

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Generally language is a means of communication through which we express our feeling through which we express our feelings through emotion and experiences. Language is a Special Capacity that distinguishes human beings from other creature by. 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. In the words of sthapit (2000:1)"Even the thousand linguists language perfectly. However many linguists have defined language variously language is purely human and non- instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotion and desired by means of voluntarily produced symbols. (Yadav, 2001).

Human civilization is not possible without language. Language is not only personal phenomenon but also social phenomenon but also social phenomenon because person, social ethnicity and geographical boundaries affect it. English language is one of the widely used 'West German' sub branches of the indo-Europe on family. It has been an international language which functions as a lingua – franca in the word English is learned and thought as a Second or foreign language in many countries. It also has been occupying a significant role in the academic field of Nepal.

The Magar are one of the entholingistic group of Nepal representing 7.13% of the nepal's total population as per the census of 2011. Dhut Magar Bhasa is a Language spoken in Nepal. Southern Bhutan, Darjeeling and Sikkim by the Magar people. They also have their own script which is called Akkha lipi Magar Language has varieties of dialects.

1.1.1 English : A Brief Introduction to English Language

More than five thousand of language are spoken in the world. Among them English is widely used language. It is believed that many people use English in different Sectors Such as Science literature, technology and computers and to use English as lingua franca etc. It is rich in its literature and vocabulary. Therefore it has gained the status used as lingua franca to maintain communication among different linguistic communities. It has dominated almost all areas in the world. According to Karchu and Nelson in Mc kay and Hornberger (2009) described the spread of English in terms of three concentric circles. The inner Circle, outer Circle and the Expanding circle. This circles present the acquisition and the functional domains in which English is used across and language. Phillipson (2003:23) remark English is now therefore in entrenched world wide as a result of British colonization, international, interdependent revolution in technology, transport, Communication and commerce. English is the language of the USA major economics political and military force in the contemporary world. It is not only Britain which has gravitated towards a linguistic Homogeneity but significant person of the entire world.

We need English Language mainly for two purposes; academic and communicative. Teaching and Communicative. Teaching English language in Nepal was started for the first time at Darbar High School in 1853. Now English language is given great importance in education system of Nepal It is taught as compulsory subject right from grade one to the bachelor level whereas the English right from beginning i.e. nursery level. The rapid growth of English medium proves the importance of English in Nepal. (Singh, 2010)

1.1.2. Linguistic Scenario of Nepal

Nepal is rich in Cultural and linguistic Plurality There are 123 Language spoken as mother tongue reported in census 2011. Unfortunately, most of them do not have their own Scripts. But only used appropriate attention is not paid to those (indigenous) Languages their existence will be just imagination in future. All the Language identified in Nepal are classified under the following four major group of language family.

I INDO-ARYAN GROUP

Nepali	Tharu
Bhojpuri	Marwadi
Majhi	Bote
Rajbanshi	Kumar
Bengal	Darai
Danuwar	Hindi/Urdu
Maithali	Chureti
Awadi	Maghi

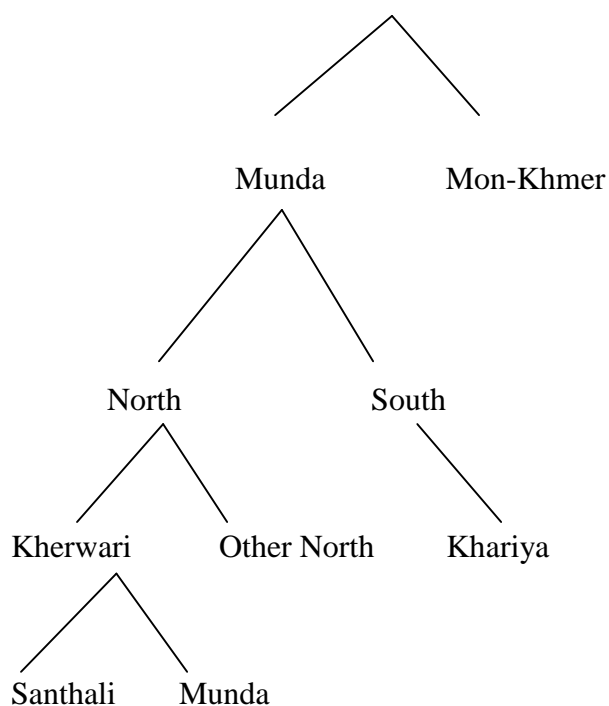
(Source Gurung 2003, Social Demography of Nepal)

II Tibeto-Burman Group .

Magar	Sampang	Meche	Hayu
Tamang	Koche	Thami	Sunuwar
Limbu	Route	Dura	Dhimal
Gurung	Kham	Thakali	Newar
Sherpa	Jirel	Lhomi	Raji
Lepcha	Syang	Pahari	Meche

(Source : Gurung, 2003, Social Demography of Nepal)

III Austro- Asiatic Group



(Yadav, 2003:147)

IV Dravidian family

Magar is the only language of the Dravidian family which is spoken on the province of Koshi River in the eastern region of Nepal.

1.1.3 Introduction to Magar Language

Nepal is a common place of diverse ethnic groups. Among them magar is one of the major groups of it. The Magar language belongs to Tibeto-Burman Language of Sino Tibetan family as it resembles all the characteristics of Tibeto-Burman Family Magar Language is spoken in Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan, Dang, Pyuthan, Baglung, Myagdi, Palpa Gulmi, Nawalparasi, Gorkha, Dolpa, Tanahu, Banke, Surkhet and Dailekh in the west and mid west part of Nepal and Kavre, Udaypur, Sindhuli, Jhapa Sunsari etc. in the east part of Nepal. The Magar people are the main and largest indigenous ethnic group of Nepal. According to census 2011, has registered the population of Magars are around 21,53,045 among the total population of Nepal. Among them 4.39

percent Magars Speak magar language other remaining Magars speak Khas and Nepali . The Census report shows That the Magar Language speakers are increasing day by day. Among 123 languages Government of Nepal has designed 25 curriculums for primary level in their mother tongue in primary language has been developed since 2047 but it only started after 2063. Among 25 Curriculums, one is Magar language and it also divided into two groups. For Rolpa, Rukum Salyan, Dang and Baglung, there is Athara magrati Language 'Pang' and for palpa, Udayapur, Sunsari, Sindhuli is Barha Magrati language Dhud for the development of Magar language government has been priting news, stories political issues etc. in the magar language in Gorkhapatra in the name of Inclusiveness in Media. Similarly Some program me are being broadcast in Radio Nepal as well as other F.M station of the country in the Magar language.

1.1.4 Dialects of Magar Language

The Magar Language has two dialects spoken in different regions of eastern and western magar which are given as below:

Budha Magar (2055,P.P-8-9)

ii. Pang Dialect

This dialect is mainly spoken in athara magarat region such as Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan, Dang, Baglung and Dailekh.

Budha Magar (2055,PP8-9)

iii. Kaike Dialect

This dialect mainly spoken in Dolpa.

Budha Magar (2055,PP 8-9)

1.2 Statement of the Problems

The form of language differ from are language to another. Similar case with English and magar language which creates difficulties for the learners and speaker of magar language. Similarly, due to influence of Nepali rather than Magar language. Magar Language is not so developed and standard, the Magar people are unknow about their identity culture and languages. Nowadays few books are published in magar languages in some part of the Country but most of the Magar people do not understand their own script due to the lack of magar languages.

In order to keep magar language away from extinction it is necessary to teach magar people fouled on teaching their children about their own language for example 'ila' in Magar language it means 'here' ir English in order to find out potential differences between English and Magar Languages with special references to deixis is necessary. Otherwise these kinds of differences between there two languages create several problems in teaching and learning process. So the researcher took it as a problem.

1.3 Research Questions

Research Question related to my study are as Follows:

- a. what are the deictic system of Eastern Magar and English language?
- b. What are the similarities and differences between the deictic system in Eastern Magar and English language?
- C. What is the Pedagogical implication of the study?

1.4 Objective of the Study

The objective of the study were as follows:

- a. To find out deixis system in Eastern Magar language.
- b. To compare and contrast the deixis system between Eastern Magar and English languages.

c. To point out some pedagogical implication.

1.5 Rationale of the Study

Frequently people use the word from other languages Even if they are speaking their mother tongue. It is necessary to study deictic System of Eastern Magar and to compare it with the English language furthermore to maintain the standard of language and modify the necessary changes in Magar language. The researcher felt the need of comparing and studying both the language English and Magar.

1.6 Signification of the Study

The study will be useful for the future researcher who may want to study in similar areas. It will be equally important to those who are involved in teaching and learning English in eastern part of Nepal, where mostly Magar students study the English language as a second language. It will be beneficial to textbook writers and curriculum designers too.

1.7 Delimitations of the study

This study had the following delimitations :

- i) This study was limited to the Magar native speakers of Itahari-2, Sub- metropolitan, Sunsari.
- ii) The Research was limited to fifty Magars native speakers from Itahari Sub- metropolitan, Sunsari.
- iii) This study was based on Sunsari dialect of Magar.
- iv) The informants were both type's literate illiterate, male/ female.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Theoretical literature

The theoretical literature is a summary of theory regarding a particular problem that is developed through a review of previous research on the variable involved. It identifies plan for investigation an interpretation of finding. Before Selecting this topic for the research work, the research went through different researches available to him. After that he reached the final conclusion to choose the topic.

2.1.1 An Introduction of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of speaker's meaning according to the context. It is also related to the study of expression of relative distance. Language is used in a specific context where there are participants, topics, setting, and goal of communication and so on "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)

2.1.2 Deixis

Deixis is a technical term which is derived from greek word 'deiktikos' means for pointing and indicating. The term 'deixis' according to (Levinson, 1983 p.54 is borrowed from Greek to refer to pointing or indicating something through language.' It was first introduced by Charles pierce (1995) using term indexical sign to refer to the phenomenon where understanding the meaning of certain word and phrase in a utterance requires contextual information in communication following levinson 200p.54. Deixis belongs to the domain of pragmatics because it directly concern with relationship between structure of language and the context in which they are used and

help to understand the context of an utterance. Deixis are identified by the deictic. Deictic is used in face to face interaction on terms of person time place sound social or discourse.

2.1.3 Types of Deixis

Generally, deixis are explained as given below:

Proximal Deixis and distal Deixis.

The deictic expressions can be categorized as proximal deixis and distal deixis. The deictic expression which shows proximity to the deictic center is known as proximal deixis and the deixis which shows relatively distance relation to the deictic centre is known as distal deixis, such as the word "Here is Proximal deixis and "There" is distal deixis. (Levinson, 2010 P. 68)

I Person Deixis

The Expression which are used to point to different persons are known as a person deixis for examples,

- a) first person : I, My, Me, we etc. are used to point the speaker or writer.
- b) Second person : You, your etc. are used to point the speaker's reference to the hearer (S) or addressee (S)
- c) Third person : Pronoun such as he, she, they etc.

When we talk person deixis we mean the use of expression to pronouns, 'I', You, he, she, she, it , we and they. Person deixis clearly operates on the bass of three division, exemplified by the pronouns for first person for first person (he,she,or it) in English. When we are analyzing the person deixis, we does not mean plural speakers in the same way.

II Time Deixis

Time deixis refers to the expressions that point to a time from the context of the speaker. Such as:

Pull the trigger now.

I'm now working on Ph.D (Levinson, 2010, P. 73)

'Now' in the first utterance may refer to the particular movement of time which the commander has instructed his trainee. But in the second sentence, the 'now' use by a scholar may refer to relatively long period of time, not necessarily particular moment a which he is speaking. Now then, today, tomorrow, yesterday etc.

III. Place Deixis

Place deixis is also known as spatial deixis cutting defines place deixis as 'the words used to point to a location or a place where as entity is in the context.' The demonstrative adverbs are 'there' , 'here' and the demonstrative adverbs 'this' , those' , 'these' , 'that' are the example of place deixis .

Levinson states that place or space deixis 'concerns the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event.' This is to say, location of the entities can be specified through deictic expression. It is also hundred yards away Kabul is four hundred miles west to here. Here, 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)

IV. Discourse Deixis

Discourse Deixis is define as the use of expressions to refer to some portion of a discourse. Through discourse deixis, un utterance Signals, its relation to the surrounding text as in example:

In the second paragraph we defined pragmatics and.....

A: Do you know what an encyclopedia is?

A: Can you spell it?

The above expression 'the paragraph' refers to a certain portion of the current discourse, Similarly the word 'it' points to a particular word 'encyclopedia' it is a part of discourse.

V. social Deixis

Social deixis is the use of linguistic expression that point to the status of the addressee (s) and other (s) in relation to that of the speaker. To quote Crystal (2003), the term deixis is also used for words which refer backwards or forwards in discourse. E.g- that the following the former. This is known as discourse deixis, which should be distinguished from social deixis, the encoding of social distinction that relate to participant roles as encountered in such matters as pronouns, honorifics, vocatives and forms of address.

Social deixis is centrally concerned with the relationship between the participants of Social deixis based on relation or honorific or non-honorific words, 'your Honour' 'Mr. president' 'your Excellency' 'My lord' etc are the personal deixis based on the social discourse.

2.1.4 An Introduction to Magar Script

The Magar are one of the ethno linguistic groups of Nepal representing 7.13% of the Nepal's total population as per the census of 2011. The Magar Language is written in Akkha Script Which is called (Akkha) Akkha lipi Mostly probably the script was developed in the 11th Century during the reign of Mukunda Sen (1100 A.D), a Powerful magar king of palpa and Butwal who invaded Nepal valley with a large of number of mountain troops and subdued.

There is no mention of any magar script being developed. Perhaps, owing to the geographical position of the tract of the country inhabited by the Magars, they were first to receive migrants from the plain of India. These script has been developed and modified at present and the magaar language possesses a systematic writing system. These days people call the magar language as Akhha or Magar Akhha or Magar Akkha Rika Different books, Journal and newspaper have been published in the magar language. The Magar alphabets are presented below.

Vowels					
					
A	a	I	ee		
					
U	oo	Ey	ai		
Consonants					
					
Ka	Kha	Ga	Gha	Nga	
					
Cha	Chha	Ja	Jha		
					
Ta	Tha	Da	Dha	Na	
					
Pa	Pua	Ba	Bha	Wa	ma
					
Sa	Ha	Ra	La	Ya	Nya

Sources : Duman blog 2010)

2.2 Review of Empirical Literature

Some Linguistic comparative studies have been carried out on different languages, e.g. Nepali, Tharu, Maithili, Gurung, Limbu, Rai, Newar etc. in the developed of English language education.

The researcher has studied the literary works that order to collect some ideas and information for the present study, The researcher has collected and studied the following reference by different reference by different researcher.

Timsina (2015) has completed the thesis on "Deixis System in English and Jhagar languages". The main purpose of the study was to find deixis systems in Jhagar and English language. He find out that there are three kinds of cases "Subjective", "Objective" and "Generative" are found in English, but there are only two kinds of cases found in Jhagar person deictic expression. They are subjective and objective in Jhagar language. English is richer than Jhagar place deictic expression because different place deictic termin English is denoted by same deictic terms in Jhagar. Regarding present tense time deictic expression, Jhagar has same term to refer to different English term.

Similarly, Limbu (2008) carried out a research on "Asking for Permission in English and Limbu". He waited to find out different forms of asking for permission used by the native speakers of English forms. The primary data were taken from forty Panthare dialect peaking, Limbu natives of ilam districts Ibhanga, Gajurmukhi and Lumde VDC. secondary sources of data were the related books, newspaper, journals, dictionaries etc. This interview schedule was taken as a tool to collect required data for the study. He found that address term are used to call people respectively and last term create informal temperature and formal forms in Limbu native speakers use formal forms with strangers, guests, doctors, bosses and teachers in seeking permission.

Similarly, Baral (2050) there are two types of languages viz " athara magrati"(a group of eighteen Magar kingdoms west the Kali Gandaki river language) come under Pang

magar language and bhara magrati (a group of twelve magar kingdoms east of The Kali Gandaki river. The majority of Magar language speakers found in Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan, Pyuthan, Palpa, Nawalparasi, Tanahu, Gulmi, Gorkha, Syanja, Baglung, Dolpa, Surkhet, Dailekha, Sinduli, and Udapur districts. The Magar language varies from place to place (regional dialect) from society to society, (socialect) and person to person (idiolect) as well. It is also affected by the geographical and adjustment with other language users. Many scholars of Magar said that most of the Magar native speaker in Nepal support that they have their own language and literature' Jhomare, 'fanka, song in Mahi festival is the strong proof of Magars own language because it has its own written script. Similarly, Sarangya Naach, Paisery Naach, Kauda, Sorathi and other varieties of the Magar special songs and dances strengthen the ownership of their own language and their culture.

Sapkota (2007) has carried a research entitled, "A sketch grammar of jhagar" The purposes of the study was to recognize social information about the grammatical system of Jhagar language. The researcher suited about the morphology and syntactic constructions 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 are used in English to transfer the Sentences for passivization , causativization, etc.

2.3 Implication of Review for the Study

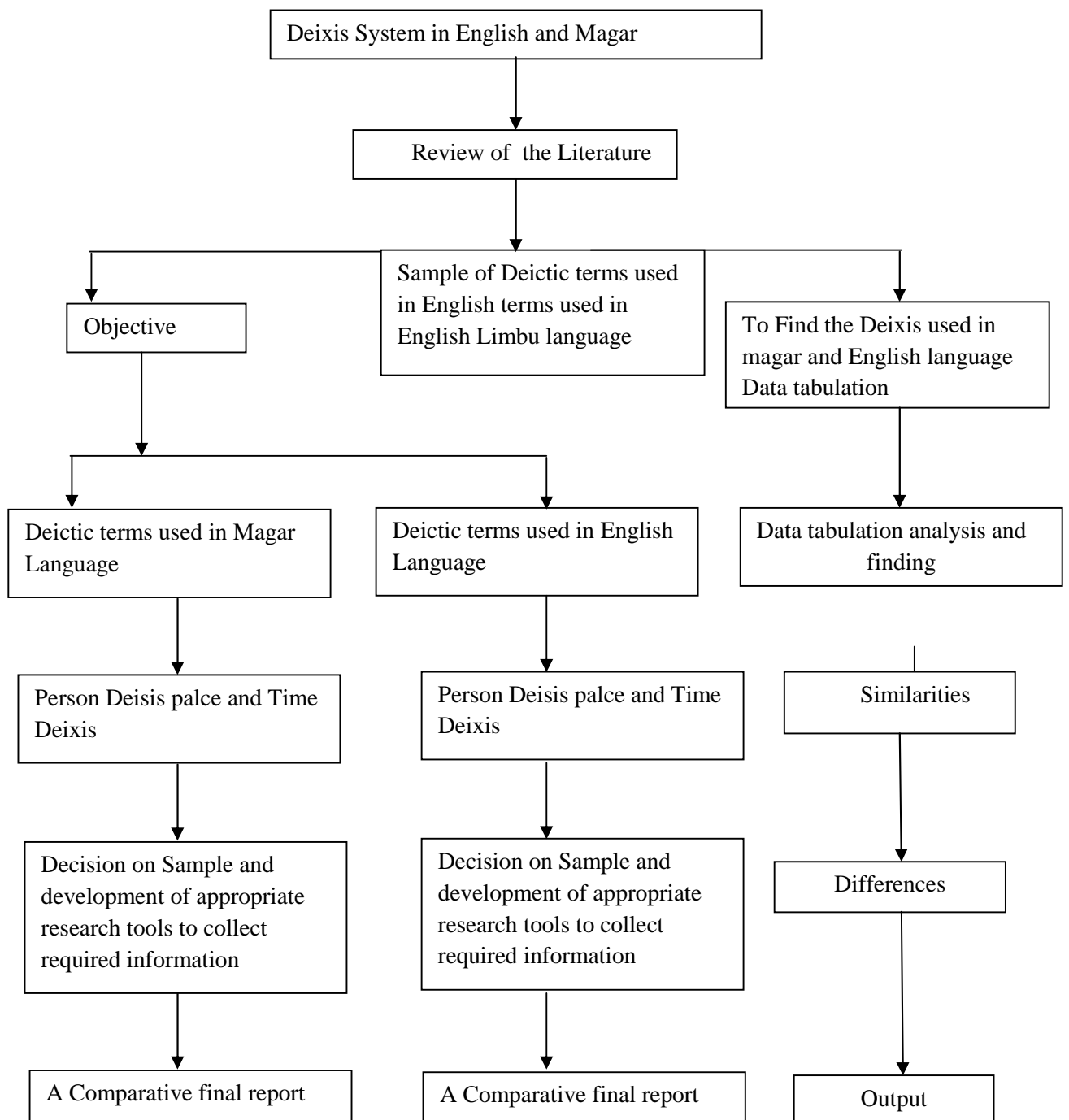
Related literature was reviewed for various purpose such as: to bring clarity, focus on research problem improve methodology, collect the data, analysis and interpret the data, construct the tool and contextualize the findings. Regarding the implications of review of the related literature, kumar (2009,p-30) states the following:

- (i) It provides a theoretical background to your body.
- (ii) It helps you to refine your research methodology.
- (iii) Through the literature review you are able to show how your findings have contributed to the existing body of knowledge in your profession.
- (iv) It enables you to contextualize your findings.

Being a researcher I also consulted many available literatures which helped me in many ways as mentioned above so my study becomes valid and consistent.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework is the foundation in which thesis is carried out. It refers to the approach or pathway to structure a research. The study of deictic Expression used in English and Magar are the theme of this research. This research will be based. On following conceptual framework.



CHAPTER THREE

METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY

3.1 The Design of the Study

The researcher had adopted the survey research design to collect and analyze data. The researcher will visit ward no-2 of Itahari Sub-metropolitan, Sunsari. She will study the sample of selected population from above mentioned municipality. The researcher will explain them the purpose of visiting them and build a rapport with them so that it will be easier to collect data. Then the researcher will prepare the structure questionnaire and administered it to get necessary information about Magar.

3.2 Sources of Data

The researcher had collected the data both primary and secondary sources.

3.2.1 Primary Source of Data

The primary source of data for Magar were Fifty native speakers of the Eastern Magar language of Itahari sub-metropolitan Sunsari district.

3.2.2 Secondary Sources of Data

The Secondary Sources of data had taken from the different books, journals, thesis, dictionary, newspapers, internet related to 'Deixis system in English and Eastern Magar language'. Some of them were Magar (2055 BS), Sinjali and Rana (2072 BS), Limbu (2008), Levision (2010), Sapkota (2007), Sharma (2014).

3.3 Population, Sample and sampling strategy

The population of the study was the native speakers of the Magar language. The sample consists of fifty native speakers of Itahari to fulfill the objective of the study.

I will select the purposive non-random sampling procedure.

3.4 Tools for Data collection

The questionnaire and interviews were my major tools for obtaining required information of this study. In the questionnaire, respondents read the questions, interpret and write down the answers. Questionnaires were used to collect data from literate native speakers of Magar. The researcher used interview to collect data from the illiterate native speakers of Magar in order to get purity of Magar deixis system.

3.5 Data Analysis and Interpretation Process

Systematically collected data were analyzed, interpreted and presented descriptively with the help of tables, illustrations and diagrams.

3.6 Ethical Considerations

Ethical consideration is one of the main aspects of the research. During my study I took the informed consent with respondents to maintain confidentiality regarding the information of respondents. I have not used the data for the sake of other purpose without the permission of the respondents except for my research. I have not made any manipulation in collected data. I have not done any harm to informants while collecting data and have not been analyzed data subjectively rather I have paid attention on accuracy, honesty, truthfulness of data in my study. I have given the proper credit to the authors of books, journals, articles and research works to avoid the risk of plagiarism.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data obtained from the informants have been analyzed and interpreted descriptively with the help of simple statistical tools like tables and illustrations. The data have been tabulated and Magar deictic expressions have been compared with English by using illustrations. Therefore, this chapter contains mainly two parts; analysis of Magar deixis and comparison between English and Magar deixis system

4.1 Results

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

A. Magar has large number of person deictic expressions which are as follows

- a) / *nṅa*/ (I)
- b) / *mnou*/ (my)
- c) / *nākkō*/ (you)
- d) / *nakkung*/ (your)
- e) / *kanau*/ (our)
- f) / *hose/hochai*/ (he/she)
- g) / *āsako*/ (they)
- h) / *hosakung*/ (their)
- i) *Kan* /we

B. In Magar language, there is a distinction in first person number system, i.e, singular, dual and plural.

C. Many words which are used for present time deictic expressions in English have not equivalent words in Magar. They are: Right now, recently, this time etc.

- D. We cannot find different words to indicate masculine, Feminine and neuter gender in Magar language.
- E. In Magar language [] may represent for up, over, above etc and [] may represent for under, below, down etc. People may explain the situation by providing detail information.
- F. Place deictic expressions in Magar can be classified under proximal, distal and neuter classes.

Eg.

/ila/ (here) (prox)

/hola/ (there)(distal) and

/m^hitak/ (up)(neuter) etc.

4.2 Discussion

The data have been analyzed and interpreted on the basis of the following deixis :

Person Deixis

Time deixis

Place deixis

4.2.1 Person Deixis in Magar Language

Personal pronouns are used as person deictic expressions in Magar language.

ngā̄ (1)

nā̄kko/ (you)

Eg. (*n̄ga dzjat dzja*) (I eat rice). (magar lg)/*nakko dzjatdzja/* (You eat rice)

Horke dzjat de / (They eat rice)

/Hochai dzjat/ (he/she eat rice)

/kā̄ngkoi dzjat/ (we eat rice)

List of person deixis in Maga Language.

/nḡā/ (I)

/ngaki/ (my/mine)

/nākko/ (you)

/hosako/ (they)

/hosakung/ (their)

/kanau/ (our)

/nākokung/ (you :dual)

The above given words are some examples of person deictic expressions in Magar language. Basically, the First, Second and Third person deixis are used to person deictic expression in Magar language.

4.2.2 Time Deixis in Magar Language

In Eastern Magar language, time deixis refers to any deictic expressions which points or directly relates an utterance to the time in which the utterance takes place. People speaking Magar language make the use of the time deictic expressions as follows:

/ts^hl^hes/ (This Year) *ts^hl^hes Kan K^herakcha lole*

/mel^hesan/ (last year) *mel^hesan Kanau sutu siya.*

/rats^h .l^hes/ (coming year) *rats^h .l^hes ngau milbhaini rale.*

/k^ha.l^hes/ (before last year) *k^ha.l^hes kindles ngau guma siya.*

4.2.3 Place Deixis in Eastern Magar Language

Place deixis refers to any expression which directly relate an utterance to the spatial locations in Eastern Magar language. The native speakers of Magar language use some specific place deictic expressions to locate the participants and reference in place. Some frequently use Magar place deictic expressions are as follow:

/ise/ (this)

/hose/ (that)

/ikurik/ (these)

/Ella/ (here)

/Hokurik/ (those)

/Holak/ (there)

4.3 Deixis in Eastern Magar and English Language

We can find deixis in both Magar and English language. There are some similarities and differences in deixis system as we compare between two languages. The following tables an interpretation may help to clarify the deixis system between English and Magar languages. Tables which are used to find out the deixis system in Magar and English languages are collected from the speaker of Magar language, books, journal, thesis, and other referred materials as well as friends.

4.3.1 Person Deixis in Eastern Magar and English Language

Table 1 helps to find out the person deictic expressions in both languages. The person deictic expressions are categorized into three different terms:

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

4.3.1.1 Person Deixis in Eastern Magar and English Languages

The following given table and analysis may help to compare the deictic expressions between English person deixis and Magar person deixis.

Table no. 1: First Person Deixis in English

case	number	
	Singular	plural
Subjective	I	we
Objective	me	us
Genitive	my/mine	our/ours

Table no. 1 shows that English person deictic expressions are marked for number and cases. English first person expressions have two number systems, singular and plural.

Such as:

I am farmer.

We are playing ball.

Table 2: First Person Deixis in Eastern Magar

case	number		
	Singular	dual	plural
Subjective	<i>(nga)</i> I	<i>(kankurik)</i> we two	<i>(kan)</i> we
Objective	<i>(ngaki)</i> me	<i>(Nakoke)</i> us two	<i>(kanke)</i> us
Genitive	<i>(ngau)</i> my	<i>(kanun)</i> our two	<i>(kanu)</i> our

Table no. 2 shows that Magar person deictic expressions are marked for number and cases. We can find that Magar person deictic expressions have three number systems; Singular, dual and plural.

nga chho jyale (Magar, Singular)

I eat rice. (English)

Kankurik chho jyale (Magar, dual)

We two eat rice. (English)

Kan chho jyale (Magar, Pronoun)

We eat rice. (English)

j) Similarities

Both English and Magar languages have deictic system in first person. Both languages have subjective, objective and genitive case with specific deixis system. Both English and Magar languages have deictic expressions to point the person by using deictic terms.

ii) Differences

- a) English first person deictic expressions have two number systems, i.e. singular and plural but Magar first person deictic expressions have three number system, i.e. singular, dual and plural.
- b) Magar language has large number of expression than English deictic expressions in case of first person deixis system.

Magar person deixis

/nga/ (i)

/kankuril/ (we two)

/kan/ (we)

/ngau/ (my, mine)

/kanun/ (our: dual)

/kanu/ (our: plural)

/Nako/ (us: dual)

/kanke/ (us: plural) etc.

English person deixis:

I, we, me, us, my/mine, our/ours, etc.

4.3.1.2 Second Person Deixis in Eastern Magar and English Languages

The following table and interpretations may help to compare and contrast between English and Magar languages.

Table 3: Second Person Deixis in English

case	number	
	Singular	plural
Subjective	You	You
Objective	You	You
Genitive	Your/yours	Your/yours

Table 3 clarifies that the English second person deictic expressions are marked for numbers and cases. English second person deictic expression have two types of number system; singular and plural number systems.

i.e. You are working now. (plural)

You are a student. (singular)

Table 4: Second Person Deixis in English

case	number	
	Singular	plural
Subjective	(you)	(you)
Objective	(you)	(your)
Genitive

As we observe the table 4, we can find that there are only two cases in Magar second person deictic. There are different terms used in second person deictic terms in Magar language. Some examples are given here.

(You are student) (English)

(You student are)

/naku sipija aale/ (Magar: dual (First))

i. Similarities

- a. Both English and Magar language have second person deictic expressions as shown in the table above.
- b. We can find subjective and objective case in both languages.

ii. Differences

- a. We can find some differences in singular and plural form in English and Magar language.

In English: Singular form- you

Plural form – you

In Magar Language

Singular form- /naku/ (you)

Plural form – /nak-un/ (your/yours)

- b. As we compare English second person personal pronoun and Magar second person personal pronoun, we can find two words “your and yours” in English but there is no equivalent word in Magar language in genitive form.

- c. We can find three cases Viz subjective objective and genitive in English language but we find only two cases Viz– subjective and objective in Magar
- d. The main differences between English and Magr language is that English language has two types of number system singular and plural where as the Magar Language has three types of number system singular and plural .

4.3.1.3 Third Person Deixis in Eastern Magar and English Language

The table given below may help to clarify the similarities and differences about the third person deixis system between Magar and English languages.

Table 5: Third Person Deixis in English

case	number		
	Singular		Plural
subjective	masculine	he	they
	Feminine	She	
	neutral	it	
objective	Masculine	Him	them
	feminine	her	
	Neutral	It	
genitive	masculine	his	their/theirs
	Feminine	her/hers	
	neutral	its	

When we observe table 5, we can say that the third person English deictic expressions are explained on the basis of case, gender, and numbers. Generally, he/him refers to masculine gender, she/her refers to feminine gender and it/its refers to neuter gender. There are many words found in singular number and plural number, i.e.

He beats her.

They help them.

We can also find some third person deictic terms in subjective, objective and genitive cases in English, i.e.

He eats rice. (Subjective case)

She likes him. (Objective case)

It is theirs. (Genitive case)

Table 6: Third Person Deixis in Eastern Magar

case	number		
	singular	dual	plural
subjective	(he/she)	(they two)	(they)
objective	-	-	-
genitive	(his/her)	(their two)	(their)

i. Similarities

- a) Both English and Magar languages have deictic expressions in third person singular and plural pronouns.
- b) English and Magar languages have subjective and genitive cases to express deictic terms.

ii. Differences

- a) When we compare Magar and English third person deixis, we cannot find objective case in Magar language but we can find objective case in English language.
- b) In English, there are various words used in masculine, feminine and neutral gender to use deictic expressions for singular number but we cannot find those deictic expressions in Magar language. Same deictic expression is used for male and female both.

4.3.2 Time Deixis

Time deixis refers to the expressions that point to a time from the context of the speaker. For example, “now” points to the time at which the speaker is producing the utterance.

Time deixis obviously refers to the expressions that point to a time from the context of the speaker. For example, “now” points to the time at which the speaker is producing the utterance. (Levinson, 2010, P. 73)

Generally, we know the tense is the system to determine the differences of time as present tense, past tense and future tense. The different tenses focus the terminal view of time. They have some rules to transfer from one term to another. But our focused point is to find out possible words which point out the deictic expressions. As we know that some words point out either present, past or future situations. We can categorize the three different terms for time deixis and compare the deictic expression in English and Magar deixis system. (Levinson, 2010, P. 74)

1) Present Tense

Time Deixis refers to the expressions that point to a time from the context of the speaker. . For example, “now” points to the time at which the speaker is producing the utterance.

The receiving time (RT) and coding time (CT) are identical. They express the deictic expressions to determine the situation of coding time or receiving time. For example, ‘Pull the trigger now’ , ‘I am now working on Ph.D. (Levinson Ibid, p:74). The word ‘now’ in the first utterance may refer to a particular movement of time but in the second utterance, the word ‘now’ is used by a scholar may refer to relatively long period of time. The words which find the present deictic expressions are given below to differentiate the time deixis system between English time deixis and Limbu time deixis system.

Table 7: Present Time Deixis in English and Eastern Magar

Present Tense	English	Magar
	now	/ <i>chamcham</i> / (now)
	today	/ <i>chinning</i> / (today)
	still	/ <i>t̄as</i> / (still)
	this time	/ <i>ishe</i> / (this time)
	just	/ <i>tsrmtsr̄m</i> / (just)
	this year	/ <i>ts^hel^hes</i> / (this year)

While we are observing any two languages, we can find one similarity and some differences by means of their tools and the usages. So, here are also some similarities and some differences found as we compare English and Magar languages. Some of them are given below:

i. Similarities

- a. We can find the words which show the present deictic expressions in both English and Magar Languages.

/chamcham/ (now) /tsingin/ (today)

For Example:

/nga kachhin nug-le/

(I now go)

(I go now)

/hose tsini_o ra-m n-le/

(he/she today coming)

(He/She is coming today.)

- b. Some English words refer to the point of time. Magar language has also some words to refer the point of time.

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

You are eating now.

I go right now.

In Magar Language -/ (now)

/nga chamu rana

You now come.

You come now.

- c. Both language have present deictic terms to refer the period of time. In English language, ‘these days’, ‘nowadays’, ‘today’, ‘this month’, ‘this year’ etc.

I am learning English nowadays.

You are preparing for exam nowadays.

In Magar Language,

/tsinin / (today)

/tsinin/nga ramnan le)

/(I am today coming)

I am coming today).

ii. Differences

- a. English has more vocabularies to indicate the present deictic expressions. In English language, the words such as: now, nowadays, these days, at present, right now, this time, sometimes, still, recently, just etc.

In Magar language such as,

/tsinin/ (today), /tsrm tsrm/ (now)

/tas/ (still)

- b. Many words which are used for present time deictic expressions in English have not equivalent words in Magar.

Such as: Right now, recently, at present etc

2) Past Tense

Some of the words which point the events done in past time are known as past deictic expressions; yesterday, in the past, the previous day/month/year etc.

Show the past deictic expressions. The following table may help to clarify the deictic expressions related to the past information.

Table 8 : Past Time Deixis in English and Eastern Magar

Past table	
English	Magar
Yesterday	/tisami/
Last year	/mel ^h esa/
The year before last year	/k ^h a ^h es/
Last month	/kha?ni/
Four days before today	/k ^h a ^h hasi/

Table no. 8 shows that the English and magar both languages have past time deictic terms to refer the past events. In Magar language the word /tisamin/ (yesterday), /mel^hesan/ (last year), etc are used to indicate the past deictic terms. For example:

/hose mel^hesan nuwa / (magar)

She last year went.

She went last year.

1) Similarities

There are some similarities between English past time deictic expression and Magar past deictic expressions. They are as follows:-

a) Both English and Magar language have past time deictic expressions.

In English language:

Ago, those days, last day, yesterday, yet, already, the day before yesterday.

In Magar language:

/tisamin/ /yesterday/

(a moment ago)

/ (a few days ago) etc.

(I yesterday came)

I did not eat yesterday

/Tisamin no-j/

I came yesterday.

/Ma-dzja/

(you the day before yesterday went)

You went the day before yesterday.

b) We use the words last or last or previous before the words to indicate the past deictic expressions in English and the similar we can use (moment ago) or / (a few days ago) to indicate the past deictic expressions in magar language.

2) Differences:-

There are some differences found in English and Magar past time deictic expressions. Some of them are as follows:

- a) We can find two different words 'those days' and 'these days' in English but we can find a single word in Magar language.
- b) In English language, we can find word 'then' not joining with other but in Magar language we can find the equivalent word 'then' clearly, and sometimes mixed with other words.

In English language I went home then. (then in clear)

- c) English has larger number of words to indicate past time deictic expressions than Magar language.

3) Future Tense

The words which point out the time related to future deictic expressions are known as future deictic term. It is also known as time deixis related to future time. If coding time is related to future condition, it is called future deictic expressions. The given may help to define the future deictic expressions.

Table 9:- Future Time Deictic Terms in English and Eastern Magar languages.**Future Tense**

English	Magar
Tomorrow	/ <i>pjourak</i> /
To night	/ <i>Navi</i> /
This Evening	/ <i>ise nab^hi?</i> /
Next month	[<i>Rasa Sahak</i>] / [<i>Rasa mahin</i>]
Next year	/ <i>Rasa les</i> /
Next day	/ <i>Rasa yak</i> /
After a while	/ <i>Kachin</i> /
Tonight	/ <i>Nabik</i> /
The coming day	/ <i>Rasa jak</i> /
The coming year	/ <i>Rasa</i> /
The day after tomorrow	/ <i>dz^haprin</i> /
Next week	/ <i>rasa hap^ht-a_v</i> /

Table no. 9 shows that English and Magar languages have future deictic terms. We can find some similarities and some differences between two languages. Some of them are mentioned below:

1) Similarities

There are some similarities found in English and Magar future time deictic expressions.

- a) Both English and Magar language have deictic expressions to indicate the point of time and a period of time to use future deictic expressions.

In English language;

Tomorrow, next time, coming day, tonight, the day after tomorrow, etc.

In Magar language:

/ pjourak / (tomorrow), / Navik / (tonight), / Rasa les / (next year), etc.

- b) English and Magar language have many equivalent words to indicate future time deictic expressions.

2) Differences

As we compare future time deixis in English and Magar time deictic expressions, we may find some differences between two languages. Some of them are mentioned below:

- a) In English language, the day after tomorrow is a single phrasa / word used to indicate the future time that is coming after tomorrow but there are three words in Magar language for indicating the day after tomorrow.

In Magar language:

(/peura/)tomorrow

/ dz^haprin / (the day after tomorrow)

/ uk^hani_o/ (the two days after tomorrow)

/ dzjakoni_o / (the three days after tomorrow)

/kachhin/ (after a while)

/nabik /tonight

- b) We cannot find some equivalent words in English that we find in Magar language to indicate future deictic expressions. In English language, we cannot find equivalent word of Magar future time deictic expressions that are mentioned below:

/ peura /(tomorrow)

/ uk^hani_o / (two days after tomorrow)

/ aprin/ (the day after tomorrow)

/dzjakoni₃ (three days after tomorrow)

4.3.3 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 word used to point to a location 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 numbers to express the place deixis expressions. (Levinson, 2010, P.79)

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

Table 10 : Place Deixis Terms in English and Eastern Magar Languages.

	English Proximal Place Deixis	Magar Proximal Place Deixis
Place Deixis	Here	/ <i>ila</i> / (here)
	This	/ <i>ise</i> / (this)
	These	/ <i>ikurik</i> / (there)
	English Distal Place Deixis	Magar Distal Place Deixis
	There	/ <i>Ila</i> / (here)
	That	/ <i>hose</i> / (that)
	Those	/ <i>hokurik</i> / (those)
	Away	/ <i>ala</i> / (away)
Other Place Deictic	Other English Place Deictic	Other Magar Place Deictic

Terms	Up	/ m ^h itak / (up)
	Over	/ d ^h em /
	Above	/ m ^h tak /
	Under	/ m ^h uki /
	Down	/ m ^h aka /
	Near	/ k ^h erep /
	Far	/ los /
	Along	/ kattsg /
	On the top	/ d ^h enam /
	Inside	/ b ^h itəəə /
	Outside	/ bairə /
	Next to	/ rasa /

Table no. 10 shows that both English and Eastern Magar languages have place deixis terms. We can find some similarities and some differences between the two languages. Some of them are as mentioned below:

- i) There are some similarities found in English and Eastern Magar languages based on place deictic expressions.
 - a) Both English and Eastern Magar languages have proximal place deictic expressions.

In English language:

Here, this, these, etc. (proximal)

I sit here.

This is my home.

In Magar language:

/ iġang / (here), / ise / (this)

/ Ngau pra ila le /

(My goat here is)

Here is my goat.

/ Ise copy ngau aale /

(this copy my is)

This is my copy.

b) We can find different.

In English language:

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

That is my book.

Those are books.

In Magar language:

/ holang / (there) (distal)

/ hose / (that) (distal)

/ hokurik/ (those) etc

(He/she there goes)

He/she goes there.

/hose (That house yours)

That house is yours.

c) Some equivalent deictic terms are found in both English and Eastern Magar languages.

English	Magar
There	/ hola /
Over	/ mitak
Under	/ mrhak /
Here	/ ila/

Don't sit there

/Naku hola nuni /

(You there sit)

/ngau rha ila le /

(my goat here is)

My goat is here.

/m bela pələn /mak-a-lak le)

The cup is under the bed.

/m ə -u godz -an hiltə ma - le /

There is no money in my pocket.

i) Differences:

We can find some differences between English and Eastern Magar place deixis system.

Some of them are mentions below:

/nga mohki nunle/

(I down go)

I go down.

/hose mohki nuwa/

(he/she under went)

He/she went under.

(he/she below standing)

As we study the above examples we can find that there are different words to indicate place deictic terms. They are 'under', 'down' in English but there is word in Eastern Magar language to indicate other place deictic terms.

4.4 Deixis in Word Level

The deictic terms in word level are mentioned below:

4.4.1 Person Deixis in English

Some of the words which refers to person deictic expressions are mentioned below:

Table 11 : Person Deictic Terms in English in Word Level

Person	Case	Number	
		Singular	Plural
First Person	Subjective	I	We
	Objective	Me	Us
	Genitive	My/mine	Our/Ours
Second Person	Subjective	You	You
	Objective	You	You
	Genitive	Your/yours	Your/Yours
Third person masculine	Subjective	He	They
	Objective	Him	Them
	Genitive	His	Their/Theirs
Third person feminine	Subjective	She	They
	Objective	Her	Them
	Genitive	Her/hers	Their/theirs
Third person neuter	Subjective	It	They
	Objective	It	Them
	Genitive	Its	Their/theirs

Source: (Levinson, 1994)

Table no. 11 helps to clarify the person deictic terms.

4.4.2 Person Deixis in Eastern Magar

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

Table 12: First Person Deixis in Eastern Magar Word Level

Case	Number		
	Singular	Dual	Plular
Subjective	/ <i>nga</i> / (I)	/ <i>kānkurik</i> / (we two)	/ <i>kan</i> / (we)
Objective	/ <i>a-ki</i> / (me)	/ <i>kanung</i> / (us)	/ <i>kan</i> / (us)
Genitive	/ <i>r-u</i> / (my/mine)	/ <i>kan-un</i> / (our)	/ <i>kāngau</i> / (our/ours)

Table no. 12 helps to understand about first person deictic terms found in Magar language.

II) Second Person Deixis in Eastern Magar

Table 13: Second Person Deictic terms in Eastern Magar in Words Level.

Case	Number		
	Singular	Dual	Plural
Subjective	/ <i>nako</i> / (you)	/ <i>nako kudi</i> / (you two)	/ <i>nako pulak</i> / (you all)
Objective	_____	_____	_____
Genitive	/ <i>nako</i> / (your)	/ <i>nako kudi</i> / (your two)	/ <i>M nak-un</i> / (your)

Table no. 13 helps to understand about second person deictic terms found in Eastern Magar language

I) Third Person deixis in Eastern Magar language

Table 14: Third Person Deictic Term in Eastern Magar in Word Level.

Case	Number		
	Singular	Dual	Plural
Subjective	/ hose / (he/she)	/ aashe / (theytwo)	/ aash kulak / (you all)
Objective	_____	_____	_____
Genitive	/ hotseu / (his/her)	/ hotseu/ (their two)	/ aacheu/ (their)

Table no. 14 helps to understand about third person deictic terms found in Eastern Magar language.

4.4.3 Time Deixis in English

Some of the word which refers to time deictic expressions are mentioned below:

Table :15 Time Deictic Terms in English in word level

Present	Past	Future
nowadays	ago	next time
today	yesterday	tomorrow
now	in that past	soon
these day	those days	tonight
at present	last day/month/year	this morning/evening/day
right now	the day before/last year	next day/month/year
this time	that day	the day after tomorrow
sometimes	previous year/day week/month	the third day
still	Then	from today

yet, already, just	last night/day/week	the two days after tomorrow
recently, this week /	year	the three days after tomorrow

Table no. 15 helps to understand about English time deictic terms.

4.4.4 Time Deixis in Eastern Magar

The deictic term in word level are mentioned below:

Some of the terms in word level are mentioned below:

I) Present Time Deixis in Eastern Magar

Table 16: Present time deictic terms in Magar:

Present Tense:-

/ tsəm tsəm / (now)

/ tsini_v / (today)

/ tsəmtsəm / (just)

/ ts^hel^hes / (this year)

/ nabila_v / (evening)

/ əukhani_v / (two days after tomorrow)

/ dzjakonin / (three days after tomorrow)

The table 16 helps to understand about present time deictic terms found in Eastern Magar language.

1. Present Time Deixis in Eastern Magar.

Tsiniᅇ	Today
ts m ts m	Just

Table 17: Past Time Deictic Terms in Eastern Magar

Past Tense:-	
<i>/tisami_v/</i>	yesterday
<i>/mel^hesa_v/</i>	last year
<i>/kha_vl^hes /</i>	the year before last year
<i>/kha?ni_v/</i>	last month
<i>/k^ha_vhasni_v/</i>	Four days before today
<i>/k^hanhasnin /</i>	(four days before today)

Table no.17 helps to understand about Magar past time deictic terms.

II) Future Time

Table 18: Future Time Deictic Terms in Eastern Magar

Future Tense
<i>/peura /</i> (tomorrow)
<i>/aprin /</i> (the day after tomorrow)
<i>/əuk^hani_v/</i> (the two days after tomorrow)
<i>/dzjakoni_v/</i> (the three days after tomorrow)
<i>/kachhin /</i> (after awhile)
<i>/nabik /</i> (tonight)

Table no. 18 helps to understand about future time deictic terms in Eastern Magar language.

4.4.5 Place Deixis in English

Some of the words which refer to place deictic expression in English are mentioned below:

Table 19: Place deictic Terms in English-

Place Deixis	
Proximal place deixis	Distal Place deixis
here / <i>ila</i> / this / <i>ise</i> / these / <i>ikurik</i> /	there / <i>hola</i> / that / <i>hose</i> / those / <i>hokurik</i> /

Other places deictic terms in English

up	above	under	near
far	next	in front of	Inside
beside	right side	outside	down

4.4.6 Place Deixis in Eastern Magar

Some of the words which refer to place deictic expression in Eastern Magar are mentioned below:

Table 20: Place Deictic Terms in Eastern Magar

Place Deixis in Eastern Magar	
Proximal Place Deixis	Distal Place Deixis
/ <i>illa</i> / (here) / <i>ise</i> / (this) / <i>ikurik</i> / (these) / <i>m^hitak</i> / (Up)	/ <i>aalak</i> / (there) / <i>hose</i> / (that) / <i>hokurik</i> / (those) / <i>mhaka</i> / (down/under/below)

/ <i>khrep</i> / (near)	/ <i>los</i> / (far)
/ <i>khjoki</i> / (outside)	/ <i>rasa</i> / (next to)
/ <i>ase</i> / (in front of)	/ <i>nunlak</i> / (beside)

4.5) Deixis in Sentence Level.

The deictic term used in sentence level are mentioned below:

4.5.1) Person Deixis

Some of the sentences which refer to person deictic expressions are mentioned below:

Table 21: English and Eastern Magar Person Deictic Terms in sentence level.

In English	In Magar
We eat rice.	/ <i>kanai chho jya</i> / (wee rice eat)
We two go for fishing.	/ <i>kankurik</i> / (we two fishing go)
I gave her a book.	/ <i>ngai āsaki ya</i> / (I her a book gave)
I saw her.	/ <i>ngai asake danga</i> / (I her saw)
He wrote it.	/ <i>Hosei rika</i> / (it he himself wrote)
It is here.	/ <i>isa illa le</i> / (it here is)
She gave me a book.	/ <i>hochai ngaki kitabya</i> / (she me book gave)

The sentence mentioned in the table 21 help Magar speakers to understand English language early.

4.5.2) Time Deixis

Some of the sentences which refer to time deictic expressions are mentioned below:

Table 22: Time Deictic Terms in English and Eastern Magar in sentences level.

In English	In Magar
She went yesterday.	/ <i>hochai tisamin nua</i> / (she yesterday went)
He will go tomorrow.	/ <i>hose peura im nugle</i> / (he tomorrow will go)
I shall go home tomorrow.	/ <i>ngā pihin im āng āntāng</i> / (I tomorrow shall go home)
Gita will be going.	
He is going home.	/ <i>Gita ānchai āchhane</i> / (Gita going will be)
I will come soon.	/ <i>Hose Imāng (anmana) le</i> / (He home is going)
Ram slept.	/ <i>Nga chandain rale</i> / (I soon come)
I am cooking rice.	/ <i>Rām misā</i> / / <i>ngā chho phinchal</i> / (I rice am cooking)

Table no. 22 mentioned sentences may help limbu speakers to understand English easily.

4.5.3) Place Deixis in English

Some of the sentences which refer to place deictic expression are mentioned below.

Table 23: Place Deictic Terms in English and Eastern Magar Sentences Level.

In English	In Magar
Come here. (prox)	/ <i>Ila rani</i> / (here come)
Go there down (distal)	/ <i>Mhoki nugni</i> / (go down there)
Come here up (distal)	/ <i>m^hitak rani</i> / (here up come)
A dog is coming towards us.	/ <i>cheu kanpati ramanle</i> / (a dog us towards coming)
The pot is empty.(distal)	/ <i>hose tsuli n^halki</i> / (that pot empty is)

The above mentioned sentences may help to understand English easily.

CHAPTER – FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

5.1 Summary

The researcher collected data from Magar native speakers. The research was conducted to find out the deixis system of the Magar language and to compare with the world wide used language 'English'. The research has been limited on 'Person Deixis', 'Time Deixis' and 'Place Deixis' between English and Eastern Magar language. In first person deixis system in Magar language, it is found three number system singular, dual and plural. /nga/ (Magar, singular), /kankurtik/ (Magar, dual) , /kan/ (Magar, plural). But in English first person expressions have two number system singular and plural such as /I/ and /We/. In second person deixis two words /naku/ you singular /yours/ plural in Magar. However English language three cases subjective, objective and genitive. In third person deictic term both English and you and yours Magar language have deictic expression. We can't find objective case in Magar language but we find in English. Regarding Time deixis both Magar and English language have present deictic terms to refer the period of time. In English language, 'these day', 'nowdays', 'today' and in Magar /tsinin/ /tisamin/. The three different terms for time deixis are categorized. Present Time deictic expression in English have not equivalent words in Magar such as rightnow, recently at present. In past time deictic expression in both English expression are ago, those days, yesterday, already but in Magar language such as /tisamin/, /peura/, /mel^hesa/. The larger numbers of words indicate Past Time deictic expressions in English than Magar language. English and

Magar language have Future deictic terms. Both English and Magar language have deictic expression to indicate the point of time. In english language, tomorrow, next time, tonight and in Magar language /navik/, /Rasales/, /Kachhin/. Both English and Magar language have proximal place deictic expressions. In english here, this, these, (proximal). In magar language (/ila/, /ise/, /hola/). Different words indicate place deictic terms. They are 'under', 'below', 'down' in english. However /Mohki/ is a word in Magar language.

5.2 Conclusion

- a) Magar has large number of first person deictic expression which are as follows-

/ *nga* / (I ,me)

/ *nru* / (my, mine)

/ *naku* / (you)

/ *nak-un* / (your/yours)

/ *karkuruk* / (we two)

/ *ka-un* / (our)

/ *hose* / (he/she)

/ *nakurik* / (they)

- b) In Magar language, there is a distribution in first person number system, i.e singular, dual and plural.
- c) We can find that in case of second person number system, there are three number system i.e singular, dual and plural. In second person deictic epressions have two types of numbers system, singular and plural system.
- d) We cannot find different words to indicate masculine, feminini and neuter gender in Magar language. In English there are various words used in

masculine, feminine and neutral gender to used deictic expression for singular number.

- e) In all person deixis (viz. first person and third person) suffix ‘-in’ is used to indicate genitive number system.
- f) Many words which are used for present time deictic expressions in English have not equivalent words in Magar. They are: Right, Now, recently, this time, etc.
- g) We cannot find the exact term for indicating ‘those days’ and ‘these days’ in Magar language. Such as today, now, still and in Magar language such as /tsinin/ today, /cham cham/now, /tas/still.
- h) There are three different words to indicate the past time deictic expressions in Magar language as in ‘the days before yesterday.’ They are:
- / *tisamin* / (yesterday)
- / *peura* / (tomorrow)
- / *əuk^hanin* / (two days after tomorrow)
- / *aprin* / (the day after tomorrow)
- / *dzjakoni* / (three days after tomorrow)
- i) In Magar language, / *mit^hak* / represent for up, over, above and in Magar language / *mohki* / represent for under, below, down, etc. People explain the situation by providing detail information.
- / *ila* / (here) (prox)
- / *holang* / (there) (distal) and
- / *mitak* (dhemang) / (up) (neuter) etc.

5.3 Pedagogical Implication

The researcher studied about person, time and place deictic expression and found some similarities and some differences English and Magar languages. Some of them may be helpful for pedagogical purposes. They are mentioned below:

5.3.1 Policy Level

Policy is a course of action of a government to systematize the activities of people belonging to the particular field. It is the long term vision of the nation.

Curriculum designer and policy maker should analyze the need and interest of the students. The design should be related to the context of the country. A textbook writer and curriculum designer should prepare the books or prepare the materials based on the learner psychology, textbook and subject context should be related to the culture and social situations of the learner. The main implication in this level are.

The researcher has visited many villagers and asked questions how they were using Magar language in the society. It helps the researcher to compare and contrast between English and Magar Language.

-) The Magar native speaker use different forms of languages. They do not use the same forms of language . They do not use the same forms to address senior and juniors. So, while teaching Magar language, the focus should be given to the use of deixis system in English and Magar Language.
-) Pair work or group work would be the best ways of learning teaching deixis system in english and magar language which really help to internalize which exponents are suitable in which situation.
-) The research work helpful to researcher who will try to prepare research work about Magar language from different aspect pedagogical, cultural or linguistics, etc.

-) The teacher can play a vital role for creating a suitable situations.

5.3.2 Practice Level

The Implication of the research studies on practical field or day to day life is categorizes under practice level. This study directly related to the practical field of English language teaching. The major implication of the study in practice level are:

-) The teacher should involve the students in different language activities by creating proper situation in the classroom.
-) Before involving the student in learning activities the teacher should provide the samples materials.
-) The teacher should help the learners to learn the English by comparing with their previous language.
-) The teacher can take the students to different offices and places where they can get extra information like the difference about the language used for male and female in English language while teaching English language to the Magar native speakers because the same word indicates both male and female in the magar language.
-) In the classroom the teacher help them to use the deictic expression and style of native speakers.

5.3.3 Further Research

The pedalogical Implication of this research in research related level is given below:

- i) The study was concluded the deixis system in English and Eastern Magar language. As the sample size was small and only the forms of deixis system in english and magar language of limited forms were compared so the further research is needed

to identify of some other from of vocabulary, sentence grammar in Magar and English

ii) There is no empirical evidence to verify whether the deixis system in Magar language cause difficult to learn English deixis and whether they cause errors. Further research on error analysis should be carried out to verify the fact.

Appendix-1

Questionnaires

This questionnaires has been prepared to elicit primary data required for the research work entitled on “Deixis System of Eastern Magar anad 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

Sujata Thapa

M.Ed (English)

Itahari, Sunsari

Name: Shyam Babu Purbachhane

Gender: Male

Age-39

Address: Itahari-02, Sunsari

How do you say the following sentences in Magar language?

A) Person Deictic Term

1) It is a house.

Ise im ale.

2) This is my cat.

Ise sut^hu ale.

3) I am a girl.

Nga boudza ale.

4) I don't know his name.

Ngaki hotseu mermin t^ha-ma-le.

5) This is your farm.

Ise hja.

6) I like me.

Nga ki sja maparle nakau ale.

7) It is theirs

Ise asakung ale.

8) This is our village.

Ise ka₇-u lang^ha ale.

9) These are old books.

Ikurik k^hajaku₇ kitab ale.

10) This is a chilly.

Ise t^huktse⁻ale

11) They are my parents.

Āsako ngau boi-moi ale.

12) I don't like you.

Ngā a-ki mḌ, -mapḌr-le.

13) It is a dog.

Isa cheu ale.

14) She likes him.

Asei hosaki mrn-pḌr-le.

b) Time Deictic Terms.

15) My sister is coming today.

Chhining ngau bahini ramanale.

16) I am not at home.

Nga im ma male.

17) She has just come.

Mhose tsḌm tsḌm raha.

18) I don't come today.

Aḥko chhining marale.

19) Sometimes he goes to pokhara.

Sensen hose pokhara nu, -le.

20) He doesn't call me.

Hose tsi, i, da, ki ma arg^ha.

21) The teacher is not here.

M bap(wapa) ila ma-le.

22) I met her yesterday.

Tisyaning mnƏ-i hos-ki dup-a.

23) I shall go home tomorrow.

Nga pihia imang anlang anungna

24) It is raining today.

Chhining names ramanale.

25) I will finish it today.

Chhining nga iski turukle.

26) Numa is here.

Numa ila le.

27) Sometimes they eat chilies.

Senkhal asako thuktse jhyale.

28) He went yesterday.

Ase tisamin nua.

29) Last year she wae short.

M helesung as-Əi temtshjo lya.

30) I did not eat yesterday.

M tisamin-j ma-dzja-a.

31) I phoned her yesterday.

M tisamin nri aske arg^ha.

32) I am not at home today.

Tsini_v nga im ma male.

33) We went home today.

Kan tsini_v im _v ua.

34) We went home today.

Kan tsini, im nunga.

C) Place deictic term.

35) Come here.

Ila rani.

36) Go there and bring an apple.

Hola nungke ra syau rak-ni.

37) He is coming up.

Hose mitak rahmanale.

38) Kathmandu is far from here.

Kathmandu ila lekhi los le.

39) A bird is flying above your house.

Gwadza em mitak bhurnana le.

40) Come here and sit.

Ila rani ra uni.

41) The hospital is near from here.

Hospital ila l^heki, k^herep na le.

42) The cup is under the bed.

M bela pƏlƏ, mak-a-lak le.

43) Place it here.

Ise ul^ha dani.

44) The cat is behind the house.

M sutu, u im nu, -lak-le.

45) Sit down.

Ila uni.

46) Friends are playing there.

Lapha-ko hola ges-nə le.

47) A dog is coming towards us.

Tsju Ərhelek kankurik pati ramana le.

48) The bus is coming up.

Bus mitak ramana le.

49) This village is beautiful.

Ise langha majung le.

50) The market is far from here.

Market ila lheki, los le.

Appendix-III

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

S.N	English	Magar	S.N	English	Magar
1	I	Nga	23	Last night	k ^h anl ^h es
2	You	Nakko	24	Tonight	Chhining nabi
3	He	Hose	25	Soon	Chandai
4	She	Hochai	26	Next week	Rasa haphta
5	My	Mn u	27	After a while	kuta
6	Mine	M -u	28	Next year	Rasa les
7	Him	M ^h os-ki	29	The day after	
8	Her	Aske		tomorrow	Aaprin
9	His	Hotseu	30	Where	Khulak
10	They	Horke	31	Here	Ila
11	Their	Hosakung	32	There	Hola
12	We	Kan	34	Up	M ^h itak
13	It	Ise	35	Over	dhem
14	Now	Chamcham	36	Near	k ^h erep
15	Today	Tsinin	37	Under	M hak
16	Tomorrow	Peura	38	Far	Los
17	Now a days	Chhining	39	Back	par
18	This time	Ishe jam	40	Other side	Parlak
19	Still	Tas	41	That side	Tsek pæ
20	Then	Kachhin	42	Inside	bitril
21	Ago	K ^h ajak	43	Outside	bahiring
			44	beside	b ^h it r

Appendix-IV

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

a) Magar Person Deictic Terms.

/ *nga* / (I)

/ *kan* / (we)

/ *kanko* / (we two)

/ *nakko* / (you)

/ *nakko* / (you all)

/ *hose* / (he)

/ *hochail* / (she)

/ *hosako* / (they two)

/ *asako* / (they)

b) Magar Time Deictic Terms:

/ *tsrmtsrn* / (now)

/ *tsinin* / (today)

/ *peura* / (tomorrow)

/ *juk^hanin* / (two days after tomorrow)

/ *ts^hel^hes* / (this year)

/ *mel^hesan* / (last year)

/ *rats^hrl^hes* / (coming year)

/ *k^hanl^hes* / (before last year)

/ *prrtjek* / (every year)

c) Magar Place Deictic Terms.

/ *kula* / (where)

/ *ila* / (here)

/ *hola* / (there)

/ *m^hitak* / (up)

/ *d^hem* / (over)

/ *k^herep* / (near)

/ *los* / (far)

/ *b^hitərə* / (inside)

/ *baiər* / (outside), etc.

Name of the informants, Itahari-2, Aapagachhi.

Name	Age
1) Manisha Rana Magar	37
2) Amit Magar	54
3) Bijaya Magar	35
4) Durgi Magar	56
5) China Magar	35
6) Padam Magar	55
7) Sanjay Magar	28
8) Samikshya Magar	28
9) Dipak Magar	13
10) Shyambabu Magar	39
11) Biraj Magar	9
12) Mira Magar	37
13) Raju Magar	40
14) Aarati Magar	25
15) Prem kumari Magar	37
16) Anup Magar	19
17) Ganga Magar	40
18) Rupa Magar	41
19) Tika Maya Magar	39
20) Anita Rana Magar	38
21) Bhagwati Magar	38
22) Chhali Maya Magar	40
23) Nelson Magar	37

24) Nirmala Magar	40
25) Dambari Magar	40
26) Sarita Magar	41
27) Januka Magar	38
28) Tika Maya Magar	43
29) Kesari Magar	44
30) Gita Magar	42
31) Janak Magar	36
32) Janaki Magar	35
33) Arpan Magar	26
34) Rupa Magar	37
35) Binda Magar	38
36) Kalpana Magar	37
37) Saradha Magar	39
38) Fulmaya Magar	41
39) Shova Magar	29
40) Kaushila Magar	28
41) Samin Magar	20
42) Sabin Magar	25
43) Merina Magar	35
44) Bijeta Magar	33
45) Shova Magar	36
46) Kaushila Magar	28
47) Rachana Magar	20
48) Indira Magar	49

49) Dipshikha Magar

25

50) Mamata Magar

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