung Rai and English Language: A Linguistic Comparative Study." This study is being carried out under the guidance of Madhu Neupane, Teaching Assistant of Central Department of English Language Education, Faculty of Education, T.U. Kritipur, Kathmandu. The researcher hopes that you all cooperate with her in giving authentic and reliable information that will be invaluable contribution to accomplish this research work and she wants to do commitment that she never misuses and sells the data/information for earning money.

Researcher  
Man Kumari Limbu  
T.U. Kritipur,  
Kathmandu

Name: ..... Sex: .....  
Address: ..... Age: .....  
Academic Qualification:-.....

## **Personal pronouns**

### **First person pronouns (subjective case)**

1. I cook rice.

.....

2. We (dual; including hearer) cook rice.

.....

3. We (dual; excluding hearer) cook rice.

.....

4. We (plural; including hearer) cook rice.

.....

5. We (plural; excluding hearer) cook rice.

.....

### **First person pronouns (objective case)**

6. He/she meets me tomorrow.

.....

7. He/she meets us (dual, including hearer) tomorrow

.....

8. He/she meets us (dual, excluding hearer) tomorrow.

.....

9. He/she meets us (plural, including hearer) tomorrow.

.....

10. He/she meets us (plural, excluding) tomorrow.

.....

### **Second person personal pronouns (subjective case)**

11. You (single) go to market.

.....

12. You (dual) go to market.

.....

13. You (plural) go to market.

.....

**Second person personal pronouns (objective case)**

14. I call you.

.....

15. I call you (dual)

.....

16. I call you (plural)

.....

**Third person personal pronouns (subjective case).**

17. He/she goes to house (proximal, singular).

.....

18. They go to house (proximal, dual).

.....

19. They go to house (proximal, plural).

.....

20. He/she goes to house (distal, singular).

.....

21. They go to house (distal, dual).

.....

22. They go to house (distal, plural).

.....

23. He is a boy.

.....

24. She is a girl.

.....

25. It is a tree.

.....

**Third person personal pronouns (objective case)**

26. I give him/her a bag.

.....

27. I give them a bag.

.....

28. I give them a bag.

.....

29. I give him/her a bag.

.....

30. I give them a bag.

.....

31. I give them a bag.

.....

**Reflexive Pronouns**

32. I cook rice myself.

.....

33. We (dual; including hearer) cook rice ourselves.

.....

34. We (dual; excluding hearer) cook rice ourselves.

.....

35. You (single) cook rice yourself.

.....

36. You (dual) cook rice yourselves.

.....

37. You (plural) cook rice yourselves.

.....

38. He cooks rice himself.

.....

39. She cooks rice herself.

.....

40. It runs itself.

.....

41. They (dual) cook rice themselves.

.....

42. They (plural) cook rice themselves.

.....

### **Demonstrative pronouns**

43. This is a book.

.....

44. That is a book.

.....

45. These (dual) are books.

.....

46. These (plural) are books.

.....

47. Those (dual) are books.

.....

38 Those (plural) are books.

.....

### **Possessive pronouns**

40. This is my house (singular)

.....

41. This is our house (dual, inclusive).

.....

42. This is our house (dual, exclusive).

.....

43. This is our house (plural, inclusive).

.....

44. This is our house (plural, exclusive).

.....

45. This is your house.

.....

46. This is your house (dual).

.....

47. This is your house (plural).

.....

48. This is his/her house (singular, proximal).

.....

49. This is their house (dual, proximal).

.....

50. This is their house (plural, proximal).

.....

51. This is his/her house (singular, distal).

.....

52. This is their house (dual, distal).

.....

53. This is their house (plural, distal).

.....

**Relative pronouns**

54. I went to Kathmandu where there was a cold.

.....

55. I bought an orange which was sour.

.....

56. I met Ram who carried a bag.

.....

57. He is Ram whose father is not alive.

.....

58. Ram is a teacher whom I like much

.....

59. I bought an orange that was sour.

.....

60. When I was child, I saw you.

.....

**Interrogative pronouns**

61. What is your name?

.....

62. What things do you carry?

.....

63. Who are you?

.....

64. Who are you (dual, plural)?

.....

65. When do you go to market?

.....

66. Where do you live in?

.....

67. Whose bag is this?

.....

68. Whose bags are these?

.....

69. Which book do you buy?

.....

70. With home do you go to market?

.....

71. With home do you go to market (plural)

.....

72. From where do you go?

.....

73. In which direction do you go?

.....

74. In what way do you come?

.....

75. Since when do you live in Dhankuta?

.....

### **Reciprocal Pronouns**

80. They beat each other.

.....

81. They beat one another.

.....

### **Indefinite Pronouns**

82. All of them went.

.....

83. Somebody has gone.

.....

84. Anything is not found.

.....

85. Anybody does not come.

.....

86. There were a few people

.....

## APPENDIX-II

### Languages spoken in Nepal according to CBS Report (2001)

S.N	Mother Tongue	Number	%
1	Nepali	11053255	48.98
2	Maithili	2797582	12.4
3	Bhojpuri	1712536	7.59
4	Tharu	1331546	5.9
5	Tamang	1179145	5.22
6	Newar	825456	3.66
7	Magar	770116	3.41
8	Awadhi	560744	2.48
9	Bantawa	371056	1.64
10	Gurung	338925	1.5
11	Limbu	333633	1.48
12	Bajjika	237947	1.05
13	Urdu	174840	0.77
14	Rajbansi	129883	0.58
15	Sherpa	129771	0.58
16	Hindi	105765	0.47
17	Chamling	44093	0.2
18	Santhali	40193	0.18
19	Chebang	36807	0.16
20	Danuwar	31849	0.14
21	Dhangar/Jhanger	28615	0.13
22	Sunuwar	26611	0.12

23	Bangala	23602	0.10
24	Marwari (Rajsthani)	22637	0.10
25	Majhi	21848	0.10
26	Thami	18991	0.08
25	Kulung	18686	0.08
26	Dhimal	17308	0.08
27	Angika	15892	0.07
28	Yakkha	14648	0.06
29	Thulung	14034	0.06
30	Sangpang	10810	0.05
31	Bhujel/Khawas	10733	0.05
32	Darai	10210	0.05
33	Khaling	9288	0.04
34	Kumal	6533	0.03
35	Thakali	6441	0.03
36	Chhantyal	5912	0.03
37	Nepali Sign language	5743	0.03
38	Tibbetan	5277	0.02
39	Dumi	5271	0.02
40	Jirel	4919	0.02
41	Wambule/Umbule	4471	0.02
42	Puma	4310	0.02
43	Yholmo	3986	0.02
44	Nachhiring	3553	0.02
45	Dura	3397	0.01
46	Meche	3301	0.01

47	Pahari	2995	0.01
48	Lepcha/Lapche	2826	0.01
49	Bote	2823	0.01
50	Bahing	2765	0.01
51	Koi/Koyu	2641	0.01
52	Raji	2413	0.01
53	Hayu	1743	0.01
54	Byangshi	1734	0.01
55	Yamphu/Yamphe	1722	0.01
56	Ghale	1649	0.01
57	Khariya	1575	0.01
58	Chhiling	1314	0.01
59	Lohorung	1207	0.01
60	Punjabi	1165	0.01
61	Chinese	1101	0.00
62	English	1037	0.00
63	Mewahang	904	0.00
64	Sanskrit	823	0.00
65	Kaike	794	0.00
66	Raute	518	0.00
67	Kisan	489	0.00
68	Churauti	408	0.00
69	Baram/Baramu	342	0.00
70	Tilung	310	0.00
71	Jero/Jerung	271	0.00
72	Dungmali	221	0.00

73	Oriya	159	0.00
74	Lingkhim	97	0.00
75	Kusunda	87	0.00
76	Sindhi	72	0.00
77	Koche	54	0.00
78	Hariyanwi	33	0.00
79	Magahi	30	0.00
80	Sam	23	0.00
81	Kurmali	13	0.00
82	Kagate	10	0.00
83	Dzonkha	9	0.00
84	Kuki	9	0.00
85	Chhintang	8	0.00
86	Mizo	8	0.00
87	Nagamese	6	0.00
88	Lhomi	4	0.00
89	Assamese	3	0.00
90	Sadhani	2	0.00
91	Unidentified Languages	168340	0.75
	Total	22736935	

(Source: The Population Census Report, 2001)

### Appendix-III

The number of languages spoken by Rai people is shown in the table.

Languages	Number of speakers
1. Bantawa	371056
2. Chamling	44093
3. Kulung	18686
4. Thulung	14034
5. Sangpang	10810
6. Khaling	9288
7. Dumi	5271
8. Wambula	4471
9. Puma	4310
10. Nachiring	3553
11. Bahing	2765
12. Koyu	2641
13. Yamphu	1722
14. Chiling	1314
15. Loharung	1207
16. Mewahang	907
17. Tilung	310
18. Jerung	271
19. Dungmali	221
20. Lingkhim	97
21. Sam	23
22. Chhintang	8

(Source: Population Census Report, 2001)