

DEIXIS SYSTEM IN ENGLISH AND SAMPANG LANGUAGE

**A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Language
In Partial Fulfillment for the Master of Education in English**

Submitted By

Sanjaya Rai

Janta Multiple Campus, Itahari, Sunsari

Faculty of Education

Tribhuvan University

2081/2024

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Sanjaya Rai

T.U. Reg. No; 930218-0770-2016

Exam Roll No: 2180091 (20182075)

Campus Roll No: 57 (2074/2075)

Janta Multiple Campus, Itahari

Faculty of Education

Tribhuvan University

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RECOMMENDATION FOR ACCEPTANCE

This is to certify that **SANJAYA RAI** has completed this thesis entitled **DEIXIS SYSTEM IN ENGLISH AND SAMPANG LANGUAGE** under my guidance and supervision I recommend the thesis for acceptance and evaluation.

Kamal Raj Dahal, (Supervisor)

Reader and Head

Department of English Education

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge, this thesis is entirely original and my own creation; no part of it has been previously submitted for a research degree at my university.

Date: 27th June, 2024

2081-03-13

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SANJAYA RAI

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated

To

My family members and gurus who loved me unconditionally

and showed the way of life.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, I extend my deepest gratitude to my thesis supervisor, **Mr. Kamal Raj Dahal**, Reader and Head of the Department of English Education at Janta Multiple Campus, for his invaluable guidance, inspiration, encouragement, and constructive suggestions from the inception to the completion of this study.

I am grateful to **Mr. Tirtha Raj Acharya** and likewise to **Mr. Govinda Puri** and **Mr. Rishi Ram Khanal**, members of the research guidance committee, for their invaluable suggestions and practical guidance that helped me achieve my objectives.

Primarily, I extend my sincere appreciation to the native speakers of Sampang who participated in this study. Their invaluable contribution and willingness to dedicate their precious time made this research possible, and I am deeply thankful to them.

I extend my sincere thanks to **Mr. Sangram Rai**, my elder brother, for his unwavering support throughout the completion of my thesis. Additionally, I am grateful to my senior colleagues **Mr. Saudhan Rai** and **Mr. Gorakh Raj Rai** for their assistance and guidance, which were instrumental in bringing this thesis to fruition.

Similarly, I extend my gratitude to my uncle, **Mr. Surya Bahadur Rai**, for his unwavering help and support in every circumstance.

Finally, I extend my deepest gratitude to my father, **Mr. Chandra Kumar Rai**, and mother, **Mrs. Sushila Rai**, who have consistently inspired my academic pursuits. Their enduring love, patience, sacrifices, and invaluable moral and financial support are beyond measure. Furthermore, I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to my sister, **Ms. Anjana Rai**, aunt, **Mrs. Maya Shrestha (Rai)**, and brother, **Mr. Amit Rai**, whose steadfast support has been instrumental at every stage of my life.

SANJAYA RAI

ABSTRACT

This research entitled “DEIXIS SYSTEM IN ENGLISH AND SAMPANG LANGUAGE” has tried to carry out the deixis system in English and Sampang language. The data were collected from the forty-five-native speaker of the Sampang language by using random sampling procedure. The informants for this study have been selected from the ward no. 2, 20 and 19 of Itahari Sub- Metropolitan city, Sunsari. The data were collected with the help of questionnaire and interview. The sources of data for English were collected from different books thesis dictionaries and article.

The researcher has collected both primary and secondary sources of data. The findings are: Sampang language has three number systems in person deixis. They are: singular, dual and plural. There are three words to indicate second person deictic terms. For example; /aanaa:/ (you), /aanaa:chi/ (you two), and /aanaanni/ (plural you) but English language has only one word ‘you’ to indicate second person deictic terms. There are three different words to indicate ‘passed years’ in Sampang language. They are; /tet.twanka:/ (last year), /tit.twaka:/ (the year before the last year), /ti:twama:/ (three years before the last year) but we cannot find equivalent words for these words in English to indicate ‘passed years.’ Place deictic expressions in Sampang can be classified under proximal, distal and neutral classes, e.g. /nappi:/ (here, proximal), /mappi:/ or /mya:ni/ (there, distal) /chhopi/ (up, neutral) etc.

This is divided in to five chapters the first chapter introduction includes the background statement of problem, objectives of the study research question of the key term chapter second deals with the theoretical literature, empirical literature, implication and conceptual frameworks. The third chapter deals with the methodology employed to conduct the study. The method and procedures of the study incorporable the research design population sample and sample strategy, study areas and tools data collection procedure and data analysis and interpretation procedure come under in the third chapter. Chapter four is the main body of the research. It includes the presentation of data and result and discussion of the data. It represents the data deceptively and in the form of graphs and tables. The fifth chapter deals with the conclusion and recommendations of some implications of the study in policy level, practice level and further research are presented in this section. This chapter is followed by references and appendices to make it scientific, valid reliable and authentic.

Note- in Sampang- Devanagari script there is no use of consonant sounds: ta 6, tha7, da 8, dha9, N/na~f ÷ Of, saif, sha z, kshalf, traq, and gyaif. So, they are not included in Sampang-

Devanagari script. In the Sampang- Devanagari script there is more use of long vowel like, cf:
/aa:/, O /i:/, pm /u:/.

c - /a/	cf- /aa/
cfcf - /aa:/	O - /i/
O{ - /i:/	p - /u/
pm - /u:/	P - /e/
cf] - /o/	s\ - /k/
v\ - /kh/	u\ - /g/
3\ - /gh/	a\ - /ng/
Rf\ - /ch/	5\ - /chh/
h\ - /j/	\ - /jh/
t\ - /t/	y\ - /th/
b\ - /d/	w\ - /dh/
g\ - /n/	k\ - /p/
km\ - /f/	a\ - /b/
Ef\ - /v/	d\ - /m/
o\ - /y/	\ - /r/
n\ - /l/	j\ - /w/
; \ - /s/	x\ - /h/
S\ ' c\ k\ u\ (half alphabet) - /-/ etc.	

Table of Contents

	Page No:
Declaration	i
RECOMENDATION FOR ACCEPTANCE	ii
EVALUATION AND APPROVAL	iii
Dedication	iv
Acknowledgement	v
Abstract	vi
Table of Contents	viii
List of Table	xi
Acronyms and abbreviations	xii
Chapter One: Introduction	1
General Background	1
Introduction	4
Introduction to Sampang Language	4
English: A Brief Introduction to English Language	5
Statement of the problem	6
Research Questions	6
Rationale of the Study	7
Objectives of the Study	7
Signification of the Study	7
Delamination of the Study	7
Chapter Two: Review of Related Literature and Conceptual Framework	8
Review of related literature and conceptual framework	8
Review of theoretical literature	8
Review of Empirical literature	8
Implication of the Review for Study	8
An introduction of Pragmatics	9
Deixis	9
Types of Deixis	10
An introduction to Sampang Script	13
Conceptual Framework	15
Chapter Three: Methods and Procedures of the Study	17

The design of the Study	17
Source of data	17
Primary sources of data	17
Secondary sources of data	17
Population, Samples and Sampling Strategy	18
Tools for Data Collection	18
Data Analysis and Interpretation Process	18
Ethical Consideration	19
Chapter Four: Results and Discussions	20
Results	20
Discussions	20
Person Deixisin Sampang Language	22
Time Deixis in Sampang Language	23
Place Deixis in Sampang Language	24
Deixis in Sampangand English language	24
Person Deixis in Sampang Language	24
First Person Deixis in Sampang and English language	26
Second Person Deixis in Sampang and English Language	26
Third Person Deixis in Sampang and English Language	28
Time Deixis	30
Place Deixis	37
Deixis in Word Level	41
Person Deixis in English	41
Person Deixis in Sampang	42
Time Deixis in English	44
Time Deixis in Sampang	44
Place Deixis in English	46
Place Deixis in Sampang	47
Deixis in Sentence Level	48
Person Deixis	48
Time Deixis	49
Place Deixis	49
Chapter Five: Summary, Conclusion and Implication	51

Summary	51
Conclusion	52
Pedagogical Implication	52
Further Research	54
Reference	58
Appendices	59
Appendix –I Questionnaires	
Appendix-II List of the Informants	
Appendix-III Table of English Person, Place & Time Deictic Terms	
Appendix-IV Table of English and Sampang Person, Place & Time Deictic Terms	
Appendix-V List of Some Person, Place & Time Deictic Terms (Sampang & English)	

List of Tables

Table 1: First Person Deixis in English	24
Table 2: First Person Deixis in Sampang	25
Table 3: Second Person Deixis in English	26
Table 4: Second Person Deixis in Sampang	27
Table 5: Third Person Deixis in English	28
Table 6: Third Person Deixis in Sampang	29
Table 7: Present Time Deictic Terms in English and Sampang	31
Table 8: Past Time Deictic Terms in English andSampang	33
Table 9: Future Time Deictic TermsinEnglish and Sampang	35
Table 10: Place Deictic Terms in English and Sampang	37
Table 11: Person Deictic Terms in English and Sampang	41
Table 12: First Person Deixis in Sampang in Word Level	42
Table 13: Second Person Deixis in Sampang word Level	43
Table 14: Third Person Deixisin Sampang Word Level	43
Table 15: Time Deictic Terms in English and Sampang	44
Table 16: Present Time Deictic Terms in Sampang	45
Table 17: Past Time Deictic Terms Sampang	45
Table 18: Future Time Deictic Terms in Sampang	46
Table 19: Place Deictic Terms in English	46
Table 20: place Deictic Terms in Sampang	47
Table 21: English and SampangPerson Deictic Terms in Sentence Level	48
Table 22: Time Deictic Terms in English and Sampangin Sentence Level	49
Table 23: Place Deictic Terms in English and Sampang Language	49

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

Dist- distal

Prox- proximal

No. - Number

M.Ed. - Master of Education

T.U. – Tribhuvan University

Dr. - Doctor

e.g. – For example,

Gest – gesture

p. - Page No

Sub - subject

Chapter One

Introduction

General Background

Generally, Language serves as a vehicle for expressing feelings, emotions, and experiences, distinguishing humans from other creatures. Nature language is a complex phenomenon because thousands of food brain has been studying it but nobody has got its bottom point. It is very vast ocean which cannot be measured in depth. (Sthapit, 200:1) Even the thousand linguists' language perfectly. However, many linguists have defined language variously; Language is a uniquely human and non-instinctive way of conveying ideas, emotions, and desires through deliberately created symbols. (Yadav, 2001).

Language constitutes a sophisticated communication system. that enables humans to express thoughts, ideas and emotions through a structured combination of words, sounds and gestures. (Noam Chomsky, 1968). Language shapes our perception of the world and influences our thoughts, as it provides the framework through which we understand and interpret reality (Edward Sapir, 1921). Language is a system of signs that expresses ideas, thoughts and concepts through arbitrary symbols and their relationship. (Ferdinand de Saussure, 1916)

Human civilization relies fundamentally on language. Language is not just a personal but also a social phenomenon, influenced by personal, social, ethnic, and geographical factors. The English language, a prominent member of the West Germanic sub-branch within the Indo-European family, enjoys widespread use globally. It has been international languages which function as a 'Lingua-franca' in the word English is learned in many countries. It also has been occupying a significant role in the academic field of Nepal.

The Sampang is one of the ethnolinguistic groups of Nepal representing 0.2% of the Nepal's total population as per the census of 2021. Different Rai languages are spoken in Nepal among them Sampang Rai is most of the eastern districts of Nepal (Province o-1) like, Khotang, Bhojpur, Udayapur, Sankhuwasabha, Dhankuta, Sunsari, Morang, Jhapa, Illam, Panchthar, Taplejung and Terhathum. In Southern Bhutan, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Siliguri, Kalimpong, Assam of India, Hong-Kong and UK by the Sampang Rai people. They also have their own script which is called Srijungalipi of Kirat. However, for their easy communication and learning they used Devanagari script of Nepal. Sampang Language has varieties of dialects with YeLe Danh(ye:le dan) Calendar earlier than (Hindu)B.S. Calendar.

The referring expressions (such as I, You, She, Here, There, It, etc.) of a language ‘Point’ to the specific entities that they refer to. This process of pointing through language to particular entity is known as deixis and the referring expressions are known as deictic, or deictic expressions. The term ‘deixis’ according to Levinson (2010, p.54) is borrowed from Greek to refer to ‘pointing or indicating’ something through language.

Essentially, Deixis concerns the ways of in which language encode or grammaticalize features of the context of utterance or speech event and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance.

Linguistic Scenario of Nepal

Nepal is rich in cultural and linguistic plurality. There are 123 languages spoken as mother tongue reported in census: 2021. Unfortunately, most of them do not have their written scripts but only used in daily communication. The appropriate attention is not paid to those (Indigenous) languages, their existence will be just imagination in future. All the languages identified in Nepal are classified under the following four major groups of language family:

Indo-Aryan Group

-Nepali	-Tharu	-Danuwar	-Marwadi
-Majhi	-Maithali	-Rajbanshi	-Bengali
-Kumal	-Bote	-Bhojpuri	-Awadhi
-Maghi	-Darai	-Hindu/Urdu	-Chureti

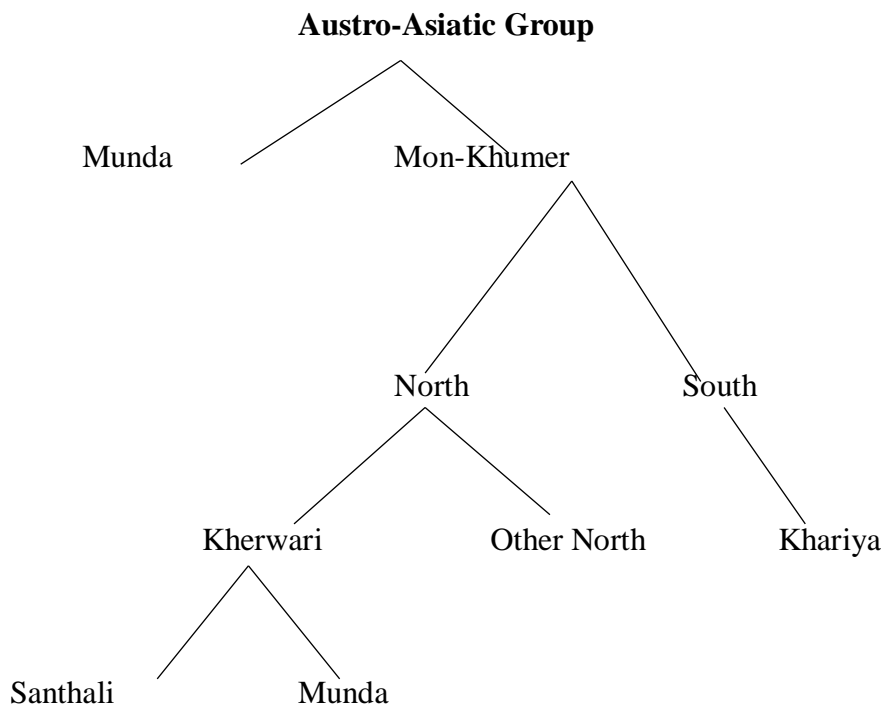
(Gurung, 2003, p.19)

Tibeto-Burman Group

-Limbu	-Tamang	-Hayu	-Meche
-Thakali	-Koche	-Gurung	-Thami
-Chepang	-Raute	-Sunuwar	-Lepcha
-Kaike	-Raji	-Bahing	-Jirel
-Sampang	-Kham	-Dura	-Pahari
-Newar	-Chamling	-Dhimal	

(Gurung, 2003, p.19)

Austro-Asiatic Group



(Yadav, 2003:147)

Dravidian Family

Jhagar is the only language of Dravidian Family which is spoken on the Province of Koshi River in the eastern region of Nepal.

Introduction to Sampang people and Sampang language

Nepal is home to numerous ethnic groups, among which the Sampang people constitute a significant group. Sampangs are sedentary agriculturalists of Mongoloid descent residing in the hills of Province No-1 in eastern Nepal, as well as parts of Sikkim, Kalimpong, Darjeeling, Siliguri, Guwahati in India, southern Bhutan, Myanmar, Hong Kong, and the UK.

Belonging to the Kirati (Kiranti) groups, Sampangs traditionally inhabit the regions known as Wallo Kirat, Majha Kirat, and Pallo Kirat. Pallo Kirat includes areas such as Taplejung, Panchthar, Terhathum, Illam, Dhankuta in Nepal, and Darjeeling and Sikkim in India. Nowadays, Sampangs also reside in Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, and Kathmandu districts of Nepal (Source: Kirant Sampang Rai Jumlekha, Nepal).

The Sampang language belongs to the Tibeto-Burman language family and is spoken by more than 55,000 Sampangs, along with others who use it as a second language (2021 census). Sampangs, also known as Kiratis, refer to their spoken language as 'Sampang Gung' or 'Sampang Khaa'.

In terms of population and geographical distribution, Sampang language holds a prominent position among the Kirati group of the Tibeto-Burman language family. Despite their own distinct language, religion, culture, attire, and festivals, Sampangs traditionally follow the non-written 'Mundum' (Peylan) for their religious beliefs and worship nature and their creators like Sumnima-Paruhang at their hearthstone during auspicious occasions such as Udhauli, Ubhauli, Purbe, Gothdhup, etc.

According to Sampang Rai history, their ancestral homeland is currently in Ward No-1 of Kepilasagadhi Municipality in Khotang district. Sampangs also have various sub-sects (castes) such as Rana, Bhalu, Chhetapi, Torihan, Radukhu, Nachhiring, etc. (Rai, 2074, Kirant Sampang Rai 'Dharma-Sanskar').

Under recent government policies, all Janajati children have the opportunity to learn in their mother tongue up to the primary level. In some provinces of India like Sikkim, Kalimpong, and in most schools in Kepilasagadhi, Khotang, education is provided up to pre-primary and primary levels, catering largely to Sampang populations. While Sampang language exhibits two spoken variations (diglossia), there is currently no documented evidence regarding dialects of the Sampang language (Source: Kirant Sampang Rai Jumlekha, Nepal).

A Brief Introduction to English Language

There are over five thousand languages spoken worldwide, with English standing out as extensively used across various sectors such as science, literature, technology, and computers, serving as a Lingua Franca. English boasts rich literature and vocabulary, establishing its dominance globally and facilitating communication among diverse linguistic communities.

According to Kachru and Nelson in Mc Kay and Hornberger (2009), the spread of English is categorized into three concentric circles: the Inner Circle, Outer Circle, and Expanding Circle, delineating its acquisition and functional domains across languages.

According to Phillipson (2003:23), English has attained worldwide prominence as a result of British colonization and the global revolutions in technology, transportation, communication, and commerce. Being the language of the USA, a significant force in economic, political, and military realms, English has played a pivotal role in fostering linguistic uniformity across the globe.

English serves primarily two purposes: academic and communicative. In Nepal, the teaching of English began at Darbar High School in 1853 and has since gained significant importance in the country's education system. It is compulsory from grade one through to the bachelor's level, with English medium education starting as early as nursery level. This rapid growth underscores the pivotal role of English in Nepal (Singh, 2010).

Statement of the Problem

The diversity in language forms presents challenges for learners and speakers of Sampang due to differences from English. Additionally, the influence of Nepali rather than the development and standardization of Sampang language has left Sampang people unfamiliar with their own identity, culture, and language.

Currently, a few books and magazines are published in Sampang language in the eastern part of the country, but many Sampang people struggle to comprehend their own script due to the language's limited availability.

To prevent the extinction of Sampang language, it is crucial to educate Sampang individuals, particularly by teaching their children about their language. For instance, 'napi' in Sampang language translates to 'here' in English. Understanding such differences, especially in deixis, between English and Sampang languages is essential for identifying potential challenges in teaching and learning. The researcher recognized this disparity as a significant issue.

Research Questions

Research questions related to my study are as follows:

- a) What are the deictic systems of Sampang and English Language?
- b) What are the similarities and differences between the deictic system in Sampang and English language?
- c) What is the Pedagogical implication of the study?

Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study were as follows:

- a) To find out the deixis system in Sampang language.
- b) To compare the deixis system between Sampang and English languages.

Rationale of the Study

People frequently integrate words from other languages into their speech, even when communicating in their mother tongue. Therefore, it is essential to analyze the deixis system of Sampang and compare it with English. This comparative study aims to uphold language standards and identify necessary modifications for improving the Sampang language.

Recognizing this need, the researcher undertook a comparative examination of both English and Sampang languages.

Signification of the Study

The research will prove valuable to future scholars interested in exploring similar topics. It will also hold significance for educators and learners of English in the eastern region of Nepal, particularly where Sampang students predominantly learn English as a second language. Additionally, it will benefit textbook authors and curriculum developers.

Delimitations of the Study

This study had the following delimitations;

- a) This study was limited to the Sampang native speakers of Itahari-2, 20 and 19, Sub-Metropolitan, Sunsari.
- b) The research was limited to forty-five Sampangs native speakers from Itahari Sub-Metropolitan, Sunsari.
- c) This study was based on all Sub-sects (caste) Sunsari of Sampang.
- d) The informants were both types literate/illiterate, male/female.

CHAPTER-TWO

Review of related literature and conceptual framework

Review of Theoretical Literature

The theoretical framework is a summary of the theory reading a particular problem that is developed through a review of previous research on the variables involved. It identifies a plan for investigation and interpretations of the findings. (Source: <http://www.statisticssolutions.com/theoretical-framework>).

Theoretical literature consolidates theories related to a specific problem, formulated through a review of prior research on the variables in question. It outlines a research plan and provides a framework for interpreting findings. Prior to selecting a research topic, the researcher reviewed various studies available to them, ultimately concluding on the chosen topic.

Review of Empirical Literature

Several comparative linguistic studies have been conducted on various languages such as Nepali, Tharu, Maithali, Gurung, Tamang, Limbu, Rai, Newari, among others, in the context of developing English language education. For the current study, the researcher reviewed literary works to gather ideas and information, drawing from references by different researchers.

Rai (2001) has compared and contrasted Limbu kinship terms Nepali and English Terms in her study. “A comparative linguistic study of English, Nepali and Limbu kinship terms”. This was the first dissertation at the Department of English Education on Limbu language. Her objectives were to determine English, Nepali and Limbu kinship terms and compare them. She had taken primary data from twenty Limbu native speakers and twenty Nepali native speakers of Panchthar district (Nagi, Nangin, Yangnam) using snowball sampling procedure. Secondary sources were used for English. She found that English has the least number of kinship terms. There was no distinction between male and female ego except the terms husband and wife and no distinction of elder and younger in Nepali and Limbu.

Tumbapo (2005) has conducted a research on “Verbal Affixation in Limbu and English; A comparative study.” He aimed to find out verbal affixation in Limbu and compare and contrast with that of English. He found that Panthare dialect of Limbu has in fixation system, whereas English lacks this system. Both languages have affixes can be added to the same verb in Panthare dialect of Limbu.

Thapa (2022) has completed the thesis on “Deixis system in English and eastern Magar language.” The main purpose of the study was to find out deixis system in eastern Magar and

English language. She had taken primary data from 40 eastern Magar native speakers above 9 years of Itahari-2, Sub- Metropolitan, Sunsari district, observation, interview and questionnaire were the main tools for data collection. She discovered that English features three cases— subjective, objective, and genitive—while Magar Person Deictic expressions have only two: subjective and objective. Researchers have not identified a third person objective case in Magar language. English exhibits greater richness in past time and place deictic expressions compared to eastern Magar, where different place and time deictic terms are represented by the same terms.

Sapkota (2007) has carried a research entitled, “A sketch grammar of Jhagar” the purposes of study was to recognize social information about the grammatical system of Jhagar language. The researcher suited about the morphology and syntactic construction between English and Jhagar languages. He found out that Jhagar verbs are found to be influenced by tense aspect and mood by its morphs. English has significantly different intense system. The morphs of syntactic processes are used in Jhagar but verbs in English to transfer the sentences for passivization and causativization.

Implications of the Reviewed Literature

The researcher derived insights from relevant literature, carefully studying works that were somewhat pertinent to this study. Based on this review, the researcher developed methodologies, analyzed data, and interpreted findings to draw conclusions. These ideas were synthesized to shape the thesis in its current form.

An Introduction of Pragmatics

Pragmatics investigates how speakers use language in context, considering factors such as expression, relational distance, participants, topics, setting, and communication objectives. “Pragmatics is the study of these principles that will account for why a certain set of sentences (or utterances) are anomalous or not possible (i.e. ordinary utterances)” (Levinson, 1994, p.6)

Deixis

Deixis is a technical term derived from Greek word ‘deiktikos’ means for indicating and showing. According to Levinson (1993), the term 'deixis' originates from Greek and denotes the act of pointing or indicating something through language (p. 54).

Charles Peirce (1995) first introduced the term "indexical sign" to describe the phenomenon wherein understanding the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance

necessitates contextual information in communication, as elaborated by Levinson (200, p. 54).

It has a prototypical or focal exemplar the use of second pronouns tenses, specific and place adverbs. Like now and here, and variety of other grammatical features tied directly to the circumstances of utterance.

Deixis falls within the realm of pragmatics as it deals directly with how language structures relate to the context in which they are employed, aiding in the comprehension of an utterance's context.

Deixis are identified by the deictic. [Deictic is used in face to face interaction on terms of person, time, place and social or discourse.]

Deixis System in English

Referring expressions in language, such as "I," "you," "he," "she," "here," "there," etc., are used to specify the entities they refer to. Deixis refers to the act of pointing out or indicating specific entities through language, and the linguistic expressions used for this purpose are termed deictics or deictic expressions, also known as indexical expressions. The term 'deixis' comes from Greek, meaning 'pointing or indicating something through language,' as discussed by Levinson (1983, p. 54). It is a component of pragmatics, which explores how language elements interact with their contexts, establishing connections between language and context.

To provide additional clarity on the concept, several definitions of deixis are worth noting.

According to Lyons (1995, p. 293), deixis involves reference that is significantly influenced by the time and place of utterance, as well as by the roles of the speaker and the addressee in the act of speaking.

Yule (1996, p. 9) defines deixis as a form of referring that is intimately tied to the speaker's immediate context.

According to Nunan (1993, p. 118), deixis is an element of discourse that directs the reader or listener to specific points in space or time.

Crystal (2008, p. 133) describes deixis in linguistic theory encompasses language features that directly refer to personal, temporal, or spatial aspects of the situation in which an utterance occurs, with meaning determined by that context, such as "now/then," "here/there," "I/you," etc.

Overall, deixis is a fundamental linguistic function involving 'pointing' through language, where any linguistic form used for this purpose is considered a deictic expression.

Types of Deixis

Generally, deixis can be explained as follows:

Proximal deixis and distal deixis

Deictic expressions are classified into proximal deixis and distal deixis. Proximal deixis refers to expressions that indicate proximity to a reference point, while distal deixis refers to those that indicate a greater distance from the reference point. For example, "Here" is an example of proximal deixis, whereas "There" exemplifies distal deixis (Levinson, 2010, p. 68).

Person Deixis

Expressions used to indicate different persons are referred to as person deixis, for examples;

- i. First person: Words like "I," "my," "me," etc., indicate the speaker or writer.
- ii. Second person: Words such as "you," "your," etc., indicate the speaker's reference to the hearer(s) or addressee(s).
- iii. Third person: Pronouns like "he," "she," "they," etc., are used in person deixis to refer to entities other than the speaker or addressee(s). When discussing person deixis, we focus on the use of pronouns such as I, you, he, she, it, we, and they.

Person deixis operates distinctly based on three divisions represented by the pronouns for first person (I), second person (you), and third person (he, she, or it) in English.

It's important to note that in the context of analyzing person deixis, "we" does not necessarily denote a plural speaker in the same manner.

Time Deixis

Time deixis refers to expressions that indicate a specific time within the speaker's context, such as:

"Pull the trigger now."

"I am currently working on my Ph.D." (Levinson, 2010, p.73)

In the first utterance, "now" may refer to the specific moment in time when the commander gives instructions to the trainee. However, in the second sentence, the use of "now" by a scholar can encompass a relatively extended period of time, rather than a specific moment at which the scholar is speaking. Terms such as "now," "then," "today," "tomorrow," and "yesterday" illustrate this variability in temporal reference.

Place Deixis

Place deixis, also referred to as spatial deixis, is defined by Cutting as words used to indicate the location or place where an entity exists within a given context. Demonstrative adverbs like 'there' and 'here', as well as demonstrative pronouns such as 'this', 'that', 'these', and 'those', serve as examples of place deixis.

Levinson states that place or space deixis “concerns the specification of locations relative to anchorage point in the speech event.” This is to say, location of the entities can be specified through deictic expressions. It is also hundred years away; Kashmir is four hundred miles west to here. Here, there, this, that, those, are some examples of place deixis. They refer to the proximal or distant based on the participant’s location. (Levinson, 2010, P.79)

Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis involves using expressions to refer to specific parts of a conversation or text. Through discourse deixis, an utterance indicates its connection to the surrounding discourse. For example:

In the second paragraph, we defined pragmatics and

A: Do you know what an encyclopedia is?

B: Can you spell it?

In the above exchange, 'the paragraph' refers to a specific segment of the ongoing discussion, while 'it' points to the word 'encyclopedia', highlighting their roles within the discourse.

Social Deixis

Social deixis involves the use of linguistic expressions that denote the status of the addressee(s) and others in relation to the speaker(s). Crystal (2003) also uses the term deixis to describe words that refer to preceding or subsequent elements in discourse, such as 'the following' or 'the former'. This concept is known as discourse deixis, which should be differentiated from social deixis. Social deixis pertains to the encoding of social distinctions related to participant roles, seen in aspects like pronouns, honorifics, vocatives, and forms of address.

Social deixis primarily deals with the relationship between participants based on social status, using honorific and non-honorific terms. Examples such as 'Your Honor', 'Mr. President', 'Your Excellency', and 'My Lord' exemplify personal deixis within social discourse.

An Introduction to Sampang Script

The Sampang language uses its own script known as Kirat Lipi or SirijungaLipi. According to Chemjong (1976), this script was initially developed in the 9th century by King Sirijunga and named after him. The script underwent renovation during the reign of the second Sirijunga (994-1041 AD), who was believed to be a reincarnation of the first Sirijunga after nearly a thousand years. Prior to the second Sirijunga, no evidence of the script has been discovered. However, many manuscripts, documents, and literary works in this script have been found since his time.

Recently, the Sampang language has come to be known as Sampang 'Gung' or 'Kha', and its script is referred to as 'Sampang-Devanagari'. Dr. Annamariya Hari and Dr. Sarbadhan Sampang Rai conducted research and surveys on the Sampang language, finding no historical evidence of a traditional Sampang script. Consequently, they adapted useful alphabets and sounds from the Nepali Devanagari script to create written materials such as alphabets, dictionaries, grammars, stories, and journals for the Sampang language. Their efforts were supported by Sampang Rai. On Magh 23rd-26th, 2060, the 'Protection Committee of Nepalese Languages' and the 'Central Department of Phonetic and Phonology, Tribhuvan University' observed and evaluated the Sampang language and the researchers' script, leading to a decision and confirmation that Sampang language will adopt the 'Sampang-Devanagari' script in the future (Source: Sampang T & Dr. S, Kirat Rai Sampang Gung, 2061, p.1).

The Sampang-Devanagari script bears similarities to the Nepali 'Devanagari' script, although not all alphabets are used in both vowel and consonant contexts. Numerous books, journals, and newspapers have been written in the Sampang language, employing the Sampang alphabet detailed below.

Vowels:

Short;	a	aa	i	u	e	o
Long;	_	aa:	i:	u:	_	_

(Sampang T. & Sampang S. *Kirat Rai Sampang Gung*, 2061, p.6)

Consonants:

Ka	Kha	Ga	Gha	Nga
Cha	Chha	Ja	Jha	_
_	_	_	_	_
Ta	Tha	Da	Dha	Na

Pa	Pha	Ba	Bha	Ma
Ya	Ra	La	Wa	_
Sa	_	_	Ha	_
_	La	_	Ma	_

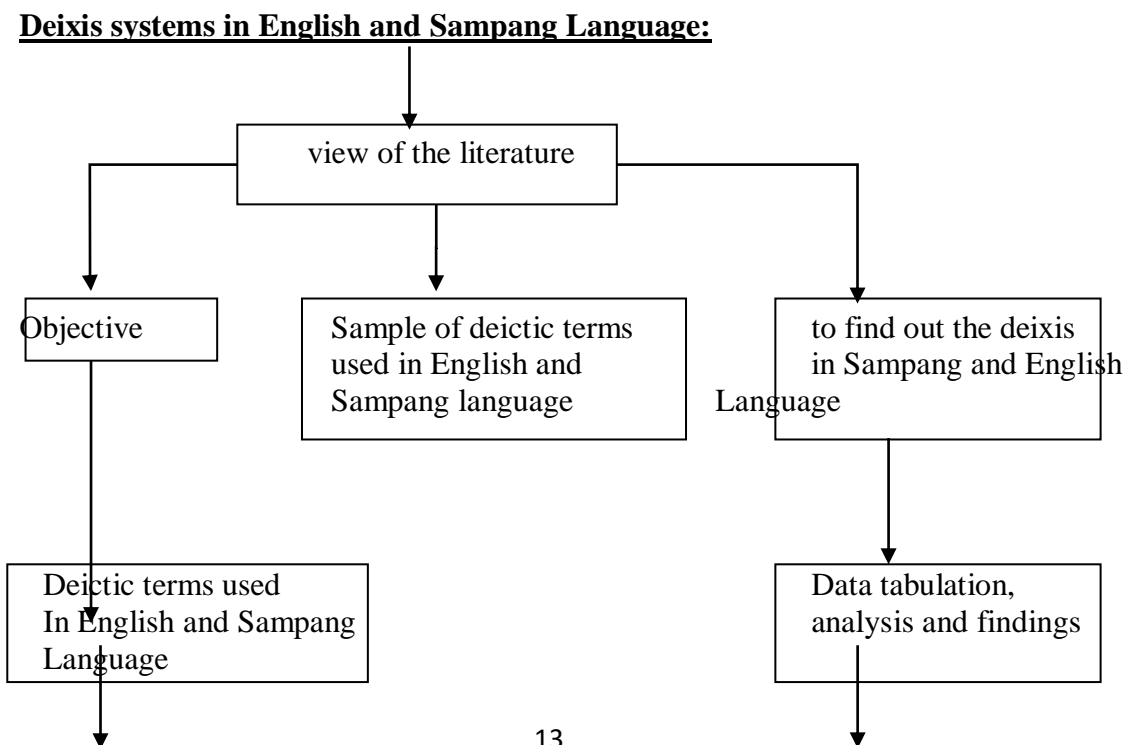
(Sampang T. & Sampang S. *Kirat Rai Sampang Gung*, 2061, p.4)

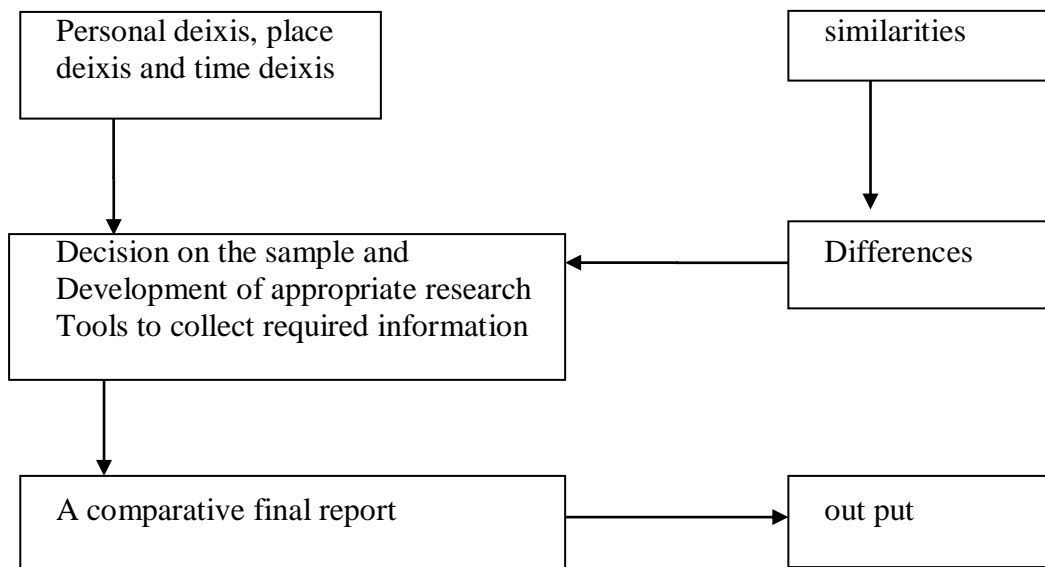
Implications of the Reviewed Literature

The researcher gathered insights from relevant literature reviews. Careful study of these works revealed their relevance to the current study. Drawing from this review, the researcher adopted suitable methodologies, analyzed and interpreted the data, and drew conclusions for the research. These collective insights guided the design of the thesis based on the findings from the literature.

Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework forms the basis for conducting the thesis, outlining the approach or structure for the research. This study focuses on investigating Deictic Expressions used in English and Sampang, with the conceptual framework guiding its directio





Chapter THREE

Methods and Procedures of study

The following methodology was followed by the researcher to accomplish the objectives of the study.

The design of the study

The researcher employed a survey research design to systematically collect and analyze data for the study. Visiting wards no. 2, 20, and 19 of Itahari Sub-Metropolitan in Sunsari, the researcher selected samples from the local population. They engaged with the community members, explained the study's objectives, and established rapport to facilitate data collection. Subsequently, the researcher developed structured questionnaires tailored to gather specific information about the Sampang language.

Sources of Data

The researcher gathered data from both primary and secondary sources.

Primary Sources of Data

The primary data for the Sampang language study were collected from forty-five native speakers residing in Itahari sub-metropolitan city, Sunsari district (refer to Appendix-I). As a native speaker, the researcher also contributed as a primary data source.

Secondary Sources of Data

The secondary data sources were drawn from various books and journals, thesis, dictionary, newspapers, internet related to 'Deixis system in English and Sampang language'. Some of them were Rai (2074), Sampang T. & S. (2061), Levinson (2010), Sharma (2014), Thapa (2022), Timsina (2015).

Sampling Population

The study population comprised native speakers of Sampang. The sample included forty-five native speakers of Itahari -2, 20 and 19 to fulfill the objective of the study (see Appendix-II). The study focused on native speakers of Sampang, with a sample of forty-five individuals selected from Itahari-2, 19 & 20 to achieve its objectives (see Appendix-I

Sampling Procedure

The researcher employed a non-random sampling procedure judge mental and snowballs to gather data, selecting participants based on specific criteria relevant to the study. English sentences served as the reference during data collection, ensuring clarity and accurate comprehension among participants. This approach aimed to facilitate a thorough investigation into the research questions by maintaining consistency and reliability in the data collection process.

Tools for Data Collection

The researcher employed questionnaires as the primary instrument for gathering essential data in this study. Both questionnaires and interviews were utilized as key tools for obtaining the necessary information. The questionnaire involved participants reading, interpreting, and writing their responses to structured questions. It was specifically designed for literate native speakers of Sampang to gather data effectively. Interviews were conducted to collect data from illiterate native speakers of Sampang, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the Sampang deixis system (see Appendix-I). This dual-method approach aimed to ensure thoroughness and accuracy in capturing insights into the research topic.

Process of Data Collection

The researcher provided the questionnaire to the selected informants and asked them to write their own responses themselves clearly. The researcher helped to illiterate informants to understand the English sentences and wrote their responses. The researcher meticulously followed a structured approach to gather essential data:

- a) Developed a research tool, specifically a questionnaire.
- b) Engaged with Sampang natives in the selected area to establish rapport.
- c) Clearly communicated the study's objectives and significance to informants.
- d) Administered the questionnaire, ensuring participants independently wrote their responses. For illiterate informants, the researcher assisted in comprehending the English sentences and accurately recording their responses.

Data Analysis and Interpretation Process

The data collected systematically were analyzed, interpreted, and presented in a descriptive manner. This involved utilizing tables, illustrations, and diagrams to effectively convey the findings.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations were paramount throughout the research process. The researcher obtained informed consent from all respondents to ensure confidentiality of their information. The data collected were used exclusively for the intended research purposes, and no unauthorized use or manipulation of the data occurred. Care was taken to avoid causing harm to informants during data collection, and objectivity was maintained throughout the analysis process, focusing on accuracy, honesty, and truthfulness of the data. Proper credit was given to the authors of books, journals, articles, and research works to mitigate the risk of plagiarism. These ethical practices upheld the integrity of the study.

Chapter Four

Results and Discussions

The data obtained from the informants were meticulously analyzed and interpreted using descriptive methods, supported by straightforward statistical tools like tables and illustrations. The data were systematically tabulated, facilitating a comprehensive comparison of Sampang deictic expressions with those in English through the use of visual aids. As a result, this chapter is structured around two key components: an in-depth analysis of Sampang deixis and a rigorous comparison of the deixis systems between English and Sampang.

Results

On the basis of rigorous analysis and interpretations of the data, the following result and findings were extracted:

- a. Sampang possesses a substantial array of person deictic expressions, which are enumerated as follows;

/kan/, /kanga:/	(I, me)
/awmi:/	(My, mine)
/aana/	(You)
/aa:mmi:/	(Your, yours)
/kachi/	(we two) (inclusive)
/kachika/	(we two) (exclusive)
/kaye/	(we) (inclusive)
/kayeka/	(we) (exclusive)
/kayekami/, /aamkami/	(our)
/kho/	(she/he)
/khochi/	(they)
/khochimi/, /khochim/	(their)

- b. In Sampang language, there is a distinction in first person number, i.e. singular, dual and plural.
- c. In terms of second-person number systems, Sampang exhibits three distinct categories: singular, dual, and plural. They are:

/aana/	(you)
/aanachi/	(you:dual)

/aanani/ (you:plural)

d. Several words used for future time and place deictic expressions in English lack equivalents in Sampang. Examples include "next week", "next one", "just", "outside" and others.

e. There is formal and informal (respected- polite and low polite) spoken form in spoken language; e.g.

/napivana ma tuwa/ (come here and sit)

/nappevananimatuwani/ (please come here and sit)

f. We cannot find different words to indicate masculine, feminine and neuter gender in Sampang language. Same deictic expression is used for masculine, feminine and neuter gender. For example;

/kho/ for male and female both

/khochi/ for male and female both

g. In all person deixis (viz. first person, second person and third person) suffix ‘-mi’, ‘-chi’ and ‘-chimi’ are used to indicate genitive number system.

h. We can find the words which are used for present and future time deictic expressions in Sampang. They are;

/hotonga:/ (right now)

/hobemanga;/ (recently)

/hotolo/ (this time)

/hobema/ (these days)

/kyasavema/ (those days)

There are three words to indicate passed year in Sampang. They are;

/tetangka/ (last year)

/tet-tangka/ (the year before last year)

/titwama/ (the years before last year)

In Sampang language, /chopi/ may represent for up, over, above etc. and /hanpi/ may represent for under, below, down etc. people may explain the situation by providing detail information.

i. Place deictic expressions in Sampang are categorized into proximal, distal, and neutral classes.

j. Place deictic expressions in Sampang can be classified under proximal, distal and neuter classes; e.g.

/napi/ (here-prox.)

/mapi/ (there-distal)

/chhopi/ (up-neuter), etc

Discussions

The data have been analyzed and interpreted with respect to the following deixis:

Person Deixis

Time Deixis

Place Deixis

Person Deixis in Sampang Language

Personal pronouns serve as person deictic expressions in the Sampang language.

/kan/, /kanga:/ (I),	/aana/, /aanani/ (you),
/kho/ (she/he)	/khochi/ (they)
/kachi/(dual) /kaye/(plural),	(we)
/kachika/(dual-exclusive),	(we)
/kayeka/(plyral-exclusive)	(we)
/kan cha chan/	(I eat rice)
/aana cha cho/	(you eat rice) (friendly)
/aanani cha chanum/	(you eat rice) (respect)
/khochi cha chichi/	(they eat rice)
/kho cha chi/	(she/ he eat rice)
/kaye cha chyam/	(we eat rice) (plural)
/khachi cha chichuka/	(we eat rice) (dual)

List of person deixis in Sampang Language

/kan/, /ka:nga:/	(I, me)
/anmi/	(my, mine)
/aana/	(you)
/aanani/	(you) (respect)
/aanachi/	(you) (dual)
/aammi/	(your/ yours) (singular)
/aamnumi/, /aamnum/	(your/yours) (respect) (plural)
/kachi/	(we) (dual) (inclusive)
/kaye/	(we) (plural) (inclusive)
/kachika/	(we) (dual-exclusive),
/kayeka/	(we) (plural-exclusive)
/kachikami/	(our) (dual)

/kayekami/, /kayemi/	(our) (plural)
/kho/	(he/she)
/khochi/	(they)
/khochimi/	(their)
/maka/	(that)
/naka/	(it)

The aforementioned words serve as examples of person deictic expressions in the Sampang language. Essentially, Sampang utilizes first, second, and third-person deixis as person deictic expressions.

Time Deixis in Samapng Language

In the Sampang language, time deixis encompasses expressions that directly relate an utterance to the time of its occurrence. Speakers of Sampang utilize these deictic expressions in the following manner:

/ese/, /ise/	for today
/swalma/	for tomorrow
/chhindakole/	for the day after tomorrow
/dothungkole/	for the second day after tomorrow
/tethungkole/	for the third day after tomorrow
/hotolo/	for current time
/naka dan/	for current year
/aathunga;/	for a moment ago
/ngawa;kale/	for a few days ago
/hobema/	for nowadays
/hotolonga;/	for now
/na;mma/	for next year
/chimma/	for the year after the next year
/tetwaka/	for the previous year
/hotoloswa/	for till now
/khotoloswa/	for then
/khata:lone/	for henceforth

Place Deixis in Sampang Language

Place deixis in the Sampang language pertains to expressions that directly connect an utterance with specific spatial locations. Native speakers of Sampang utilize specific place

deictic expressions to pinpoint the location of participants and references in space. Examples of commonly used Sampang place deictic expressions include:

- /naka/ (this)
- /maka/ (that)
- /nakachi/ (these)
- /nappi/ (here)
- /mappi/ (there)
- /makachi/ (those)

Place Deixis in Sampang and English Language

Deixis exists in both the Sampang and English languages, demonstrating both similarities and differences in their deixis systems upon comparison. The following tables and interpretations aim to elucidate the deixis systems in English and Sampang languages. These tables, derived from native speakers of Sampang, books, journals, theses, and other referenced materials, as well as consultations with colleagues, were instrumental in uncovering and analyzing the deixis systems of both languages.

Person Deixis in Sampang and English Language

Table 1 facilitates the identification of person deictic expressions in both languages. These expressions are classified into three categories:

- a) *First-person deixis*
- b) *Second-person deixis*
- c) *Third-person deixis*

Person Deixis in Sampang and English Languages

The following table and analysis are intended to assist in comparing the deictic expressions between English and Sampang person deixis systems

Table 1.

First Person Deixis in English

<i>case</i>	<i>number</i>	
	<i>singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Subjective	I	we
Objective	me	us
Genitive	my / mine	our/ ours

The table above (Table 1) illustrates that English person deictic expressions are differentiated by numbers and cases. Specifically, English first-person expressions encompass two number systems: singular and plural. Such as;

I am a doctor.

We are playing chess.

In Sampang, first-person deictic expressions encompass three number systems: singular, dual, and plural. So in the case of first person deictic expressions Sampang is richer than English language.

Table 2.

First Person Deixis in Sampang

<i>Case</i>	<i>Number</i>		
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Subjective	/kan/ (I)	/kachi/ (we)	/kaye/ (we)
Objective	/kan/, /kanga;/ (me)	/kachika/ (us)	/kayeka/ (us)
Genitive	/anmi/ (my/mine)	/kachikami/ (our- two)	/kayekami/ (our/ours)

Table 2 illustrates that Sampang person deictic expressions are distinguished by number and cases. We can find that Sampang

/kan cha chan/ (Sampang, singular)

(I rice eat)

I eat rice. (English)

/kachi cha chichu/ (Sampang, dual)

(we two rice eat)

We two eat rice. (English)

/kaye cha chyam/ (Sampang, plural)

(we rice eat)

We eat rice. (English)

Similarities

Both English and Sampang languages feature deictic systems for the first person, encompassing subjective, objective, and genitive cases with specific deixis systems. Both languages employ deictic expressions to indicate individuals through the use of deictic terms.

Differences

English first-person deictic expressions include two number systems: singular and plural, whereas Sampang first-person deictic expressions comprise three number systems: singular, dual, and plural.

Sampang language features a broader range of expressions compared to English in its first-person deixis system.

i.e. Sampang first person deixis;

- /kan/ (I)
- /kachi/, /kachika)(we two)
- /kaye/ (we)
- /anmi/ (my/mine)
- /aachukami/ (our: dual)
- /kayekami/ (our: plural)
- /kachika/ (us: dual)
- /kayeka/ (us: plural)

In English first person deixis; I, we, me, us, my/mine, our/ours, etc.

Second Person Deixis in Sampang and English Languages

The tables and interpretations provided below facilitate a comparative analysis between English and Sampang languages.

Table 3.

Second Person Deixis in English

<i>Case</i>	<i>Number</i>	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Subjective	You	You
Objective	You	You
Genitive	Your/yours	Your/yours

Table 3 elucidates that English second-person deictic expressions are distinguished by numbers and cases. English second-person deictic expressions encompass two types of number systems: singular and plural. For instance:

"You are working now." (plural)

"You are a student." (singular)

These examples highlight the usage of plural and singular forms in English second-person deictic expressions.

Sampang second-person deictic expressions incorporate three number systems: singular, dual, and plural, making Sampang more nuanced in its second-person deixis compared to English.

Table 4.
Second Person Deixis in Sampang

<i>Case</i>	<i>Number</i>		
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Subjective	/aana/ (you)	/aanachi/ (you two)	/aanani/ (you all)
Objective	/aamchumi/ (your)	/aamchimi/ (your two)	/aamnumi/ (your all)
Genitive	/aamminga:/ (your)	/aamchiminga:/ (your two)	/aamnuminga:/ (your all)

Upon reviewing Table 4, it becomes evident that Sampang second-person deictic terms consists of three cases: subjective, objective, and genitive. Various terms are employed within the second-person deictic system in Sampang language. Here are some examples:

/aanachekabi ha/ (Sampang: singular)

(you teacher are)

You are a teacher. (English)

/aanachinga; sesikhatachi/ (Sampang: dual)

(You both fishing go)

You are both go for fishing. (English)

/aananijhara cha chanum/ (Sampang)

(You all rice eat)

You all eat rice, you all ate rice. (English: plural)

Similarities

- a. Both English and Sampang languages feature second-person expressions, as depicted in the aforementioned table.
- b. Subjective, objective, and genitive cases are identifiable in both languages.

- c. Both English and Sampang languages exhibit three cases: subjective, objective, and genitive.

Differences

- a. The main difference between English and Sampang is that English language has two types of number systems; singular and plural, whereas the Sampang language has three types of number systems; singular, dual and plural.
- b. Same term ‘you’ is used for singular and plural numbers as second person deictic expressions in English but there are different terms in Sampang language, viz. /aana/ for you, /aanachi/ for you two, /aanani/ for you all, as second person deictic expressions.

Third Person Deixis in Samapang and English Languages

The table provided below serves to elucidate the similarities and differences in the third person deixis system between Sampang and English languages.

Table 5.

Third Person Deixis in English

<i>Case</i>	<i>Number</i>		
		<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Subjective	Masculine	He	
	Feminine	She	They
	Neutral	It	
Objective	Masculine	Him	Them
	Feminine	Her	
	Neutral	It	
Genitive	Masculine	His	
	Feminine	Her, hers	their, theirs
	Neutral	Its	

Upon examining Table 5, it becomes evident that English third-person deictic expressions are classified based on case, gender, and number. Specifically, 'he/him' denotes masculine gender, 'she/her' denotes feminine gender, and 'it/its' denotes neutral gender. These terms exist in both singular and plural forms, encompassing a variety of words.

He beats her.

They help them.

In English, third-person deictic terms appear in subjective, objective, and genitive cases. For example:

- He eats rice. (subjective case)
- She likes him. (objective case)
- It is theirs. (genitive case)

These examples illustrate the use of third-person deictic terms across different grammatical cases in English.

Table 6.

Third Person Deixis in Sampang

<i>Case</i>	<i>Number</i>		
	<i>singular</i>	<i>dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Subjective	/kho/ (he/she)	/khochi/ (they two)	/khochi/ (they)
Objective	/khomi/ (his/her)	/khochimi/ (theirs)	/khochimi/ (theirs)
Genitive	/khominga;/ (his hers)	/khochimnga/ (theirs)	/khochimnga/ (theirs)

Table 6 clarifies the Sampang third person deictic expressions are market for three cases; subjective, objective and genitive, i.e.

/kho cha chi/ (Sampang: singular)

(he/she rice eat)

He/she eats rice. (English)

/khochi cha chichu/ (Sampang: dual)

(they rice eat)

They eat rice. (English)

/khochi cha chichi/ (Sampang: plural)

(they rice eat)

They all eat rice. (English)

Similarities

Both English and Sampang languages utilize deictic expressions in third-person singular and plural pronouns.

Both languages employ subjective, objective, and genitive cases to articulate these deictic terms

Differences

When comparing Sampang and English third-person deixis, all three cases—subjective, objective, and genitive—are found in Sampang language.

In English, distinct words are used to denote masculine, feminine, and neutral genders in third-person singular deictic expressions, whereas in Sampang language, the same deictic expressions are used for both male and female referents.

Time Deixis

Temporal deixis refers to expressions that indicate the specific time referenced from the perspective of the speaker. For instance, the word 'now' points to the moment at which the speaker is speaking (Levinson, 2010, p. 73).

Tense systems, such as present, past, and future tense, determine the temporal distinctions in language. These tenses provide a structured view of time, each governed by specific rules for transitioning between them. However, our primary focus is on identifying words that serve as deictic expressions, indicating present, past, or future situations. This categorization allows us to compare the temporal deixis systems of English and Sampang languages (Levinson, 2010, p. 74).

Present Tense

Temporal deixis refers to expressions within language that specify a particular time relative to the speaker. For instance, the word 'now' indicates the moment of speaking (Levinson, 2010, p. 74).

The Receiving Time (RT) and Coding Time (CT) are often identical and serve as deictic expressions that pinpoint the specific temporal context. For example, "Pull the trigger now" and "I am now working on a Ph.D." (Levinson, 2010, p. 74). In the first sentence, 'now' refers to an immediate moment in time, while in the second sentence, it suggests a more extended period, as used by an academic.

The following words are examples of present deictic expressions, illustrating the distinctions between the temporal deixis systems in English and Sampang languages

Table 7.

Present Time Deixis in English and Sampang

	<i>English</i>	<i>Sampang</i>
<i>Present tense</i>	Now	/hatanga:/, /hotolo/ (now)
	Today	/ise/, /ese/ (today)
	Nowadays	/hobema/ (nowadays)
	Current time	/hobemanga:/ (current time)
	Still	/hotolosa/ (still)
	This time	/hata/ (this time)
	Yet	/hatawa/ (yet)
	Just	/hatanga:/ (just)
	Recently	/kyaswavema/ (recently)
	This year	/iSse dan/ (this year)

The above table 7 represents present time deictic in English and Sampang.

When comparing English and Sampang languages, similarities and differences become apparent in terms of their linguistic tools and usage. Here are some identified similarities and differences between these two languages:

Similarities

In both English and Sampang languages, we can identify words that express present deictic expressions.

/hata/, /hotolo/ (now) /ise/, /ese/ (today)

For example:

/hatanga: kha:tan/ (Sampang)

(now go I)

I go now. (English)

/isekhova:nihan/ (Sampang)

(today s/he coming)

S/he is coming today. (English)

.Certain words in English and Sampang language serve to indicate specific points in time.

In English Language – now, right now, at present.

You are eating now.

I go right now.
 In Sampang Language – (now)
 /aanahatavanana:/, /aananihatavanani/
 (you now came)
 You come now.

Both languages include present deictic terms that refer to specific periods of time. In English, expressions such as "these days," "nowadays," "today," "this month," and "this year" are used to denote the present time

I am learning English nowadays.
 You are preparing for exam nowadays.
 In Sampaang Language,
 /ise/, /ese/ (today)
 /kanisevanahan/
 (I today coming)
 I am coming today.

Differences

English boasts a richer vocabulary for expressing present deictic concepts. It encompasses a variety of terms including "now," "nowadays," "these days," "at present," "right now," "this time," "sometimes," "still," "recently," and "just," among others.

In Sampang language, expressions like /ise/ (today), /hatanga:/ (now), and /hotoloswa/ (still) etc serve as present time deictic markers.

However, words commonly used in English for present time deictic expressions such as "sometimes" and "just" do not have direct equivalents in Sampang.

Past Tense

Some words that indicate events occurring in the past are classified as past deictic expressions. Examples include "yesterday," "in the past," "the previous day/month/year," and similar terms. The following table elucidates these deictic expressions related to past events.

Table 8.
Past Time Deictic Terms in English and Sampang

<i>Past Tense</i>	
<i>English</i>	<i>Sampang</i>

Yesterday	/aathepa/ (yesterday)
Last year	/tettwanka/ (last year)
The year before last year	/tittwanka/ (the year before last year)
Three years ago from this year	/tit-twanka/ (three years ago from this year)
A moment ago	/aathuni/, /aathu:nga/ (a moment ago)
A few days ago	/kyaswaninga:/ (a few days ago)
The day before yesterday	/kwas-swangka/ (the day before yesterday)
Three days before yesterday	/kis-swangka/ (three days before yesterday)
Four days before yesterday	/kis-swangkamiaathepa/ (four days before yesterday)
Those days	/makalepi/, /tyatwama/, /tyatwani/ (those days)
These days	/nakalepi/, /hobema/ (these days)
Then	/khakama/ (then)
Before	/aathu/ (before)
Already	/aathunga:/ (already)

Table 8 demonstrates that both English and Sampang languages utilize past time deictic terms to denote events that have occurred previously.

In Sampang language, specific expressions such as /aathepa/ (yesterday), /aathunga:/ (a moment ago), and /kyaswaninga:/ (a few days ago) serve as indicators of past events.

/khoaathepakhata/

(s/he yesterday went)

s/he went yesterday.

/khochiaathunga: vanami/ (plural)

/khochiaathunga: vanachi/ (dual)

(they a moment ago came)

They came a moment ago.

Similarities

Both English and Sampang languages share similarities in their use of past time deictic expressions. Both languages include specific terms to denote events that occurred in the past.

In English language;

Ago, those days, last day, yesterday, the day before yesterday, etc.

In Sampang language;

/aathepa/ (yesterday), /aathunga:/ (a moment ago), /kyaswaninga:/ (a few days ago)
etc.

/kanaathepava:na/

(I yesterday came)

I came yesterday.

/aanachikyas-swangkakhata:china/ (dual)

/aananikyas-swangkakhata:ni/ (plural)

We the day before yesterday went)

We went the before yesterday.

In English, expressions like "last" or "previous" precede words to indicate past deictic references. Similarly, in Sampang language, terms such as "/aathunga:/" (a moment ago) or "/kyas-swaninga:/" (a few days ago) are used to signify past deictic expressions.

Differences

English has larger number of words to indicate past time deictic expressions than Sampang language. There are notable differences between English and Sampang in their expressions of past time deictics. Here are a few distinctions:

English employs specific terms like 'three days before yesterday', 'four days before yesterday', and 'already' to denote past time deictic expressions. However, in Sampang language, equivalent precise terms for these expressions are not found.

English boasts a wider variety of vocabulary to convey past time deictic expressions compared to Sampang language.

Future Tense

Future deictic expressions are words that denote time related to the future. They fall under the category of time deixis concerning future events. When the coding time pertains to future circumstances, it is referred to as a future deictic expression. The provided table serves to illustrate these future deictic expressions.

Table 9.

Future Time Deictic Terms in English and Sampang Language

Future Tense

<i>English</i>	<i>Sampang</i>
Tomorrow	/syalma/, /Selma/ (tomorrow)
The day after tomorrow	/chhindakole/ (the day after tomorrow)
The second after tomorrow	/dothungkole/ (the second day after tomorrow)
The third day after tomorrow	/tethungkole/ (the third day after tomorrow)
next year	/namma/ (next year)
The year after the next year	/chhimma/ (the year after next year)
After a while	/uchhina/, /ichhina/. /hane/(after a while)
Tonight	/isesepa/, /hapa sepa/ (tonight)
The coming day	/tihanka le/, / tako le/ (the coming day)
This evening	/hapamusulungma/ (this evening)
Next time	/syalmachhinda/ (next time)

Table 9 illustrates that both English and Sampang languages feature future deictic terms. A comparison between these two languages reveals both similarities and differences. Here are some notable points:

Both languages, English and Sampang, have expressions to indicate future time.

English employs terms like "tomorrow," "next week," "in the future," whereas Sampang may use different terms or expressions for similar concepts.

There are variations in the specific vocabulary used for future deictic expressions between English and Sampang.

Similarities

There are notable similarities between English and Sampang in their expressions of future time through deictic terms. Both languages use various expressions to indicate specific points and periods in future time:

In English, terms such as "tomorrow," "next time," "coming day," "tonight," and "the day after tomorrow" are commonly used.

In Sampang, equivalents like /syalma/ (tomorrow), /hapa sepa/ (tonight), and /namma/ (next year) serve similar purposes.

English and Sampang exhibit a considerable overlap in vocabulary for expressing future time deictic concepts.

Differences

When comparing future time deixis in English and Sampang, several differences become apparent between the two languages:

In English, "the day after tomorrow" is a phrasal expression used to denote the future time following the day after tomorrow.

In contrast, Sampang language employs three distinct words to indicate "the day after tomorrow."

These distinctions highlight variations in how each language articulates future time through deictic expressions.

In Sampang language:

/chhindakole/ (the day after tomorrow)

/dothungkole/ (the day after tomorrow)

/tethungkole/ (the day after tomorrow)

English lacks equivalent words found in Sampang language that indicate future deictic expressions. Specifically, in English, there are no equivalents for Sampang future time deictic expressions such as:

/chhimma/ (the year after the next year)

/donthungkole/ (the second day after tomorrow)

/tethungkole/ (the third day after tomorrow)

Sampang language lacks equivalent words to indicate future deictic expressions that are found in English. Specifically, in Sampang, there are no equivalents for English future time deictic expressions such as:

-next week.

-next month, etc.

Place Deixis

Place deixis is also known as spatial deixis. It refers to the place where the things or events take place. Cutting (2000, p. 7) defines place deixis as 'the words used to point to allocation or a place where an entity is in the context. The demonstrative adverbs; 'here', 'there',

demonstrative adjective and pronouns; ‘this-that’, ‘these-those’, are the examples of place deixis. Contemporarily English makes use of only two adverbs; ‘here’ and ‘there’ for the basic distinction, but other dialects may have different number to express the place deixis expressions.

(Levinson, 2010, p. 79)

The following table may help you to clarify the place deixis system in English and Sampang language. Different types of place deictic expressions are mentioned below:

Table 10.

Place Deixis Terms in English and Sampang

<i>Place Deixis</i>	<i>English Proximal Place Deixis</i>	<i>Sampang Proximal Place Deixis</i>
	Here	/nappi/, /napi/ (here)
	This	/nk/ (this)
	These	/nakachi/ (these)
	<i>English Distal Place Deixis</i>	<i>Sampang Distal Place Deixis</i>
	There	/mappi/, /mapi/ (there)
	That	/mk/ (that)
	Those	/makachi/ (those)
	Away	/myani/ (away)
<i>Other Place Deictic Terms</i>	<i>Other English Place Deixis Terms</i>	<i>Other Sampang Place Deixis Terms</i>
	Up	/thyampi/, /chhopi//thnpa/ (up)
	Over	/chholama/, /chhopinga:/, /mituthnpa/ (over)
	Above	/thnpa/, /mituni/(above)

	Under	/mukka-dhnpi/ (under)
	Below	/mukkahnp/ (below)
	Down	/muini/, /mukka:pi/, /yuppa/(down)
	Near	/nappinga:/ (near)
	Far	/mya:ni/ (far)
	Across (the river etc.)	/lama/ (across; the river etc.)
	Along	/lampe/ (along)
<i>Other Place Deictic Terms</i>	Left	/dhiku/, /bekhu/ (left)
	Right	/chhikhu/, /kharu/ (right)
	Right side	/bekhudhung/, /dhikudhung/ (right side)
	Left side	/chhiku dung/, /kharudhung/ (left side)
	On the top	/mitukkoehopi/, /thyampi/ (on the top)
	At the bottom	/mukkahnp/, /dhnhangpi/ (at the bottom)
	Inside	/hnpi/ (inside)
	Outside	/thyamlapi/, /thyampi/ (outside)
	Next to	/dhungpi/ (next to)
	In front of	/lamlopi/ (in front of)
	beside	/dhunglampe/ (beside)
	Behind, between	/dansu/ (behind), /manjha/ (between)

Table 10 illustrates that both English and Sampang languages utilize place deixis terms. A comparison reveals both similarities and differences between these languages in their usage of such terms. Here are some points highlighting these distinctions:

Similarities

Both English and Sampang languages share similarities in their use of proximal place deictic expressions.

In English language:

Here, there, these, etc. (proximal)

I sit here.

This is my home.

In Sampang language:

/nappi/, /napi/ (here), /naka/ (this), /nakachi/ (these) etc. (proximal)

/anchwaranapi tui/

(my goat here is)

Here is my goat.

/naka an chhamla ha/

(this my copy is)

This is my copy.

In English and Sampang languages, distinct words are used to indicate distal locations or conditions.

In English language:

There, that, those, away, etc. (distal)

That is my book.

Those are books.

In Sampang language:

/mappi/, /mapi/ (there- distal)

/maka/ (that-distal)

/makachi/ (those) etc.

/khomappikhati/

/s/he there goes/

S/he goes there.

/makakhimaammi/ (friendly; singular)

/makakhimaamnimi/ (respected; singular), (Plural)

/maka/ khimaamchumi/ (dual)

(that house is yours)

That is your house.

Equivalent deictic terms can be identified in both English and Sampang languages as follows:

English: [Term]	Sampang: [Equivalent Term]
English	Sampang
Here	/napi/ (here)
There	/mapi/ (there)
Over	/chhopi/, /thyampi/ (over)
Under	/mukkahampi/, /mukka/ (under)
Right	/chhikhu/, /kharu/ (right)
Left	/dhiku/, /bekhu/ (left)
	/aanamapituwa/ (friendly)
	/aananimapituwani/ (respect), (plural)
	(you there sit)
	You sit there.
	/aanakharudhungpiripa/ (friendly)
	/aananikharughungpiripani/ (plural), (respected)
	(you right side at stand)
	You stand at right side.

Differences

Differences in the place deixis systems between English and Sampang can be observed through the following points:

/aanayuppakhata/ (friendly)
 /aananiyuppakhatani/ (plural), (respected)
 (you down go)

You go down.

/khomahanpi wanga:/, / khomahanpikhata/

(S/he under went)

S/he went under.

/khomukkaripihan/, /khomuikaripihan/

(S/he below standing)

S/he is standing below.

As we study the examples we can find that there are three different words to indicate place deictic terms. They are ‘under’, ‘below’, and ‘down’ in English but there are more words in Sampang to indicate other place deictic terms.

In Sampang language, there is more than one words /thyampi/, /chhopi/, /thanpa/, /mituka/ (up), /mituka/, /mitaka:/, /chhopi/, /mituka:ka/, /thanpaka/ (over), /tha:ppa/, /mitu:ni/(above) are used to indicate the other deictic terms, but there are three different words ; ‘up’, ‘above’, and ‘over’ in English to indicate other deictic terms, i.e. /aanathanpakhata/

(you up go)

You go up.

/khomitukhata/

(He/She over went)

He/She went over.

/aamchhaplanmituyusu/

(your copy above keep)

Keep your copy above.

Deixis in Word Level

Some of the words which refer to person deictic expressions are mentioned below: Here are examples of words that denote person deixis expressions in English.

Table 11.

Person Deixis Terms in English Word Level

<i>Person</i>	<i>Case</i>	<i>Number</i>	
		<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
First person	Subjective	I	My
	Objective	Me	Us
	Genitive	My/mine	Our/ours
Second person	Subjective	you	you
	Objective	you	you
	Genitive	Your/ yours	Your/yours
Third person	Subjective	He	They
	Objective	Him	Them
	Genitive	His	Their/theirs
Third person	Subjective	She	They
	Objective	Her	Them

	Genitive	Her/hers	Their/theirs
Third person	Subjective	It	They
	Objective	it	Them
	Genitive	its	Their/theirs

(Levinson, 1994, P. 83)

The table 11 helps to clarify the person deictic terms.

Person Deixis in Sampang

First Person Deixis in Sampang

In Sampang, first person deictic expressions include three number systems: singular, dual, and plural. So in the case of first person deictic expressions Sampang is richer than English language.

The deictic terms in Sampang in word level are mentioned below:

Table 12:

First Person Deictic Terms in Sampang in Word Level

<i>Case</i>	<i>Number</i>		
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Subjective	/kan/, /kanga:/(I)	/kachi/ (we)	/kaye/ (we)
Objective	/ka:nga:/ (me)	/kachika/ (us)	/kayeka/ (us)
Genitive	/angmi/ (my/mine)	/kachimi/, /kachukasmi/ (our)	/kayekami/, /aamkami/ (our/opurs)

Table 12 provides insights into the first person deictic terms used in the Sampang language

Second Person Deixis in Sampang.

Sampang exhibits three number systems—singular, dual, and plural—in its second person deictic expressions, indicating a greater richness compared to the English language in this regard

Table 13.

Second Person Deictic Terms in Sampang in Word Level

<i>Case</i>	<i>Number</i>		
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Subjective	/aana/, /aanani/ (you)	/aanachi/ (you two)	/aanani/ (you all)

Objective	-----	-----	-----
Genitive	/aammi/, /aamnum/ (your)	/aamchumi/ (your two)	/aamnumi/ (your)

Table 13 provides clarity on the second-person deictic terms utilized in the Sampang language

Third Person Deixis in Sampang Language

In the Sampang language, there are fewer third person deictic terms compared to English. Here are some words that denote third person deictic expressions:

Table 14.

Third Person Deictic Terms in Sampang in Word Level

<i>Case</i>	<i>Number</i>		
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Subjective	/kho/ (he/ she)	/khochi/ (they two)	/khochi/ (they all)
Objective	-----	-----	-----
Genitive	/khomi/ (his/her)	/khochim/ (their two)	/khochimi/ (their)

Table 14 provides insight into the third person deictic terms used in Sampang.

Time Deixis in English

Below are some words that denote deictic expressions:

Table 15.

Time Deictic Terms in English in Word Level

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Future</i>
Today	Yesterday	Tomorrow
Now	In the past	Soon
Nowadays	Ago	Next time
These days	Those days	Tonight
At present	Last night/month/year/week	This evening/morning/day
Right now,	The day before	Next day/month/year

This time	That day	The day after tomorrow	Table
Sometimes	Previous	The third day	15
	year/day/week/month		presen
Still	Then	From today	ts
At		The coming	time
		day/week/year	deictic
Yet, already, just			terms
Recently			in
This week/month/year			Englis
			h

word level.

Time Deixis in Sampang

Here are some terms that indicate time deictic expressions:

Present Time Deixis in Sampang

Sampang has fewer present time deixis expressions compared to the English language, indicating a relative scarcity in this aspect of linguistic expression.

Table 16.

Present Time Deictic Terms in Sampang

<i>Present Tense</i>
/nata/, /hotolo/ (now)
/ise/, /ese/ (today)
/hobema/ (nowadays)
/hatanga:/ (current time)
/-----/ (just)
/isika dan/, /aaspali/(this year)

Table 16 helps to understand present time deictic terms found in Sampang language.

Past Time Deixis in Sampang

Sampang has more past time deixis expressions compared to the English language, indicating that Sampang is richer in this aspect of past time deictic expressions than English.

Table 17.

Past Time Deictic Terms in Sampang

<i>Past Tense</i>
/tettwaka/ (last year)
/titwanka/ (the year before last year)
/tyatwama/ (three year ago from this year)
/aathuni? (a moment ago)
/kyaswaninga:/ (a few days ago)
/kyas-swangka/ (the day before yesterday)
/kis-swaka/ (Three days before yesterday)
/kis-swankamiaathepa/ (Four days before yesterday)

Table
deictic terms.

17 presents Sampang past time

Future Time Deixis in Sampang

Sampang language exhibits a greater variety of future time deixis expressions compared to the English language, suggesting that Sampang is more abundant in this aspect of linguistic expression than English.

Table 18.

Future Time Deictic Terms in Sampang

<i>Future tense</i>
<i>Sampang</i>
/syalma/, /Selma/ (tomorrow)
/chhindakole/ (the day after tomorrow)
/dothungkole/ (the second day after tomorrow)
/tethungkole/ (the third day after tomorrow)
/namma/ (next year)
/chhima/ (the year after next year)
/uchhina/, /ichhina/. /hane/(after a while)

/isesepa/, /hapa sepa/ (tonight)
 /tihanka le/, / tako le/ (the coming day)
 /hapamusulungma/ (this evening)
 /syalmachhinda/ (next time)

Table 18 reveals future time deictic terms in Sampang language.

Place Deixis in English

Here are some words that denote place deictic expressions in English:

Table 19.

Place Deictic Terms in English

<i>Place Deixis</i>	
<i>Proximal Place</i>	<i>Distal Place Deixis</i>
<i>Deixis</i>	
Here	There
This	That
These	Those away

Table 19 helps to understand place deictic terms in English.

Additional place deictic terms in English:

up	above	over	under
below	down	near	far
across	along	left	right
left side	right side	on the top	at the bottom
inside	outside	next to	in front of

beside etc.

Place Deixis in Sampang

The Sampang language exhibits a broader array of place deixis expressions compared to English, highlighting Sampang's greater richness in this linguistic aspect.

Some of the words which refer to place deictic expressions in Sampang are mentioned below;

Table 20.

Place Deictic Terms in Sampang

<i>Place Deixis in Sampang</i>	
<i>Proximal place deixis</i>	<i>Distal place deixis</i>
/napi/, /nappi/ (here)	/mapi/, /mappi/ (there)
/naka/ (this)	/maka/ (that)
/nakachi/ (these)	/mskachi/ (those)
	//mya:ni/ (away)
<i>Other place deictic terms</i>	
/chhopi/, /thyampi/, /mithuni/, /thanpa/ (up)	/muini/, /mukka/, /mukkahanpi/, /dhnp/ (down/under/below)
/napingnga:/ (near)	/mya:ni/ (far)
/lama/ (across)	/dhiku/, /bekhu/ (left)
/chhikhu/, /kharu/ (right)	/bekhudhung/, /dhikudhung/ (right side)
/chhiku dung/, /kharudhung/ (left side)	/mitukkochohopi/, /thyampi/, /chmpi/ (on the top)
/mukkahanpi/, /dhnhangpi/ (at the bottom)	/hnpi/ (inside)
/thyamlapi/, /thyampi/ (outside)	/dhungpi/ (next to)
/lamlopi/ (in front of)	/dhunglampe/ (biseid)
/manjha/ (between)	/dansu/ (behind)

Table 20 reveals Place Deictic Terms in Sampang language. Deixis in Sentence Level
Here are the deictic terms used at the sentence level:

Person Deixis in Sentence Level

Below are some sentences that involve person deictic expressions:

Table 21.

English and Sampang Person Deictic Terms in Sentence Level

<i>In English</i>	<i>In Sampang</i>
She gave me a book.	/knlaikhowaabkitapaapyan/ (me to she book gave)
He wrote it.	/nakakhowachhaabuka/ (it he wrote)
It is here.	/nakanapi tui/ (here it is)
I saw her.	/kankholai tung/ (I her saw)
I gave her a book.	/kankholaikitapa ping/ (I her a book gave)
Take it away.	/naka mya: khai:ye/ (it away take)
I am a student.	/kanchyamlichhahan/ (I a student am)
You are working now.	/hataaanakhupihanna:/ (now you working are) (friendly) /hataaananikhupihanni:/ (now you working are) (respected) (plural)
We eat rice.	/kachi cha chichu/ (we rice eat) (dual), /kaye cha chyam/ (we rice eat) (plural)
You are a teacher.	/aanachyamkabihan/ (you teacher are) (friendly), /aananichyamkabihan/ (respected) (plural)
They are teachers.	/khochichyamkabichihan/ (they teachers are)
You two read this book.	/aanachinakakitaapaachelochi/ (you two this book read)
We two go for fishing.	/kachikanga: sesi: khatichika/ (we two for fishing go)

The sentences mentioned in the table 21 help Sampang speakers to understand English language easily.

Time deixis in sentence level

Here are some sentences that include time deictic expressions:

Table 22.

Time Deictic Terms in English and Sampang in Sentence Level

<i>In English</i>	<i>In Sampang</i>
I am working now.	/hatakankhupahan/ (now I working am)
She went yesterday.	/khoaathepakhata/ (hse yesterday went)
He will go tomorrow.	/khosyalmakhati/ (he tomorrow will go)
You go after a while.	/aanauchhina hapa khata/, /aananiuchhina hapa khatani/ (you after a while go)

She died last year. /khotettwakasya:/ (she last year)

I am reading this book. /kannakakitaapaa chela hanchung/ (I this book reading am)

Table 22 mentioned sentences may help Sampang speakers to understand English easily.

Place Deixis in Sentence Level

Here are some sentences that involve place deictic expressions:

Table 23.

Place Deictic Terms in English and Sampang Sentence Level

<i>In English</i>	<i>In Sampang</i>
This is my house. (prox)	/naka an khimhan/ (this my house is)
That pot is empty. (distal)	/maka khan hongsitu:i/ (that pot empty is)
Come here. (prox)	/napivana/, /napivanani/ (here come)
Go there down. (distal)	/mui:nikhata/, /mukkakhata/, /mukkakhatani/ (down there go)
The road is far from here. (prox)	/napikalaammya:ni tui/ (here from road far is)
Stand at right side.	/bekhudhungpiripa/, /dhikudhungpiripani/ (right at side stand)
The post office is in front of my school.	/nuwakham mi lamlopiru:wakham tui/ (school of in front the post office is)
Come here across.	/nakalampevana/, /nakalampevanani/ (here across come)

Table 23 helps to understand English easily.

Chapter Five

Summary, Conclusion and Implication

This is the final chapter of the study with summary, conclusion and implication made by the researcher after analysis the data. This chapter is divided into three parts; summary, conclusion and pedagogical implications.

Summary

The researcher gathered data from native speakers of Sampang to investigate the deixis system or deictic center of the language, comparing it with English. The study focused specifically on person deixis, time deixis, and place deixis. The researcher identified the following findings:

It was found three number systems in first person deixis in Sampang singular, dual and plural. /kan/ (Sampang-singular), /kachi/ (Sampang-dual), /kaye/, /kayeka/ (Sampang-plural). In English, first person expressions are characterized by two number systems: singular and plural. such as /I/ and /we/. In second person deixis three words /aana/ you (singular), /aamchumi/ yours (dual), /aamnumi/ yours (plural) in Sampang. However English language three cases subjective, objective and genitive. In third person deictic term /she/, / he/, /they/ in English whereas /kho/ (she/he), /khochi/ (they) in Sampang. We can't find objective case in Sampang. Both Sampang and English employ present deictic terms to denote specific periods of time. In English language 'these day', 'nowadays', 'today' but, in Sampang /nakalepi/, /hobema/, , /ise/. The three different terms for time deixis are categorized. Present Time deictic expression in English have not equivalent words in Sampang such as 'sometimes', ' just' at present. In Past time deictic expression in both English expression are 'ago', 'those days', 'yesterday', 'already but in Sampang language such as /aathuni/, /aathu:nga/, /makalepi/, /tyatwama/, /tyatwani/, /aathepa/, /aathunga:/. The larger numbers of words indicate Past Time deictic expressions in Sampang than English language. English and Sampang language have Future deictic terms. Both English and Sampang language have deictic expression to indicate a point in time. In English language, tomorrow, tonight, next year, next time in Sampang /syalma/, /selma/, /isesepa/, /hapa sepa/, /namma/, /syalmachhinda/. But there is no equivalents word of English 'next week', 'next month' in Sampang language. Both English and Sampang language have proximal and distal place deictic expressions. In English 'here', 'this', 'these' (prox.) 'there', 'that', 'those' (dist.) /napi/, /naka/, /nakachi/ (prox.) /mapi/, /maka/, /makachi/ in Sampang. Different words

indicate place deictic terms. They are ‘under’, ‘below’, ‘down’ in English whoever //muini/, /mukka/, /mukkahanpi/, /dhanpi/.

Conclusion

The major findings based on the analysis and interpretations of data regarding the Sampang and English deictic system are given below.

Sampang exhibits a wide variety of person-deictic expressions, including the following:

/kan/, /ka:nga:/(I/me)

/anmi/, /anminga:/(my/mine)

/aana/(you) (friendly)

/aanani/ (you) (respected)

/aammi/, /aamnumi/, /aamnuminga:/(your/yours)

/kachi/ (we two)

/kaye/, /kayeka/ (we plural)

/kachukami/ (our two)

/kayekami/ (our plural)

/kho/ (He/ She)

/khochi/ (they)

/khochimi/, /khochim/, /khochiminga:/(their/ theirs)

In Sampang language, there is a distinction in first person number systems, i.e. singular, dual and plural.

In second person number systems, three distinct number categories exist: singular, dual, and plural.

/aana/ (you)

/aanachi/ (you dual)

/aanani/ (you plural)

We cannot find different words to indicate masculine, feminine and neuter gender in Sampang. Some deictic expression is used for masculine, feminine and neuter gender. For example,

/kho/ for male and female both

/khochi/ for male and female both

In all person deixis (viz. first person, second person and third person) suffix ‘-mi’, ‘-chi’, ‘-chimi’ and ‘minga: are used to indicate genitive number system.

Many words which are used for present time deictic expressions in English have not equivalent words in Sampang. They are; just, right now, recently, this time, etc.

We can find the two exact terms for indicating ‘those days’ and these days’ in Sampang language. They are;

/makalepi/, /tetwa:ma/, /tyatwani/ (those days)

/namalepi/, /hobema/ (these days)

There are three words to indicate passed years in Sampang. They are;

/tet-twaka/ (last year)

/tit-twaka/ (the year before last year)

/tit-twangka/ (three year before last year)

There are three different words to indicate the past time deictic expressions in Sampang language as ‘the days before yesterday’. They are;

/aathepa/ (yesterday)

/kyas-swanka/ (the day before yesterday)

/kis-swangka/ (three days before yesterday)

/kis-swankamiaathepa/ (four days before yesterday)

In Sampang, the other-place deictic expressions words may present on basis of contextual terms. They are;

/chhopi/, /thyampi/, /mithuni/, /thyanpa/ for up, over and above

/cholama/, /chopika/, /lama/ for over and across

/thyampi/, /champi/ for at the top

/muini/, /mukka/, /mukkahmpi/, /dhmpi/ for down, under and below, etc.

People may explain the situation by providing detail information.

Place deictic expressions in Sampang can be categorized into proximal, distal, and neuter classes. For example:

/napi/ (here) (prox)

/mapi/ (there) (distal), and

/chhopi/, /thyampi/, /mithuni/, /thyanpa/ (up) etc.

Pedagogical Implications

The researcher examined person, time, and place deictic expressions, noting both similarities and differences between English and Sampang languages, some of them which could be beneficial for pedagogical purposes.

Policy Level

The researcher conducted a visit to native speakers of the Sampang language in a selected sub-metropolitan city and inquired about how they use the Sampang language in their society. Upon comparing the deixis systems of English and Sampang, the researcher identified both similarities and differences. This research may benefit teachers who instruct English to Sampang speakers, aid other researchers in comparing and contrasting English and Sampang languages, and provide useful insights for English learners studying Sampang speakers to compare between English and Sampang languages.

For example; /kan cha chan/, / ka:n cha chan/ (Sampang, singular)

(I rice eat)

I eat rice.

/kachi cha chichu/ (Sampang, dual)

(We two rice eat)

We eat rice.

/kaye cha chyam/ (Sampang, plural)

(We rice eat)

We eat rice, etc.

The research could aid curriculum designers in crafting educational materials. It could offer valuable insights for those in Sampang learning English as a third language, providing useful tips. Additionally, the findings may support researchers exploring various aspects of Sampang language, such as pedagogical, cultural, and linguistic elements.

Practice Level

The research could benefit Sampang speakers and teachers in practicing English within the Sampang-speaking community. It also provides a foundation for new research endeavors. By understanding the similarities and differences in deixis systems between English and Sampang, Sampang speakers may find it easier to learn English. Furthermore, it offers a valuable basis for conducting comparative studies with other languages. The researcher anticipates that this work will assist teachers, students, curriculum designers, researchers, and other stakeholders involved in language education and research between English and Sampang languages.

But, in English language, the exact form cannot be found for these words. So, the teacher should clarify this fact to the learners.

g) English exhibits a broader variety of place deictic expressions compared to Sampang. Therefore, special attention should be given when teaching these terms to Sampang-speaking students.

h) Regarding third person deictic expressions, English has different terms to refer to masculine, feminine and neuter gender. For example, /kho/ (He/She), /khochi/ (they two), etc. so, the teacher should teach the learners appropriately.

i) In Sampang person deixis, suffix ‘-mi’, ‘-chumi’, ‘-chimi’ and ‘minga:’ are used as genitive cases but there are different terms in English to indicate genitive case. For example;

/anmi/, /aanminga:/ (Sampang) (first person)

/aammi/, /aamminga:/ (Sampang) (second person) (singular)

/aamchumi/, /aamchuminga:/ (Sampang) (second person)(dual)

/aamnumi/, /aamnuminga:/ (Sampang) (second person) (plural)

/khochimmi/, /khochimatinga:/ (Sampang) (third person)

My/mine (English) (first person)

Your/yours (English) (second person)

Their/theirs (English) (third person)

So, the teacher should be careful about person deixis system.

j) The teacher should understand that no two languages are exactly alike in their external or internal similarities in their fundamental structures.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX-I

Questionnaires

This questionnaire has been prepared to deictic primary data required for the research work entitled on “Deixis Systems of Sampang and English Languages”. Which is being carried out under the guidance of Mr. Kamal Raj Dahal Lecturer of the Department of English Education, Janta Multiple Campus, Itahari, Sunsari. The researcher hopes that your cooperation will be a great contribution of the research work. Thank you.

Researcher

Sanjaya Rai
M.Ed (English)
Itahari, Sunsari

Name: Aayu Raj Rai

Gender: Male

Address: Itahari-20 Tarahara, Sunsari

Age: 29

How do you say the following sentences in Sampang language;

Person Deictic Terms

1. We are playing ball.
/gola waale han ka:/
2. I am a farmer.
/kan chamsa bumi ha /
3. You are working now.
/aana khupi han na: /
4. He has eaten rice.
/kho chaa cho ka /
5. She loves him.
/kho sa kho lai nata ka /
6. This is my book.
/naya litaapaa anmi ha /
7. He gave me a book.
/kanlai khosaa itta kitaapaa pyaw /
8. I do not like you.
/kan aanaalai naini: na /
9. They helped us.
/kanlaai hochi vwami /
10. This is our village.
/naka kaayekami gaau ha /
11. These houses are yours.
/maka khimchi aamnuni ha/ |(respected)

- /maka khimchi aammi ha / (friendly)
12. This is your farm.
/naka chasumla aamnumi ha / (respected)
/naka chasumla aammi ha / (friendly)
13. These trees are mine.
/naka an pochi ha /
14. It is a table.
/naka itta ripsung ha /
15. I don't know her name
/kan laai um nung nuwa mantu /
Kan lai um nung tha mantu /
16. He likes it.
/naka khowaa nata /
17. I've just phoned her.
/kan kholaai phona mingka /
18. Its tail is very short.
/nakami myeri chhoto tui /
/um myeri chhoto tui /
19. It is theirs.
/naka khochimi ha /
20. They go to their shops.
/khochi khochim dokaanaa khatimi/
/khochi khochim dokaana khatimi/

Time Deictic Terms

1. You are working now.
/aana khupi han na:/
2. She was here then.
/khaka kho napi tuwa/
3. I will come tomorrow.
/kan syalma vana/
4. It is raining today.
/ise jhari ti han/
5. She died last year.
/kho tetwaka sya:/
6. He came here three months ago.
/kho suka maina pi va:na: ka/
7. He will come soon.
/kho ha:pa: syalma va:ni/
8. She is still unmarried.
/kho hotoswa ve mihangna/

9. He has already phoned me.
/khosa: kanlai phona myaan/
10. I don't go to school these days.
/kan hobema nuwakhim khatan hangna/
11. I used to smoke those days.
/kan khotoloswa hareb dungunka/
12. Sometimes he comes here.
/gharighari kho napi vani/
13. They married recently.
/khochi kyaswavema ve machu/ (dual)
/khochi kyaswavema ve muchi/
14. He is not here at this time.
/hotolo kho napi mantu/
15. She was small at that time.
/khotolo kho utuika tuwa/
16. I phoned her yesterday.
/kan aathepa kholai phona mingka/
17. I will do it tonight.
/kan naka hapa: sepa man/
18. The day after tomorrow is holiday.
/chhindakole bida tui/
19. It will come on T.V. this evening.
/naka hapa musulungma tivi pi ti/
20. This bridge was built in previous year.
/naka sango tetwaka nabamuchika/

Place Deictic Terms

1. This city is much crowded.
/naka sapsema saffi: minachi tuimi/
2. Come here.
/napi vana/, /nappe vana/ (informal)
/nappi vanani/ (formal)
3. Go there and bring an apple.
/mappe khatani khaka seu aayanum/ (formal)
/mapi khata khaka deu bayu/ (informal)
4. Go there down! There is a school.
/muikapi khata! Makapi ita nuwakhim tui/
5. The road is far from here.
/napika rota safi myani tui/
6. There is a cottage under a mango tree.

- /maka anfami podhun pi ita dhihi tui/
7. Put this pen inside the box.
/naka chhapmasung bakasahanpi tuita/
 8. The post office is in front of the health post.
/rukhim lamlopi rismakhim tui/
 9. Here is a small room opposite to my kitchen.
/napi an chasumlami myakka ita utuika la tui/
 10. A dog is coming towards us.
/ita hoga kaye lampe vani ha/
/ita hoga khachi lampe vani ha/ (dual)
 11. There is a beautiful jungle just across the river.
/maka kasipi myakkalampe safi khannika walikha tui/
 12. A bird is flying above your house.
/ita chhawan aam khim chholama piri han/
 13. My house is in the right of the house.
/maka khimmi dekhu dhungpi an khim tui/
 14. There is bank nearby house.
/mak khim dhungpi buukhim tui/
 15. The hospital is far from here.
/napika umakhim myani tui/
 16. Go over there for a while.
/uchhina mitukka pi khata/ (informal)
/uchhina mitukka pi khatachi/ (informal), (dual)
/uchina mitukka pi khatani/ (formal), (plural)
 17. Place it here.
/naka napi yusu/ (informal)
/naka napi yusanum/ (formal)
 18. The dog is beautiful.
/naka hoga safi khannika tui/
 19. Go between them there for a while.
/mapi uchhina makachim majhapi kha ta/ (informal)
/mapi uchhina makachim majhapi khatani ta/ (formal)
 20. This village is beautiful. /naka le safi khannika tui/

Appendix-II

The following forty-five speakers of the Sampang Language of Itahari Sub-Metropolitan city -2, 20 and 19 Sunsari district were the primary sources of data.

S.N.	Name	Address	Gender	Age
1	Barda-lamxi Rai	Itahari-2	Female	81
2	Chandra Kumar Rai	Itahari-2	Male	52
3	Surya Bahadur Rai	Itahari-2	Male	46
4	Chitra Kumari Rai	Itahari-2	Female	43
5	Sangram Rai	Itahari-20	Male	51
6	Saudhan Rai	Itahari-19	Male	41
7	Shree Prashad Rai	Itahari-2	Male	60
8	Jaya Kumari Rai	Itahari-2	Female	56
9	Pratap Kumari Rai	Itahari-2	Female	49
10	Dipen Rai	Itahari-2	Male	39
11	Raju Rai	Itahari-2	Male	37
12	Dhan Kumar Rai	Itahari-2	Male	47
13	Dhani Ram Rai	Itahari-2	Male	45
14	Purna Raj Rai	Itahari-2	Male	52
15	Jyoti Rai	Itahari-2	Female	27
16	Anjana Rai	Itahari-2	Female	24
17	Srijana Rai	Itahari-2	Female	26
18	Jyanu Rai	Itahari-2	Female	31
19	Sagun Rai	Itahari-2	Male	16
18	Sandesh Rai	Itahari-2	Male	28
19	Amit Rai	Itahari-2	Male	28
20	Kabita Rai	Itahari-2	Female	41
21	Devi Maya Rai	Itahari-2	Female	62
22	Sabita Rai	Itahari-2	Female	54
23	Sanjeep Rai	Itahari-2	Male	60
24	Indra Prashad Rai	Itahari-2	Male	63

25	Rajan Rai	Itahari-2	Male	31
26	Swastika Rai	Itahari-2	Female	23
27	Sabina Rai	Itahari-2	Female	27
28	Chadra Prashad Rai	Itahari-2	Male	47
29	Tara Devi Rai	Itahari-2	Female	47
30	Ratna Devi Rai	Itahari-2	Female	58
31	Maina Kumari Rai	Itahari-2	Female	36
32	Chandra Kala Rai	Itahari-2	Female	62
33	Deu Kuamr Rai	Itahari-19	Male	45
34	Mahendra Jung Rai	Itahari-19	Male	49
35	Nabin Rai	Itahari-20	Male	63
36	Binod Rai	Itahari-20	Male	30
37	Pabitra Rai	Itahari-20	Female	40
39	Parbati Rai	Itahari-2	Female	48
40	Gautam Rai	Itahari-2	Male	35
41	Kalpana Rai	Itahari-2	Female	56
42	Aayu Raj Rai	Itahari-20	Male	29
43	Kiran Rai	Itahari-19	Male	28
44	Samjhana Rai	Itahari-19	Female	34
45	Kabi Raj Rai	Itahari-19	Male	29

Appendix-III

Please tell Sampang equivalents for the following English terms. If one word has more than one equivalent, please give all the possible equivalents.

S.N.	English	Sampang	S.N.	English	Sampang
1	I		24	Last night	
2	You		25	Tonight	
3	He		26	Soon	
4	She		27	Next time	
5	My		28	After a while	
6	Mine		29	Next year	
7	Him		30	The day after tomorrow	
8	Her		31	Where	
9	His		32	Here	
10	They		33	There	
11	Their		34	Up	
12	We		35	Over	
13	It		36	Near	
14	Now		37	Under	
15	Today		38	Far	
16	Tomorrow		39	Back	
17	Nowadays		40	Right side	
18	These days		41	Left side	
19	This time		42	Inside	
20	Still		43	Outside	
21	Then		44	Next to	
22	Ago		45	Beside	
23	Last year		46	Between	

Appendix-IV

Please tell Sampang equivalents for the following English terms. If one word has more than one equivalent, please give all the possible equivalents.

S. N.	English	Sampang	S. N.	English	Sampang
1	I	/kan/, /kanga:/	24	Last night	/aathu sepa/
2	You	/aanaa/	25	Tonight	/haapaa sepa/
3	He	/kho/	26	Soon	/
4	She	/kho/	27	Next time	/syalmachhinda/
5	My	/anmi/	28	After a while	/ichhinna ma/, /uchhinna/
6	Mine	/anminga:/	29	Next year	/nammwa/
7	Him	/kholaai/	30	The day after tomorrow	/chiindakole/
8	Her	/khomi/	31	Where	/haapi/
9	His	/khomi/	32	Here	/napi/
10	They	/khochi/	33	There	/mopi/
11	Their	/khochimi/, khochim/	34	Up	/machhopi/, /thyampi/, /chhopi/ /chho//thanpa/
12	We	/kaaye/, /kaayeka/	35	Over	/mituni/ /chholama/, /chhopinga:/, /mitu thnpa
13	It	/naka/	36	Near	/nappinga:/
14	Now	/hane/	37	Under	/mukka hanpi/, /mahanpi/ /mukka-dhnpi/
15	Today	/ise/, /iseka le/	38	Far	/mya:ni/
16	Tomorrow	/syalma/	39	Back	/dansu/
17	Nowadays	/hobemanga:/	40	Right side	/bekhu dhung/, /dhiku dhung/
18	These days	/hobema/	41	Left side	/chhiku dung/, /kharu dhung/
19	This time	/kyasan ni:/	42	Inside	/khimhanpi/
20	Still	/hata sa/	43	Outside	/baira lampe/
21	Then	/khato sa/	44	Next to	/dhung pi/
22	Ago	/aathunga/, /aathuni/	45	Beside	/dhung lampe/
23	Last year	/tetwaka/	46	Between	/majha/

Appendix-V

Please tell Sampang Equivalents for the following English terms. If one word has more than one equivalent, please give me all the possible equivalents.

Sampang Person Deictic Terms

/kan/, kanga:/ (I)
/kachi/ (we two) (inclusive)
/kachika/(we two) (exclusive)
/kaye/ (we) (inclusive)
/kayeka/(we) (exclusive)
/aana/ (you)
/aanachi/ (you two)
/aanani/ (you all)
/kho/ (she)
/kho/ (he)
/khochi/ (they)

Sampang Time Deictic Terms

/hata/, /hoto/ (now)
/ise/, /ase/ (today)
/syalma/, /syalema/ (tomorrow)
/hobema/, /hovema/ (nowdays)
/hatoswa:/ (still)
/aathunga:/, /aathu/, /aathuni/ (a moment ago)
/kyaswavema/ (a few days ago)
/tyatwaka/, /tetwaka/ (last year)
/ichhina/, /uchhinama/ (after a while)
/naamwa/ (next year)

Sampang Place Deictic Terms

/happi/ (where)
/nappi/, /napi/ (here)
/mappi/, /mapi/ (there)
/chhopi/, /thyampi/, /machhopi/, /thanpa/ (up)
/mituni/, /chholama/, /chhopinga:/ over
/nappinga:/ (near)
/mya:ni/ (far)
/bekhu dhung/, /dhiku dhung/ (right side)
/chhiku dung/, /kharu dhung/ (left side)
/khimhanpi/ (inside)
/bairanga:/ (outside) etc.

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APPENDIX-VI

Roman Translation of Sampang Devanagari Script

Based on Tuner's (1931), Nepali Alphabet and Diacritic Marks.

c - /a/	cf - /aa/
cfcf - /aa:/	O - /i/
O{ - /i:/	p - /u/
pm - /u:/	P - /e/
cf] - /o/	s\ - /k/
v\ - /kh/	u\ - /g/
3\ - /gh/	a\ - /ng/
Rf\ - /ch/	5\ - /chh/
h\ - /j/	\ - /jh/
t\ - /t/	y\ - /th/
b\ - /d/	w\ - /dh/
g\ - /n/	k\ - /p/
km\ - /f/	a\ - /b/
Ef\ - /v/	d\ - /m/
o\ - /y/	Λ - /r/
n\ - /l/	j\ - /w/
; \ - /s/	x\ - /h/

Half alphabet s\ v\ k\ u\ - /-/

Long cfcf /aa/ sound - /aa:/

cfcf, /aa:/, sf sf, /ka:ka:/, sfnL /ka:li/, etc.

Sampang, T., & Sampang, S. (2061).