

Person and Time Deictic Expressions Used in English and Tamang Languages

**A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Education
in Partial Fulfilment for the Master of Education in English**

Submitted by

Indira Tamang

Faculty of Education

Tribhuvan University

Department of English Education

Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal

2024

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Declaration

I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge this thesis is original; no part of it was earlier submitted for the candidature of research degree to any university.

Date: 04/04/2024

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Recommendation for Acceptance

This is to certify that Ms. **Indira Tamang** has prepared this thesis entitled **Person and Time Deictic Expressions Used in English and Tamang Languages** under my guidance and supervisor.

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Dedication

Dedicated

To

My family

Who devoted their entire life for my study and making me what I am today.

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Abstract

This is a study on **Person and Time Deictic Expressions Used in English and Tamang Languages**. It aimed to identify the Tamang deictic expressions in terms of person and time and compare and contrast them with those of English. I used an exploratory survey research and sample size included 40 Tamang speakers from Roshi Rural Municipality, Kavre district. They were selected through simple random sampling process. A set of questionnaire was used for educated or literate respondents and closed ended questionnaire was asked to the illiterate respondents. The deictic expressions of Tamang were elicited from the respondents through questionnaire. However, the deictic expressions of English were taken from secondary sources (Levinson, 2003 and Cutting, 2008). The data were analyzed and interpreted descriptively. The findings showed that Tamang objective and genitive case related deictic expressions were formed by adding suffixes in the subjective case deictic expressions. The Tamang third person deictic expressions do not have separate terms to indicate gender which is different from English third person deictic expressions in which he and she are used to refer to male and female respectively. The Tamang time deictic expressions are fewer in terms than those in English. This thesis has been divided into five chapters, namely introduction, review of the related literature, methods and procedures of the study, analysis and interpretation of the results, conclusions and recommendations. The first chapter focused on the background information of the research. The chapter two deals with review of theoretical literature, empirical literature, implication of the review and conceptual framework. The third chapter deals with methods and procedures of the study whereas chapter four deals with the analysis and interpretation of the results and summary of the findings. Finally, the fifth chapter deals with the conclusions and recommendations. Under recommendations, implications of the study have been organized into policy, practice and further research levels of applications.

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Chapter I

Introduction

The present study is on the **Person and Time Deictic Expressions Used in English and Tamang Languages**. This part includes the study of background information, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study and operational definitions of key terms.

Background of the Study

Language is a tool used in communication by a particular country or community. In community speakers exchange ideas to each other. They use language to make references or instances language studied into different level, pragmatics being one of them. The meaning of a statement in its context is known as pragmatics. When utilised in a particular circumstance or context, linguistic symbols have distinct meanings. Language is words, phrases, and utterances all have distinct meanings that differ from one another even when they share the same grammatical forms or structures. The study of language phrases and their expressed meaning from the opinions of language users and the field of language uses is known as pragmatics. Richard, Platt and Platt (1999) defined pragmatics as “the study of the use of language in communication particularly the relationship between sentences and the contexts and situation in which they are used” (p.284). It indicates that language is a linguistic concept that people utilised based on the circumstance in which they find themselves; this expression of meaning is known as pragmatics.

According to Yule (1996, p.3), pragmatics refers as the following points:

- a) The study of speaker meaning is taken as pragmatics.
- b) Contextual meaning is studied pragmatics.

- c) It is the study of the expression of relative distance.
- d) It is the study of how more gets communicated than is said.

According to the definitions given above, pragmatics is the study of meaning as expressed by speakers and the context, time, and location of the speaker's speech. Without considering the context of language use, it is impossible for us to comprehend how language is utilised. If there is a circumstance which it is used, there are participants (speaker/hearer) who use. To comprehend language use, pragmatics considers a variety of context- related factors, such as speaker, hearer, situation, topic, etc. Without considering the context of the remark or conversation, it is impossible to understand what is meant to be said. He is, for instance, my brother. We are unable to identify who his brother is. Therefore, we must comprehend the context in order to interpret in statement. Likewise, Levinson (1995) defines:

Pragmatics explores how meaning is transmitted depending on factors such as the speakers implied aim, the status of those involved, and linguistic knowledge (e.g. grammar, lexicon etc.) of the context of the utterance. Since meaning depends on the manner, place, time etc. of an utterance, pragmatics helps explain how language users get over seeming uncertainty in this way. Pragmatic competence is the capacity to discern the intentional meaning of another speaker (p.3).

Pragmatics is divided into various domains. Deixis is among them. According to Nunan (1993), "deixis is the elements of discourse that 'point' the reader or listener to particular points in space or time" (p.118). Similarly, Yule (1996) argues:

Deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speakers context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expressions being 'near speaker' versus 'away from speaker' or proximal terms, are 'this', 'here', 'now', away from speaker or distal terms, are 'that', 'there', 'them', proximal terms are

typically interpreted in terms of speaker location, or the deictic centre, so that 'how' is generally understood as referring to some point or period in time that has the time of the speaker's utterance at its centre. Distal terms can simply indicate 'away' from speaker (p.9).

The deictic expressions can be categorized as proximal, distal and anaphoric in some Tibeto-Burman languages. But there are only proximal and distal in English. The expression which shows proximity to the deictic centre is known as proximal deixis for example: I, we, this now etc. and the deixis that displays relatively distant relationship to the deictic centre is known as distal deixis such as; he, she, that, tomorrow, etc.

The person deixis is the central point of this research. The word that directly links an utterance to the person making it is known as the person deixis. It also takes into account the grammatical persons involved, such as the speaker, addressee, and anyone else who hears the speech but isn't explicitly addressed, such as overhearers. Their appropriate use maintains the good relationship between speaker and hearer and inappropriate use of pronouns and others form of addressee can lead to the misunderstanding and serious tension between speaker and hearer.

The term 'time deixis' describes how speakers utilise terms to indicate a specific moment based on their context. Put differently, time deictic describes any words or expressions that indicate the time at which the statement is made. Grammar-related time adverbials like "now", "then", "today" and so forth are examples of time deixis.

People use written and oral English as their primary language of communication. The English language is the sub-branch of the Indo-European family and entirely different from the Nepali. Within the Tibeto-Burman language family is

the Tamang language. Tamang are the indigenous inhabitants of the Himalayan regions of Nepal and India their ancestral land is called Tamsaling. My research is concerned to the comparison of person and time deictic expressions used in English and Tamang Languages. I had shown compare and contrast English and Tamang person and time deictic words in this demonstration.

Statement of the Problem

Without context, language becomes meaningless, so language is always used contextually in the community. Pragmatics always studies the language in a context. So, it deals with the speaker meaning rather than utterance meaning. In a contextual conversation, deixis is one of the problematic areas. If somebody fails to use deictic markers properly according to context; their communication creates misunderstanding and leads to a situation of the conflict. For examples, 'He' and 'She' are the third person singular deixis pronouns in English. In this instance, 'She' denotes the female and 'He' male. Thus, in the third person singular of English, there is a gender difference. We never refer to men as 'She' and women as 'He'. Although breaking the rules leads to misunderstandings, Tamang does not support this idea. The Tamang language uses the same pronoun '*the*' for both genders. 'She' and 'He' are both referred to using the pronoun '*the*'. Thus, there are a lot of deixis discrepancies between Tamang and English.

The Tamang language does not use the deictic expressions that are used in English. English speakers and Tamang deictic expressions do not have a word for word connection when it comes to time deixis. Thus, it is difficult for Tamang speakers to utilise deictic English words. One concern or issue of the study is how deictic expressions in Tamang and English differ and are similar to one another. Comparing person and time deictic statements in English and other languages has been the

subject of several research. Therefore, I would want to examine how person and time deictic expressions in Tamang and English differ and are comparable to one other. The study that I have linked to here examines the similar and differences between person and time deictic expressions in Tamang and English.

Objectives of the Study

The study had the following objectives:

- To identify the English and Tamang deictic expressions related to person and time.
- To compare the person and time deictic expressions between English and Tamang.

Research Questions

The followings were the research questions of the study:

- i) What deictic expressions in Tamang and English are used to denote time and person?
- ii) How are they similar and different to each other?

Significance of the Study

Nepal is a multilingual country so different castes speak a variety of languages. Within a single language, there are several aspects such as linguistic and paralinguistic. Pragmatics is one of the branches of the language study which falls under paralinguistic aspect of language. It goes beyond the linguistic aspect of the language. It is concerned with the speaker's meaning. In pragmatics, what a speaker intends to express is focused on rather than what an utterance gives the meaning. For the successful communication we should know about the concept of deixis in that language. The terms in both languages were compared to reveal their parallels and differences, which will help Tamang speakers learn English. Therefore, this study will

be beneficial to the target English language learners and English language instructors of the Tamang speech group. Teachers of languages, authors of text book, designers of curricula, and anybody else with an interest in the subject benefit from this research. It provides information about person and time deictic expressions used in English and Tamang. It offers details on the people and times reference in Tamang and English deictic terms. It also offers information about pragmatics. Speakers of Tamang languages are also aware of the similarities and differences between the person and time deictic expressions used in English and Tamang.

Delimitations of the Study

The research had some limitations which are presented below;

- i) The study focused on the Tamang Language that people speak in Kavre district.
- ii) The study was limited to person and time deictic of English and Tamang languages.
- iii) The study focused on comparison of English and Tamang deictic expressions.
- iv) The study was limited to forty Tamang native speakers.
- v) The study was conducted using survey research design.
- vi) The study population was selected randomly.

Operational Definition of Key Terms

The operational definitions of the following major phrases have been explained here because they were used in my study;

Deixis : A linguistic component of this discourse that uses words to point out or signify something.

Person deixis : Expressions used to point to a person which directly relates an utterance such as I, me, you, we etc.

Time deixis : Expressions used that indicate a specific moment in the speakers context such as now, then, today, yesterday etc.

Coding time: The instant at which the utterance is generated is the deictic centre of the temporal deixis.

Chapter II

Review of Related Literature and Conceptual Framework

The review of relevant theoretical literature, empirical literature, review implications and the study's conceptual framework are all covered in this chapter.

Review of Related Theoretical Literature

A significant part of the research is the theoretical literature. It covers the following range of theoretical concerns associated with the research.

Languages in Nepal

Nepal, though small in size, is a multiracial, multi-ethnic, multicultural, multilingual, and multi-religious country. It has broad area for linguistic research. The population census (2021) shows Nepal as a multilingual country. The census of 2021 shows that 142 castes and 124 distinct languages spoken as the mother tongue. Nevertheless, due to a dearth of significant information and investigation regarding the genetic affinities of Nepali languages, several other languages have been classified as unknown.

One of the language families in Indo-European language. The majority of speakers are proficient in the languages belonging to the Indo-European family. There are several languages in this family.

Tharu (Rana)	Bangla
Tharu (Dangaura)	Palpa
Marwari	Rajbanshi
Gujarati	Magahi
Hindi	Majhi
Maithili	Marwari
English	Urdu

Similarly, another group of language family is Sino-Tibetan. In Nepal, there are lot of people that speak Sino-Tibetan. These languages belong to the Sino-Tibetan family's Tibeto-Burman language group. A smaller percentage of the Nepalese populace speak Sino-Tibetan languages than family members do. Yet, compared to the Indo-European family, the Sino-Tibetan family speaks a greater number of languages.

The following languages come under this family:

Thakali	Limbu
Sherpa	Rai
Gurung	Tamang
Newar	Sunuwar
Thulung	Khaling
Sampang	Bantawa etc.

Contrast to above, Santhali, Munda and Kharia are among the languages belonging to the Austro-Asian family.

In the same way, the two languages spoken in Nepal, Jhangar and Kisan, belong to the small language family known as the Dravidian family. Although Jhangar is thought to be a dialect of Kurux, Yadav (2003) notes that its lexicon and syntax are different. In Nepal, there are about five hundred native speakers of the Dravidian language known as Kisan. The language is in danger of extinction.

The Tamang Language

The Tamang people are indigenous to the Himalayan areas of India and Nepal; they derive their name from the Tamsaling, their original homeland. They are indigenous to the Kathmandu valley or Yambu. Who, around two centuries ago, enjoyed self-rule and autonomy, were gradually displaced throughout the Gorkha

kingdom's period of expansion, and this process is still ongoing now. The largest Tibeto-Burman ethnic group in Nepal is the traditionally Buddhist Tamang, estimated at 1,539,830 people or nearly six percent of the total population based on the results of the most recent national census conducted in 2021. There are an estimated two million Tamang people living in India, Bhutan, and Burma in addition to Nepal. The Tamang people are permanent residence of Sikkim and Darjeeling district in West Bengal, India. They speak the fifth most languages in Nepal; however, not all Tamang people can communicate with each other. Out of all the Aboriginal people, there were some who were least impacted by penalization. Tamang people find the intricate marriage laws that exists in their community peculiar.

The Tibeto-Burman linguistic group includes the Tamang language. Eighty-two percent of Tamang people speak Tamang, which is their mother tongue, according to the census. Their script is called Sambhota, although Tmyig, a well-known modified form of Sambhota script, is what one of the top Tamang organizations, Nepal Tamang Ghedung, has been utilising. Nonetheless, several populations have spoken Hindi and Nepali over time including the Tamang, Gurung, Lepcha, and Sherpas. Nepali has emerged as the primary language in the Darjeeling hills, serving as a means of communication among the various tribal communities residing in the area. The uniqueness of the Tamang people is in their language. Their mother tongue is a particularly unique language. Depending on their geography and religion, Tamang people in Nepal speak several dialects.

The English Language

The English language because of the power of its speakers, English is a world-wide language and the most frequently spoken West-Germanic sub-branch of the Indo-European family. In general, the international language offers a very helpful communication channel. English is used in more than half of books world-wide and 75% of national mail. It is impossible to overstate English's global research as one of the most important and dominating foreign languages. Moreover, it finds application in the fields of business, academia, sports, literature, technology, and so forth.

Concerning the necessity of English, English is the mother tongue of around three hundred million individuals world-wide, according to Crystal (1995) says, "English as the mother tongue of more than 300 million people in the world, about 300 million people use it as a second language and around 200 million speaks English as a foreign language in the universe". Because English is used so widely over the world, it is important. It is true that this language has proven to possess a huge understanding of the universe. Thus, in the current era, when electronic media is widely used world-wide, it is crucial to be aware of the universal knowledge of language.

The English language servers as a lingua franca uniting individual from many speech communities world-wide. In 1854, Nepalese prime minister Junga Bahadur Rana constructed an English medium elementary school (primary school) on the ground floor of Thapathali Durbar, recognizing its growing importance. This history also demonstrates that Nepal cannot escape the effect of the English language. English is currently taught from the pre-school level up to the higher level. Our country's official documents and school certificates are printed in this language. Almost all FM radio and television stations carry certain programmes and news in

English. As a result, the importance of English grows as do the number of users or learners.

Deictic Expressions and Deictic Centre

Deictic expressions are first attached to specified locations in the communicative event, followed by unmarked anchorage sites. (Levinson,2000) identifies three sorts of deictic statements in the literature. There are three types of deixis: personal (I, you, we) spatial (This, that, here, there) and temporal (now, today, yesterday).

The deictic centre represents the speakers' location at the time of speaking. When someone says "I am standing here", they are utilising a deictic centre to denote their current location; we cannot tell where "here" is from this utterance alone; only the speaker and the person addressed would know this based on context. According to Levinson 2000, deictic centres are typically assumed to be as follows; (i) the central person is the speaker, (ii) the central time is the time at which the speaker produced the utterance, (iii) the central place is the speaker's location at utterance, time or CT, (iv) the discourse centre is the point which the speaker is currently at in the production of his utterance, and (v) the social centre is the speaker's social status or rank of address or referent as a result, a deictic centre serves as a point of reference for interpreting a deictic phrase. Deictic expressions also known as deixis words or phrases that change what they refer to every time they are spoken.

Deixis

The word 'deixis' is derived from the Greek word ' Deiktikos', which implies pointing or signalling. Deixis is a language term or expression that refers to displaying individuals, locations, or times in context. In other words, deixis is the phenomenon in which interpreting the meaning of specific words and phrases in an utterance

necessitates contextual information. Deixis belongs to the relationship between the field of semantics and pragmatics. In the same way, in Lyons (1995, p.293) words “deixis is a particulate kind of reference, which depends crucially upon the time and the place of utterance, upon the speaker’s and addressee’s roles in the utterance act itself.”

Similarly, Crystal, 2008 defines deixis as a term used in linguistic theory to subsume those features of language that refer directly to the personal, temporal or location characteristics of the situation in which an utterance occurs, and whose meaning is thus relative to that situation, such as now, then, there, I, for, this, and that (p.133).

To summarize deixis focuses on the link between language structure and immediate context. It deals with the actual context of the utterance. It is mostly utilised for in-person, location-based and time-sensitive interactions. Examples are here, there, this, that, now, and yesterday. Deixis is currently categorized as person, place, time, social, and discourse deixis.

Person Deixis. Person deixis refers to terms used to identify various people. For examples, he, she, those, I, we, they etc. person deixis is one central point of my research. In Levinson's (2010) words:

Person deixis is concerned with the encoding of the role of participants in the speech events in which the utterance in question is delivered; the category ‘first person’ is the grammaticalization of the speaker’s reference to himself, ‘second person’ is the encoding of the speaker’s reference to one or more addressees, and ‘third person’ is the encoding of reference to people and entities who are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question (p.62). The traditional paradigm of first and second person pronouns typically refer to the speaking; and hearing speech participants (S) whereas a third person pronoun designed the third person is captured

by the two semantic features of the speaker inclusion (S) and addressee inclusion (A). First person (+S), second person (+A) and third person (-S), (-A) and third person us in coding of reference to two entities which are neither speaker nor addressee.

In other words, we can say that person deixis refers to 'word' to indicate the speaker and addressee, the two basic and important participants but we need to distinguish speaker from the source and addressee from the target along with other phenomena such as spokesman.

Regarding person deixis, speaker is the focal point. It changes over time depending upon who is speaking. And regarding componential analysis of person deixis Lyons (1968) writes:

- 1st person : +S (Speaker)
- 2nd person : +A (Addressee)
- 3rd person : -S, -A (Speaker and Addressee) (as cited in Levinson 2000, p.69)

To sum up, the person deixis, the two basic and important participants in a conversation are the speaker and addressee. A list of person deixis in English can be as follows:

Person Deictic Terms in English

Person	Case	Number					
		Singular			Plural		
1 st Person	Subjective	I			We		
	Objective	Me			Us		
	Genitive	My/Mine			Our/Ours		
2 nd Person	Subjective	You			You		
	Objective	You			You		
	Genitive	Your/Yours			Your/Yours		
3 rd Person		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
	Subjective	He	She	It	They	They	They
	Objective	Him	Her	It	Them	Them	Them
	Genitive	His	Her	Its	Their	Their	Their

(Source: Cutting, 2008 and Levinson, 2003)

Time Deixis. Time deixis obviously refers to the expressions that point to a time from the context of the speaker. For examples, ‘now’ points to time at which speaker are producing the utterance. According to Cutting (2008, p.8) Says, ‘Time deixis is expressions used to point to a time,’ next day’, ‘then’ and ‘now’. The instant at which the utterance is generated is the deictic centre of the temporal deixis. Additionally, known as coding time (CT), this is a crucial component for understanding the utterance-based deixis expressions. During a discussion, the reception time (RT) and coding time (CT) are the same when both the speaker and the hearer are present. But when the utterance is written or recorded; the hearer or reader may receive it in the different context from the speaker’s or writer’s context. So, coding time (CT) and receiving time (RT) differ in this situation.

In conclusion, we employ a complex system of non-deictic temporal reference, such as calendar time, clock time, etc. However, these types of temporal references are becoming considerably more common than time deictic phrases like today,

tomorrow, yesterday, the following day, coming Monday. Therefore, time deixis is concerned with the different times that are associated with and mentioned in an utterance. Below is a summary of the English time deixis.

Time Deictic Terms in English

Present	Past	Future
Now	Then	Tomorrow
Today	In the past	Soon
Nowadays	Ago	Next time
These days	These days	Tonight
At present	Last day	This morning
Right now	Last week	Next day
This time	Last month	The day after tomorrow
Sometimes	Last year	This evening
Still	The year before last year	Next week
Yet	That day	Next month
Already	Previous day	Next year
Just	Previous week	The day from today
Recently	Previous month	The fourth day from today
This week	Previous year	
This month	Yesterday	
This year	Last night	
	Last morning	

(Source: Cutting, 2008 and Levinson, 2003)

Place Deixis. Spatial deixis is another name for place deixis. Place deixis is defined as “the words used to point to a location or a place where an entity is in the context” by Cutting (2008, p.7). Examples of place deixis are the demonstrative adverbs ‘these’, ‘here’, the demonstrative adjectives and pronouns ‘this’, ‘that;’ and ‘those’. The place deixis in English refers to the location, whether it is near or far

from the speaker's current location. Expressions like 'here' and 'there' are used to realize the place deixis.

Discourse Deixis. The usage of terms to designate a section of a conversation is known as discourse deixis, or text. Conversation deixis signals an utterance's relationship to the surrounding text. As an illustration, we provide a summary of pragmatics in the final paragraph. The phrase "In the last paragraph" designates a specific section of the discussion at hand.

Social Deixis. The addressee and others status in connection to the speaker is indicated by the social deixis. This means that an addressee's higher rank or better social status may be implied by an indirect and polite manner of speaking. Put differently, social deixis, pertains to linguistic terms that deal with forming social relationship with the context of the speech. Levinson, (2003, p.89) says, "social deixis concerns with the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participant roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee or speaker and some referent". It refers to language used in situations when the goal is to develop or maintain social relationships within the social context of the speech. The deixis categories of speaker, addressee, and others are expanded with relative social rank markers in a multitude of languages. The usage of honorific or non-honorific, courteous, or less polite, one but not another form might serve as indicators of relative social standing. These are also known as social deixis.

Need and Importance of Contrastive Analysis

According to Richard's et al. (1999, p.83), it as "The comparison of the linguist system of two languages, for example, sounds system of the grammatical system." The scientific study of the similarities and contrast between two or more languages is known as contrastive analysis. One area of applied linguistics is contrastive analysis, which is essentially the methodical examination of two or more languages to determine their structural distinction and similarities.

Likewise, according to Crystal (2003, p.107):

It as a term used in linguistics for differences between units, especially one which serves to distinguish meaning in language. Further he explains, Contrastive analysis is done mainly for the pedagogical purposes. It has two functions: firstly; to predict the likely errors of a group of learners and secondly; to provide input to language teaching and learning. It also explains the cause of committing errors.

According to these definitions, contrastive analysis is the methodical comparison of two or more languages in order to identify and address the challenges associated with learning a second language through the application of suitable methodologies.

The two aspects of contrastive analysis are psychological and linguistic. The structural school of linguistic is the foundation of linguistics. The psychological component of contrastive analysis is sometimes referred to as transfer theory. It is predicated on the idea that prior learning influences current learning and is taken from behavioural psychology. It assists language instructors in identifying challenging and unique topics for second language learners. It also focuses on identifying the cause of the learner's performance mistakes. Focusing on areas that pose challenges for

student's aids language teachers in their pedagogical approaches. A teacher who is knowledgeable about contrastive analysis can treat his or her students academically and psychologically by keeping the results of the analysis in mind when choosing appropriate teaching strategies and resources. The results of the contrastive analysis would therefore be beneficial to students, teachers, examiners, and course designers. For this reason, contrastive analysis is significant from an educational perspective.

Review of Empirical Literature

People deixis is within the pragmatics category, and there are several studies on a variety of topics, including language proficiency, syntax, pragmatics, and other areas. The related literature of the present study is as follows;

'Place and Time Deixis in Bhojpuri and English; a Comparative Study' was the topic of study examined by Rastogi (2010). His primary goals included identifying the place and time deictic expressions of the Bhojpuri language and comparing and contrasting it with the English deixis. The Bhojpuri native speakers of Birjung Sub-metropolitan city in the Parsa district served as his main source of information. He collected data for his study using questionnaires and interviews. His investigation yielded the following results; the place deictic expressions (i, u, iha, uhwa, baya, dur, upari) and the time deictic expressions (bihan, zaldi, jaldise, etc.).

The study 'Place and Time Deixis in English Dongoria Dialect of Tharu' was an effort at survey research by Chaudhary (2011). She was primarily interested in comparing and contrasting the place and time deixis of the Dongoria dialect of Tharu with that of English. One hundred twenty Tharu native speakers from Rajapur VDC in the Bardiya district served as her primary sources of data; additional secondary sources included books, periodicals, websites, thesis, and other materials. Her research instruments included questionnaires and interviews. The non-random

sampling techniques, she employed were judgemental or purposeful. Regarding place deixis, she discovered that a single English place deixis expression has a distinct deictic expression in the Dongoria dialect of Tharu. For example, the English word “bottom” has distinct deictic terms ‘tara’, ‘jaritar’, and ‘pakkhuwa’ in the Dongoria dialect of Tharu. She also discovered that English is richer than the Dongoria dialect of Tharu in terms of time deixis as the English time deictic expressions ‘yesterday’, and ‘tomorrow’ share the same deictic expression, ‘kaal’ with the Dongoria dialect of Tharu.

Maharjan (2014) conducted research on the topic of ‘Person and Time Deixis in English and Newari Language’. Objectives of this study were to find out person and time deixis in the Newari language, to compare and point out the differences and similarities between the Newari and English person and time deixis, to suggest some pedagogical implications of the present study. The data was collected from native speakers of Kirtipur municipality of Kathmandu district who were selected by judgemental sampling procedure. She used both primary and secondary sources of data to conduct the research. She adopted questionnaire and interview as a research tool for data collection. She found out Newari objective and genitive case. Newari third person deictic expressions don’t have separate terms to indicate gender and time deictic expressions.

The study ‘Place and Time Deixis in Magar, Nepali and English’ was carried out by Thapa (2016). The goals of this study were to ascertain the language of Magar, Nepali and English; to compare and contrast the place and time deictic expressions in Magar, Nepali and English; and to determine some pedagogical consequences. By using a non-random purposive sample procedure, native speakers Taklung VDC in Gorkha district were chosen to provide the data. She conducted the research using

data from primary and secondary sources. She used interviews and questionnaires as research instruments to gather data. She learned that when it comes to location deictic terms, English is richer than Magar and Nepali. Whereas English follows the verb + deixis structure, Magar and Nepali follow the structure place + deixis verb. In a similar way, she discovered that place deictic phrases in Nepali and English can be converted to pure forms in Magar. All three languages Magar, Nepali and English have time deictic phrases that can be categorized according to their tense system, proximal and distal, and pure and impure.

Yadav (2016) conducted research on the topic of 'Place and Time deixis in Bajjika and English Language'. Objectives of this study was to find out time and place deixis, to compare and contrast Bajjika place and time deixis with those of English and suggest pedagogical implications. She used both primary and secondary sources of data to conduct the research. The data was collected from native speakers of Gaur Municipality of Rautahat district who were selected by snowball sampling procedure. She adopted structured interview and questionnaire as a research tool for data collection. She found out that the English deictic expressions are richer than Bajjika deictic expressions. Bajjika language follows the structure place +verb whereas English language follows verb+ place deixis. Similarly, she also found out that the Bajjika and English language deictic terms are similar in proximal and distal nature.

'Person and Time Deixis in English and Nepali Language' was the title of Acharya (2017) survey study that aims to compare and contrast the deictic expression of person and time in Nepali and English. Journals, books, and thesis served as his main data sources. Judgemental sampling by used by him. As a research tool, he used interviews. The researcher discovered that the number of honorific differentiation, number, case and gender deictic pronouns in Nepali is higher than in English.

Nusu (2018) conducted research on the topic of ‘Deixis in English and Buginese.’ His study’s primary goal was to investigate deixis in the languages of English and Buginese. The data was collected from American society who were selected by descriptive qualitative method. He used primary data and read several sources to conduct the research. He adopted note-taking techniques and recording. He found out deixis in English and Buginese languages: simple introduction, data, and based on deixis theory.

Chaudhary (2021) conducted research on the topic ‘Time and Place Deixis in Maithili and English’. Objectives of this study were to find out time and place deictic expressions used in Maithili language, to compare time and place deixis in English and Maithili languages, to suggest pedagogical implications of the study. The data was collected from native speakers of Saptari district who were selected by snowball and fish ball sampling procedure. She used both primary and secondary sources of data to conduct the research. She adopted questionnaires and interview as a research tool for data collection. She found Maithili objective and genitive case. Time deictic expressions in Maithili are classified on the basis of tense, system, proximal and distal, and pure and impure distinction.

The above reviews were indicated that some researchers have conducted their research on deixis system in English and other dialect and languages. Since, I am from Tamnag community, I am interested to conduct research on the present topic. This research is being undertaken to determine Tamang person and time deixis and compare and contrast with that of English.

Implications of the Review for the Study

Literature review helps us to examine and evaluate what has been before on a topic and establish the relevance of this information to our own research. Both

theoretical and empirical literature help me to direct my study. I have described different language of Nepal, Tamang language, English language and deictic expressions and deictic centre as the themes of theoretical review. Those themes provided me to understand about the languages of Nepal with their deictic expressions.

Similarly, I have reviewed various journals, articles and thesis related to my study. According to Kumar (2009) “The literature review is an integral part of the entire research process and makes a valuable contribution to almost every operational step (p.30)”. To carry out this research, I have also reviewed many literatures related to my research topic. The information that I collected in literature review helped me to focus on my research objective, Methodology and its interpretation and also it helped me in a number of ways. First it helped me to develop theoretical knowledge which brought clarity to my research problem. Secondly, it helped me to select an appropriate research methodology to conduct my study. Thirdly, it helped me to develop descriptive and analytical power needed for describing and analysing the collected data for this study.

After reviewing books, journals, articles etc. this entire source helps us to bring the clarity and focus on the research problem, improve methodology and contextualize the findings. So, from the study of Acharya (2008), Nusu (2018), Thapa (2016), Chaudhary (2011) and so on. I got information on person and time deixis from the study of Acharya (2017). In order to conduct research have used survey research design. I also follow the survey research design. As research tools I found questionnaire and interview as the tools for data collection.

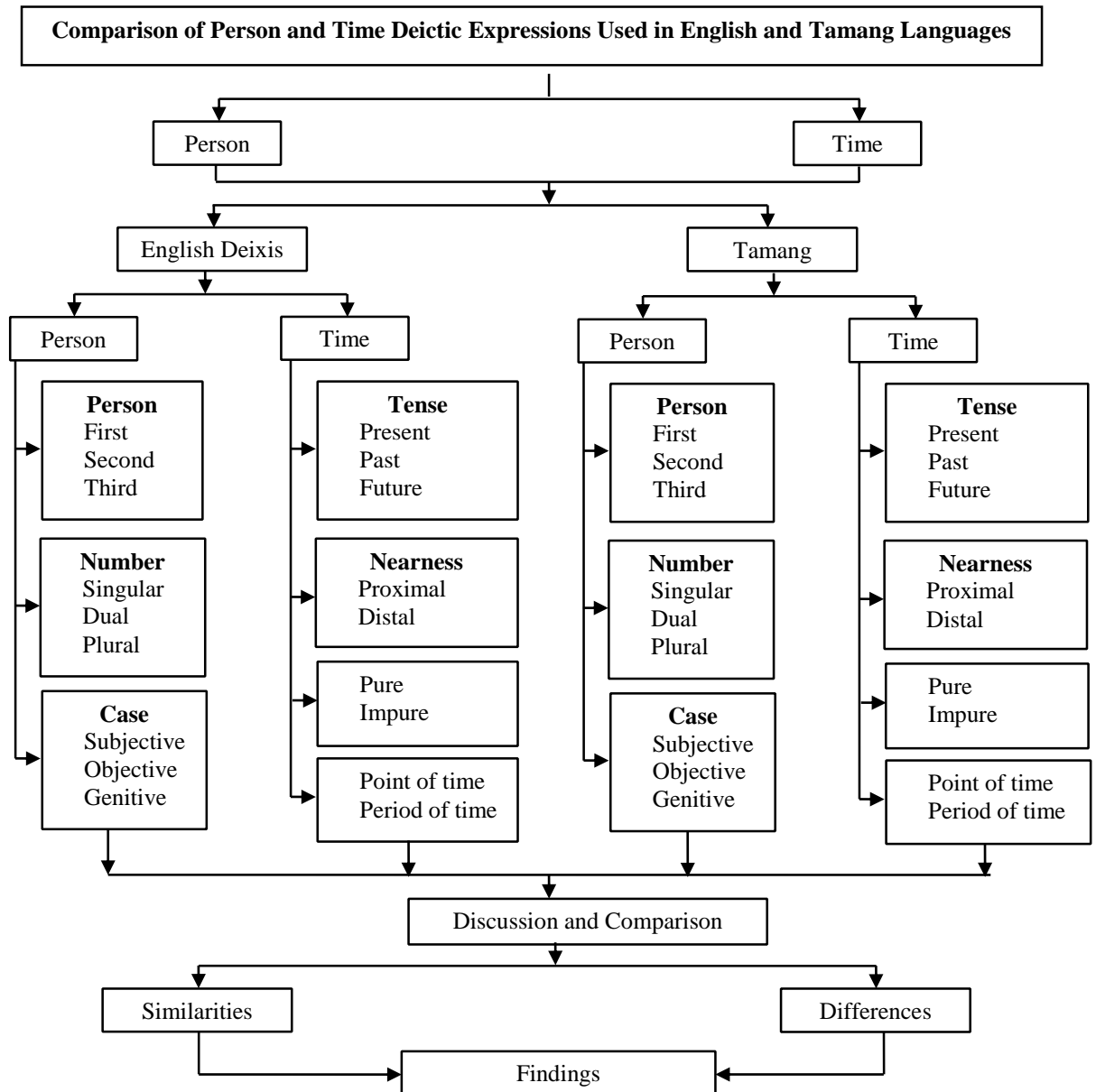
Therefore, I got an idea of how two languages are compared and contrasted between them using survey research design. On the same way, reviews provided

guidelines to meet the objectives of my study using appropriate research questions and methods. The findings of all the reviewed literatures have described about different types of deixis systems, such as: time, person, place etc. and in the different languages. To summarise the aforementioned studies, have their own value and importance in their respective fields. Here, being a native speaker of the Tamang language.

Conceptual Framework of the Study

Conceptual framework refers to the approach or pathway to structure research.

The study Comparison of person and time deictic expressions used in English and Tamang Languages are the theme of this research. This research will be based on following conceptual framework:



Chapter III

Methods and Procedures of the Study

Methods is another part of the research. This chapter incorporates the design of the study, sources of data, population of the study, sample population, sampling procedure and tools and process of data collection.

Design of the Study

I followed exploratory survey research design. In this type of research, the researcher explores meaning by collecting data from the field and interpreting them with reference to objectives. Specially, it is carried out in a number of populations in order to find out the public opinion on certain event, issue or situation. Survey research is a descriptive type of research which studies large and small population and mostly used method of investigation in education research, and it can be carried out either by group of researchers or by an individual. It is widely used for collecting data in most areas of social inquiry, from education to linguistic. According to Cohen and Manion (1985) "Surveys are the most commonly used descriptive method in educational research and may vary in scope from large scale government investigation through small scale studies carried out by a single researcher (as cited in Nunan, 1992, p.140)." "Exploratory survey is a methodological approach that seeks to investigate a phenomenon where limited previous knowledge exists, aiming to generate hypothesis or insights rather than confirm existing theories or test hypothesis" (Babbie, 2016). A survey usually addresses the large group of population, sampling is necessary to carry out investigation. The concern is necessary to carry out investigation. The concern here is to ensure that sample should be representative of the study. Creswell (2016, p. 403-404) suggests different eight step procedures of survey research.

Conducting a survey research study involves several essential steps to ensure the validity and reliability of the findings. Firstly, researchers must decide if a survey is the most suitable research design for their study objectives. Following this, they identify the research questions or hypothesis to guide the investigation. Next, they carefully define the population of interest, determine the sampling frame, and select a representative sample. Subsequently, researchers design the survey instrument and establish data collection procedures tailored to the research goals. Once the instrument is developed or located, it is administered to the selected sample. After data collection, researchers analyse the data to address the research questions or hypothesis. Finally, they synthesise their findings into a comprehensive report detailing the study methodology, results, and conclusions, adhering to academic or professional standards.

Survey research is mainly carried out to find out people's attitudes, opinions and the specified behaviours on certain issues, phenomena, events or situations.

Sources of Data

I collected the data information researchers use both the primary and secondary sources of data.

Primary Source of Data

The primary source of data for this study included forty native speakers of Tamang language selected from Kavre district.

Secondary Sources of Data

As the secondary sources of data, I utilized the different journals, thesis, dictionary, internet materials related to 'Comparison of Person and Time Deictic Expressions Used in English and Tamang Languages'. Some of them were Acharya (2008), Chaudhary (2011), Thapa (2016), Acharya (2017) and so on.

Population Sample and Sampling Strategy

Population is the entire group that I want to draw conclusions about. So, the population for this study includes the native speakers of the Tamang language in Kavre district. So, I selected 40 native speakers of Tamang language as the sample of my study. The sample of the study I selected using simple random sampling procedure.

Tools for Data Collection

For this study, I used close ended questionnaire as research tool in order to elicit the data on compare of person and time deictic expressions used in English and Tamang languages. The written paper of close ended questionnaire I used for educated or literate respondents and the same close ended questionnaire asked by oral mode for illiterate respondents.

Data Collections Procedures

I followed on the following steps to collect the data from primary sources:

- I prepared the set of questionnaires.
- I visited the field and built rapport with the respondents.
- I distributed the questionnaire to the native speakers of Tamang.
- I analysed the data, derive conclusions and suggest some recommendations.

Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedures

I compared the Tamang deictic terms with those of English and listed the similarities and differences in the person and time deictic expressions used in English and Tamang languages. I collected data and prepared theme according to the information collected using primary sources of data.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical Consideration is one of the main aspects of the research. Every research should be aware about the ethical considerations while conducting any studies. Therefore, I followed all the ethical considerations during my study. I was conscious and respectful regarding my respondents in terms of their personalities, weakness and professional ethics. I made the participants sure about their privacy that the information they provided me strictly confidential. So, I conducted the survey research design by taking permission of the concerned authority and I filled up consent form. Then I ensured that all the ideas this study. I tried to keep it safe from the plagiarism.

Chapter IV

Analysis and Interpretation of Results

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the results. The data were collected by using survey questionnaires. They were analysed and interpreted descriptively. After the analysis and interpretation of the collected data, the deictic expressions of the Tamang language are tables and illustrates.

Analysis of data and Interpretation of the Results

The systematically collected data analysed, interpreted and then presented all descriptively with appropriate statistical tools and tables. The obtained data through questionnaire and interview schedule was analysed and interpreted on the basis of the objectives of the study.

Person Deixis in Tamang

One of the objectives of the study was to identify person deictic expressions as used in Tamang language. The data from the respondents related to this objective have been presented here:

Person deixis refers to the word or expression use to indicate person. In Tamang person deictic expressions are expressed by the personal pronouns which locate the position of the speaker, the hearer and something/ someone beyond the speaker and hearer. Participants role is important in speech event. The meaning of utterance is therefore interpreted not only by grammatical categories of the deictic expressions but also by the pragmatic convention of understanding the participants' roles.

First, second, and third person pronouns are the three categorise into which Tamang personal pronouns are divided. Similarly, they are categorized into three types in terms of number, namely singular, dual and plural. Similarly, they are

categorized into subjective, objective and genitive in terms of case. They are described in the following sub-headings.

First Person Personal Deictic Expressions. In Tamang, first person pronouns are used to indicate the first deictic expressions. First person pronouns are those pronouns which denote to the addresser or the speaker. Like other Kirati languages, Tamang has four different first-person pronouns. There are three number forms in this language; singular, dual and plural. First person, dual and plural pronouns are distinguished as inclusive or exclusive depending on the hearer. The distinguishing characteristic of Tamang languages first pronouns in this.

For examples;

- a) In English: I go to house.
In Tamang: *Nga dhimri nibha.*
- b) In English: We two (including the hearer) go to house.
In Tamang: *Hyang dhimri nibha.*
- c) In English: We all (including the hearer) go to house.
In Tamang: *Hyangdugu dhimri nibha.*
- d) In English: We two (excluding the hearer) go to house.
In Tamang: *Yini dhimri nibha.*

Cases in First Person Personal Pronouns. In Tamang, there are three cases in first person pronouns namely subjective, objective and genitive. The genitive case is used to indicate possession. It is true that the construction is occasionally referred to as the possessive case (Quirk, et. al. 1978, p.192). Possessive pronouns are used to express possession. They have two functions namely, determiner and nominal function (Quirk, et al. 1978, p.209). There is no difference between the subjective and objective cases in the term. The same term used for both cases.

For examples;

Subjective Case

a) In English: I go to house.

In Tamang: *Nga dhimri nibha*.

b) In English: We go to house.

In Tamang: *Hyang dhimri nibha*.

Objective Case

a) In English: This is my house.

In Tamang: *Chu ngala dhim hinna*.

b) In English: These flowers are mine.

In Tamang: *Chu mhendo ngala hinna*.

The use of genitive is to express possessive. In Tamang, genitive case is constructed by two ways; adding prefix to the noun and using the pronouns before nouns. Similarly, the prefix *gu-* is attached to the noun to make genitive case if the subject is second person singular pronoun. Besides, these singular pronouns, pronouns precede the noun.

For examples;

a) In English: This is my house.

In Tamang: *Chu ngala dhim hinna*.

b) In English: This is our house.

In Tamang: *Chu yinidugu la dhim hinna*.

Numbers in First Person Personal Pronouns: In Tamang, there are three types of number namely singular, dual and plural. So, there is distinction between dual and plural. In first person pronouns, there is inclusiveness and exclusiveness in

dual and plural. The concept of inclusiveness and exclusiveness is more puzzling to other speakers if they do not have such feature in languages.

For examples;

a) In English: I go to house.

In Tamang: *Nga dhimri nibha*.

b) In English: We two (dual inclusive) go to house.

In Tamang: *Yini dhimri nibha*.

c) In English: We all (plural inclusive) go to house.

In Tamang: *Hyangdugu dhimri nibha*.

The first-person deictic expressions are expressed by first person pronouns in Tamang. They have subjective, objective genitive use in the term of case and number. They are shown in the table 1.

Table 1

First Person Personal Deictic Expressions in Tamang

Person	Case	Number		
		Singular	Dual	Plural
First	Subjective	<i>Nga</i>	<i>Hyangdugu</i>	<i>Yinidugu</i>
	Objective	<i>Nga</i>	<i>Hyangdugu</i>	<i>Yinidugu</i>
	Genitive	<i>A</i>	<i>Hyangdugu</i>	<i>Yinidugu</i>

Second Person Personal Deictic Expressions. Second person pronouns are used to denote second person deictic expressions in the second person. The hearer is referred to by the second person pronouns. In terms of number, there are three different kinds of second person pronouns. They exist in three different forms: singular, dual and plural.

For examples;

a) In English: You (single) go to house.

In Tamang: *ai dhimri nimula*.

b) In English: You two (dual) go to house.

In Tamang: *Anini dhimri niu*.

c) In English: You all (plural) go to house.

In Tamang; *Anidugu dhimri nimula*.

Here, *ai-* refers to singular, which means ‘you’ single. The term *anini* refers to dual which means ‘you’ two and the term *anidugu* refers to plural which means ‘you’ all.

Cases in Second Person Personal Pronouns. There are three types of cases in second person pronouns found in Tamang. There subjective, objective and genitive. Same terms use for both subjective and objective case. The used of subjective and objective cases are shown in the examples.

For examples;

Subjective case

a) In English: You go to house.

In Tamang: *Ai dhimri se mula*.

b) In English: You all go to house.

In Tamang: *Anidugu dhimri nimula*.

Objective Case

a) In English: She loves him.

In Tamang: *These theda maya lamula*.

In genitive case there are two functions namely determiner function and nominal function. The term *la* is used before second person singular pronouns in the

determiner function to create the genitive case; however, the same term can also come before nouns and second person dual and plural pronouns.

For examples;

a) In English: This is your (single) house.

In Tamang: *Chu ai **la** dhim hinna.*

b) In English: This is your (dual) house.

In Tamang: *Chu **anini** dhim hinna.*

c) In English: This is your (plural) house.

In Tamang: *Chu **anidugu** dhim hinna.*

Numbers in Second Person Personal Pronouns. There are three numbers in second person pronouns in Tamang they are singular, dual and plural. They are shown in examples.

For examples;

a) In English: You (single) go to house.

In Tamang: ***Ai** dhimri niu.*

b) In English: You two (dual) go to house.

In Tamang: ***Anini** dhimri niba.*

c) In English: You many (plural) go to house.

In Tamang: ***Ani dugu** dhimri niba.*

Here, the term **ai** refers to single which means ‘you’ one. The term **anini** refers to the dual which means ‘you’ two and the term **anidugu** refers to plural which means ‘you’ many. Table 2 can be used to analyse them. They can be divided into singular, dual and plural cases in terms of number and subjective, objective and genitive cases in terms of case.

Table 2***Second Person Personal Deictic Expressions in Tamang***

Person	Case	Number		
		Singular	Dual	Plural
Second	Subjective	<i>Ai</i>	<i>Anini</i>	<i>Ani</i>
	Objective	<i>Ai</i>	<i>Anini</i>	<i>Ani</i>
	Genitive	<i>Dugu</i>	<i>Anini</i>	<i>Ani</i>

Third Person Personal Deictic Expressions. Third person pronouns are used to express third person deictic expressions. With the exception of the speaker and hearer, third person pronouns relate to the subject or the object.

In Tamang, third person pronouns are interesting to analyse from many respects. In Tamang, third person deixis are *the*, *chu*, and *hoja*. They are categorized into neutral, proximal and distal in terms of proximity; subjective, objective and genitive in terms of case and singular, non-singular in terms of number. They are interpreted gradually.

For examples;

- a) In English: He/she (single and neutral) goes to house.

In Tamang: *the dhimri nimula*.

- b) In English: They two (dual and neutral) go to house.

In Tamang: *Thekatse dhimri nimula*.

- c) In English: They many (plural and neutral) go to house.

In Tamang: *Hyangkade dhimri nimula*.

Cases in Third Person Personal Deictic Expressions. Third person pronouns can be categorised into subjective, objective and genitive case in terms of case. There is no difference terms in both subjective and objective case. Subjective and objective case shown in the example,

For examples;

- a) In English: He/she gives him/her (single and neutral) a book.

In Tamang: *These chhei pinmula.*

- b) In English: She/he gives them (dual and neutral) a book.

In Tamang: *Thedugu chhei pinmula.*

- c) In English: She/he gives them (plural and neutral) a book.

In Tamang: *Theduguse hoja chhei pinmula.*

Similarly, determiner function of genitive case is constructed by adding *suffix-gu* to the third person singular pronoun and same term is used for other third person pronouns.

Numbers in Third Person Personal Deictic Expressions. Singular and non-singular pronouns are categorised as the type of third person pronouns. In non-singular pronouns, the same term used for both dual and plural, but such a puzzling feature is solved by the use of verb.

For examples;

- a) In English: He/she (single and neutral) goes to house.

In Tamang: *The dhimri nila.*

- b) In English: They two (dual and neutral) go to house.

In Tamang: *Thedugu dhimri nimula.*

- c) In English: They many (plural and neutral) go to house.

In Tamang: *Hoja dugu dhimri nibanmula.*

There are different use of third person deictic expressions. They can be analyzed in the table 3.

Table 3***Third Person Personal Deictic Expressions in Tamang***

Person	Case	Number	
		Singular	Non-singular
Third	Subjective	<i>The</i>	<i>Hoja</i>
	Objective	<i>The</i>	<i>Hojadugu</i>
	Genitive	<i>The</i>	<i>Thedugu</i>

First Person Deictic Expressions in English and Tamang. In both languages first person deictic expressions are expressed by first person pronouns. In both languages first person pronouns can be categorized in terms of person case and number. So, they have similarities to each other but there are some differences in some respects. The table number four shows the similarities and differences between them.

Table 4***First Person Deictic Expressions in English and Tamang***

Person	Case	Number									
		Singular		Dual				Plural			
		English	Tamang	Inclusive		Exclusive		Inclusive		Exclusive	
		English	Tamang	English	Tamang	English	Tamang	English	Tamang	English	Tamang
First	Subjective	I	<i>nga</i>	-	<i>yinidugu</i>	-	<i>Hyangla</i>	We	<i>Yini</i>	We	<i>Hyangdugu</i>
	Objective	Me	<i>nga</i>	-	<i>yinidugu</i>	-	<i>Ngala</i>	Us	<i>Yini</i>	Us	<i>Hyangla</i>
	Genitive	My/mine	<i>a-</i>	-	<i>yinidugu</i>	-	<i>Hyangdugu</i>	Our/ours	<i>Yini</i>	Our/ ours	<i>Hyangla</i>

Pronouns in Tamang and English are shown in table 4 as singular, dual and plural deictic phrases. In the table, first person pronouns in Tamang and English are compared and contrasted. There is no inclusive and exclusive dual person deictic terms in English. Accordingly, first person deictic expressions can be classified in terms of person, case and number. First person deictic expressions of Tamang are completely different from English but there is only similarity in possessive case. In

both languages, possessive case has two functions. They are determiner function and nominal function. However, we find some differences too. For examples;

- i) First person pronouns such as *nga, ngala, anidugu, hyang, hyangdugu* can be used to express first person deictic expressions in Tamang, however, in English, there are only two-first person pronouns that can be used to express deictic expressions; ‘I’ and ‘We’
- ii) There are no distinct phrases for objective case in Tamang. Same terms are used for both subjective and objective case though there positions are changed. But, there are different terms in English for subjective and objective case.

For examples;

a) In English: I go to house.

In Tamang: *Nga dhimri niba.*

b) In English: He/she gives me a book.

In Tamang: *The ngada chhei pinji.*

- iii) In Tamang, first person deictic expressions can be categorized into three namely singular, dual and plural. In terms of number the term *yini* and *hyang* refers to dual (two) and the terms *yinidugu* and *hyangdugu* refers to plural (more than two). Dual and plural nouns, as well as the concepts of exclusive and inclusive, are not distinguished in English. Only the term ‘we’ used for both dual and plural.

Second Person Deictic Expressions in English and Tamang. In both languages, second person deictic expressions can be categorized in terms of case and number. The table 5 shows the similarities and differences between them.

Table 5***Second Person Deictic Expressions in Tamang and English***

Person	Case	Number					
		Singular		Dual		Plural	
		English	Tamang	English	Tamang	English	Tamang
Second	Subjective	you	<i>ai</i>	-	<i>anini</i>	you	<i>ani</i>
	Objective	you	<i>ai</i>	-	<i>anini</i>	You/your	<i>ani</i>
	Genitive	Your/yours	<i>gu</i>	-	<i>gu</i>	Your/yours	<i>gu</i>

Table 5 shows both languages, second person deictic expressions can be categorized in terms of case and number. The table shows both the similarities and differences between them. Accordingly,

- i) There are very few similar features of second person deictic expressions in English and Tamang. One of the similar features of both languages is the use of subjective and objective case. It can be shown in the examples,

a) In English: You go to house.

In Tamang: *Ai dhimri niba.*

- ii) They can be categorized into subjective, objective and possessive case in terms of case. The possessive case there are two functions in both languages.

However, we find some differences too. For example,

- i) There are three terms for second person deictic expressions in Tamang whereas there is only one term in English. In Tamang, the terms *ai* and *ani* denote the second person singular *ani* the second person plural, and *anini* the third person plural. However, in English, all numbers are addressed with the pronoun 'you'.

For examples;

a) In English: You go to house.

In Tamang: *Ani dhimri niba*.

b) In English: You two go to house.

In Tamang: *Anini dhimri niba*.

- ii) In determiner function of possessive case in Tamang language term there are two types of construction. The suffix *la-* is attached to the noun by second person singular. In English, there is only one construction shown. For example,

This house is yours.

Third Person Deictic Expressions in English and Tamang. In both languages third person deictic expressions are expressed by the third person pronouns. They are shown in table 6.

Table 6***Third Person Deictic Expressions in English and Tamang***

Person	Case		Number	
			Singular	Non-singular
			Tamang	Tamang
Tamang	Subjective	Neutral	<i>The</i>	<i>Thedugu</i>
		Proximal	<i>Hoja</i>	<i>Hojadugu</i>
		Distal	<i>Thela</i>	<i>Thedugu</i>
	Objective	Neutral	<i>Thela</i>	<i>Thedugu</i>
		Proximal	<i>These</i>	<i>Hojadugu</i>
		Distal	<i>These</i>	<i>Theladugu</i>
	Genitive	Neutral	<i>Thela</i>	<i>Hojadugu</i>
		Proximal	<i>Hojase</i>	<i>Thedugu</i>
		Distal	<i>These</i>	<i>Thedugu</i>
English	Subjective	Male	He	They
		Female	She	They
		Neutral	It	They
	Objective	Male	Him	Them
		Female	Her	Them
		Neutral	It	It
	Genitive	Male	His	Their/theirs
		Female	Her/hers	Their/theirs
		Neutral	Its	Their/theirs

Table 6 shows how third person pronounce translate third person deictic statements in both languages. The table shows both the similarities and differences between them. For examples;

- i) Third person deictic expressions are marked for three instances in both Tamang and English. They are genetic, objective and subjective.

a) In English: She is very kind (subjective).

In Tamang: ***The*** *lhanan dayalu mula*.

b) In English: She loves him (objective).

In Tamang: *These **theda** maya lamula.*

c) In English: I don't know his name (genitive).

In Tamang: *Ngada **thela** min tha aare*

However, we find some differences too. For example,

i) Tamang has same third person singular deictic term for male and female where as separate terms are used for male and female in English.

For examples;

a) In English: He/she eats rice.

In Tamang: ***These** kan chaji.*

ii) In Tamang, namely adding *suffix- **gu*** to the noun is possessed by third person singular and the same term is used for dual and plural. In English, there is separate term of each pronoun.

For examples;

a) In English: This is his/her house.

In Tamang: *Chu **hoja dugu** dhim hinna.*

b) In English: This is their house.

In Tamang: *Chu **thedugu** dhim hinna.*

Time Deictic Expressions in Tamang

Similar to how person deictic expression is expressed in Tamang, I also try to determine time for the data, collected via questionnaires and interviews, with the schedule being interpreted in accordance with the study's goals. Time deictic expressions in Tamang language has been listed in the following table.

Table 7***Time Deictic Expressions in Tamang Language***

Proximal Expressions	Distal Expressions	
Present	Past	Future
<i>Tini, khaimaghi, tinila, dhandedona, tinaangar, dhande</i>	<i>Tila, ngachha, ngachhala, hapta, nibala sal, tila ngyase, ngachhan</i>	<i>Nangaar, khabadui, dhare ngyase, yonan</i>

Table 7 shows how temporal deictic phrases in the Tamang language are divided into proximal and distal categorises. Present tense is used to show proximal. For examples;

- a. In Tamang: Nga **tini** aakha.
- b. In Tamang: **Khimaghi** the churi khamula
- c. In Tamang: The **dhandedona** dokhaba aare

Here, in the given example *tini, khaimaghi, dhandedona, tini naagar, dhande etc.* The Tamang languages proximal time deictic expressions are presented.

Expressions that convey distance are known as distal time deictic expressions.

For examples,

- a. In Tamang: These **tila** theba ruptaji. (past)
- b. In Tamang: Nga **naaghar** khaban mula. (future)
- c. In Tamang: The **ngachhala hapta** niji. (past)

Here, Tamang language usage distal time deictic expressions in the words; **ngachhala hapta, naaghar,** and **tila** also divided into three categories in the Tamang language are time deictic statements in the present, past, and future tenses.

In Tamang language, time deictic expressions are also classified into three groups i.e, present, past and future tense.

Present : *tini, khaimaghi, tinila, dhandedona, tininaanghar, dhande* etc. they served as illustrations of contemporary Tamang language deictic statements.

Past: The Tamang language usage deictic terms refer to previous times such as *tila, ngachhala sal, ngachhala hapta, nibala sal, tila ngyase, ngachhan* etc.

Future: Some examples of Tamang language deictic expressions about future time are *Nhagar, khaba dui, dhare ngyase, yonan* etc.

Table 8

Time Deictic Expressions in English and Tamang

Tense	English	Tamang
Present	Today	<i>Tini</i>
	Now	<i>Dhande</i>
	Now a days	<i>Tini nhaangar</i>
	At present	<i>Dande</i>
	This time	<i>Chu samaya</i>
	Right now	<i>Danden</i>
	Sometime	<i>Khaimaghi</i>
	Still	<i>Dhandedona</i>
	Already	<i>Wonman</i>
	Just	<i>Dande</i>
Yet	<i>Dhande dona</i>	
Past	Then	<i>Thenhanche</i>
	In the past	<i>ngachhan</i>
	Ago	<i>Ngachhan</i>
	Those days	<i>Ngachhan</i>
	Last day	<i>Nachhala dini</i>
	Last week, month	<i>Nachhala hapta, mahinaa</i>
	Last year	<i>Nachhala sal</i>
	Yesterday	<i>Tila</i>
	Last night	<i>Tila ngyse</i>
Future	Tomorrow	<i>Nhangar</i>
	Soon	<i>Yonan</i>
	Next year	<i>Khaba sal</i>
	Next time	<i>Khaba dui</i>
	Tonight	<i>Dharenyase</i>
	This morning, evening	<i>Chu syori, nyase</i>
	The coming day	<i>Khaba dini</i>

The following similarities and differences between Tamang and English time deictic phrases are based on table 8. For examples,

- i) Time deictic statements in Tamang and English can be divided into three categories; present, past and future.
- ii) There are two differences between the Tamang and English time deictic expressions; proximal and distal. The proximal tense is the present tense; the distal tense is the past and future tense. For examples,
 - a. In English: Sometimes she comes here.(present/proximal)
In Tamang: *Khaimaghi the churi khamula.*
 - b. In English: He met her yesterday. (past/distal)
In Tamang: *These tila theda ruptaji.*
 - c. In English: I will come next time. (future/distal)
In Tamang: *Nga khabadui khala.*
- iii) A point in time and a period of time can be referred to using either the English or Tamang time deictic language. For examples,
 - a. In English: You are drinking water now. (point of time)
In Tamang: *A dhande kui thungsi timula.*
 - b. In English: We don't go to the jungle these days. (period of time)
In Tamang: *Hyangdugu tini naangar banri aanimula.*
- iv) It is possible to refer to pure (containing one word) or impure (containing two or more words) time deixis using both the Tamang and English time deictic phrases. For examples,
 - a. In English: He left right away. (pure)
In Tamang: *The dhande niiji.*

b. In English: I am going to market coming week. (impure)

In Tamang: *Nga khabala hapta bazzar nila.*

However, we find some differences too. For example,

i) In terms of temporal deixis, English is more abundant than Tamang since distinct English temporal deictic expressions are mirrored by identical Tamang deictic expressions. For examples,

a. In English: She is now living with her father.

In Tamang: *The tininaanghar thela appa then timula.*

b. In English: The weather is hot these days.

In Tamang: *Tininaanghar garmi mausam mula.*

Tininaanghar is thus represented by nowadays and these days in Tamang present time deictic expressions, as well as by these days in English present time deictic expressions.

ii) The distinct terms in Tamang identify a single English time deictic concept. For examples,

a. In English: I go to house occasionally.

In Tamang: *Khaimaghi nga dhimri nimula.*

b. In English: Come back soon.

In Tamang: *Yonan khou.*

c. In English: I will come next time.

In Tamang: *Nga khaba samayari khala.*

iii) Pure time deictic expressions in English become impure, and impure in Tamang becomes pure time deictic expressions. For example,

a. In English: She was there at that time. (pure)

In Tamang: *The the ri muthiyo. (impure)*

b. In English: They used to fight those days. (impure)

In Tamang: *The dugu ngachhan jhagada labalamuthiyo.* (pure)

From the description above, I can understand the person and time deixis context in both English and Tamang language. In order to examine and highlight the distinction and similarities between the Tamang and English languages, this study discovered person and time deixis in both languages. On the other hand, I found that the Tamang and English languages and person and time deictic expressions. Similarly, Place and Time deixis in Bajjika and English Language found that time and place deixis and compare between Bajjika place and time deictic expressions. Likewise, I found that differences and similarities between English and Tamang languages.

Summary of the Findings

Based on the data presented in the tables and the interpretations of meaning the above subsections this study came up with the following key findings.

Tamang Person and Time Deixis

- i. In Tamang, the most person common deictic expressions are; *nga, aai, the, yini, yinidugu, hoja, hojadugu, hyang, hyangdugu etc.*
- ii. In the Tamang language there are three numbers namely singular, dual and plural i.e, *nga, hyang, hyangdugu.*
- iii. It has found that in Tamang language use the same term and structure for class or status e.g. in English he/she *refers* male and female whereas Tamang she/he refers *the.*
- iv. The major time deictic expression found in Tamang are: *tini, nhangaar, dande, yonan, tila, khaba dui, ngachhala sal, ngachhala hapta etc.*

- v. Time, deictic, and phrases in the Tamang language are categorised according to this system, which divides i.e. present, past and future based on closeness, or proximal and distal, as well as impurity differentiation.
- vi. It has been discovered that in the Tamang language, impure deictic statements can transform into pure time deictic expressions and vice versa.

Similarities between English and Tamang Person and Time Deictic Expressions

- i) It has been discovered that person deictic expressions in the Tamang and English languages can be divided into three categories; first, second, and third in term of person.
- ii) The result indicates that the present, past and future tense systems in the English and Tamang languages are categorised according to the markers of pure and impure, which indicate proximity and distancing.

Differences between English and Tamang Person and Time Deictic Expressions

The following distinctions have been observed between person and time deictic expressions in the Tamang and English languages;

- i) Regarding the person deictic expressions in Tamang language have been categorized into three types singular, dual and plural where as English categorized into two types singular and plural.
- ii) There is gender distinction in English so 'male' is addressed by 'he' and female is addressed by 'she'.
- iii) In Tamang they use the same term and structure for class and status where as in English they use the same term but they can use the words such as 'please', 'excuse me', separate structure for high status.

- iv) English is more advanced than Tamang in terms of time deixis since terms like 'nowadays' and 'these days' have the same deictic expression in Tamang as *tininhagar*.
- v) More impure time derivative expressions are found in English than in Tamang.
- vi) The temporal deictic expressions in Tamang are pure when they are expressed in English, and impure when they are expressed in Tamang. In Tamang for example; pure time deictic expressions *raini* can be transformed from impure time deictic expressions 'the day after tomorrow' and pure English time deictic expressions 'then' into impure deictic expressions *the ri*.

Chapter V

Conclusions and Recommendations

The recommendation and conclusions are added in this chapter. In due to data analysis collected data and findings of the study, I have prepared the following conclusions and recommendations.

Conclusions

Undertaking research in deictic analysis has been rewarding to me. I have got opportunity to expanding theoretical knowledge of deixis system in language and compare English and Tamang deictic expressions. The results of the study show several similarities and differences in English and Tamang languages. Regarding the person and time deictic expressions, the first, second and third-person deictic systems and the singular and plural number systems are shared by English and Tamang person and time deictic expressions, which are marked for three cases; subjective, objective and genitive. The tense system and proximity categorised can be used to categorised English and Tamang time deictic expressions.

However, there are some distinctions between the two languages representations of person and time. For objective and genitive cases, Tamang deictic expressions are suffixed with the subject case deictic expressions, but English deictic expressions employ separate terms for each case. In Tamang, the term *ai* and *ani* are used instead of 'you' in second person deictic expressions for singular and plural numbers. In English, these expressions are same in singular and plural which denotes from 'you'. Tamang does not have a distinct term to denote male and female the term *the* is used for both gender but in English third person singular deictic expressions, such as 'he' and 'she' demonstrates gender differentiation.

Recommendations

The findings and conclusions of the study forward the following of the study:

Policy Level

This study has the following implications at policy level.

- i) The findings of the study show the differences in deixis system in two languages both similarities and differences. Therefore, syllabus designers and subject matter specialists can consider both the similarities and variations that exists across different language while creating the English syllabus for Tamang learners.
- ii) This study will be a guideline for the government of Nepal to make good policy for the preservation and proper use of indigenous languages.
- iii) Tamang native speakers are unable to correctly learn English person and time deixis if they are not familiar with the language. Therefore, it would be preferable if various instructional researches and reference materials were created for English language learners in multilingual classrooms.

Practice Level

This is the comparative study of person and time deictic expressions between English and Tamang. So, it has several implications at practice level. They are described below:

- i) This study shows various examples of person and time deictic expressions in Tamang. A comparative analysis assists educators in anticipating the areas of difficulty that students may encounter. So, this study is helpful to find out possible difficult areas and errors.

- ii) This study concept of exclusive and inclusive so Tamang learners search such terms in English. The English teacher should explain about the unavailability of these terms in English and tell them that both exclusive and inclusive are addressed by the term 'we' in English.
- iii) In Tamang, there are three numbers, singular, dual and plural in terms of number. It means that there is distinction between two and more than two. This concept cannot be found in English so the teacher should explain it clearly and tell them that dual and plural can be addressed by the term plural.
- iv) In English, there is gender distinction in third person singular which is not found in English. Tamang learners address to both male and female in the same way can commit a mistake on it. So, teacher should explain about it very clearly.

Further Research

This is small work in the field of comparative study between English and Tamang. So, there are many different fields left untouched by this study the following are the fields for further research if somebody is interested to carry out research.

- i) The secondary sources from this study will be very helpful to the researchers working in this sector.
- ii) The study did not cover all deictic expressions such as place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. Thus, those will be the areas of more research.
- iii) Tamang mother tongue interference in English language was not use in this investigation. Thus, this may be the area for additional research.

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APPENDIX I

Questionnaire

This questionnaire is a part of my research study **Comparison of Person and Time Deictic Expressions Used in English and Tamang Languages** under the guidance of **Mr. Guru Prasad Poudel** Teaching Assistant, Department of English Education Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu. I hope that all of you cooperate me giving reliable and authentic information to accomplish this research work.

Researcher

Indira Tamang

Tribhuvan University

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Name:.....

Qualification:.....

Address:.....

Gender:.....

How do you express the following sentences in Tamang Language?

A. Person Deixis Related

1. I go to house. म घर जान्छु ।

.....

2. We go to house. हामी घर जान्छौ ।

.....

3. He goes to house. उ घर जान्छ ।

.....

4. You go to house. तिमी घर जाउ ।

.....

5. We are dancing. हामी नाचिरहेका छौं ।
.....
6. I don't know his name. मलाई उसको नाम थाहा छैन ।
.....
7. I am a girl. म केटी हुँ ।
.....
8. This is his house. यो घर उसको हो ।
.....
9. That is our garden. त्यो हाम्रो बगैँचा हो ।
.....
10. This is my house. यो मेरो घर हो ।
.....
11. You are drinking wine. तपाईं रक्सी पिउनु हुन्छ ।
.....
12. These flowers are mine. यी फुलहरु मेरा हुन् ।
.....
13. They helped us. तिमीहरुले हामीलाई मद्दत गरे ।
.....
14. This is your farm. यो तिम्रो खेत हो ।
.....
15. They are playing football. उनीहरु फुटबल खेली रहेका छन् ।
.....

16. Aama, you can sit. आमा, तिमी बस्न सक्छौ ।
.....
17. She has eaten watermelon. उनले तरबूज खाइन् ।
.....
18. They taught us. उनीहरु हामीलाई सिकाए ।
.....
19. Your friends are beautiful. तपाईंको साथीहरु सुन्दर छन् ।
.....
20. She is very kind. उनी धेरै दयालु छिन् ।
.....
21. Her hair is long. उनको कपाल लामो छ ।
.....
22. It is theirs. यो तिनीहरुको हो ।
.....
23. They are my oranges. तिनीहरु मेरो सन्तुला हुन् ।
.....
24. He gives me a book. उसले मलाई किताब दियो ।
.....
25. He is ploughing in the field. उसले खेत जोतिरहेको छ ।
.....
26. These trees are mine. यी रुखहरु मेरा हुन् ।
.....

27. Take your mangoes. तिम्रो आप लिनुहोस ।

.....

28. They are my parents. उहाँहरु मेरा आमाबुबा हुनुहुन्छ ।

.....

29. She loves him. उसलाई माया गर्छिन् ।

.....

30. They are celebrating education day. उनीहरुले शिक्षा दिवस मनाउदैछन् ।

.....

B. Time Deixis Related

1. I will come tomorrow. म भोलि आउनेछु ।

.....

2. I do not come this day. म आज आउदिन ।

.....

3. Sometimes she comes here. कहिलेकाही उनी यहाँ आउँछिन् ।

.....

4. I have to finish this work today. मैले आज यो काम पूरा गर्नुपर्छ ।

.....

5. He met her yesterday. उसले हिजो उनलाई भेट्यो ।

.....

6. I will come next time. म अर्कोपटक आउने छु ।

.....

7. It is raining today. आज पानी परिरहेको छ ।

.....

8. I will do it tonight. म आज राती गर्ने छु ।
.....
9. She has not arrived yet. उनी अझै आइपुगेकी छैनन् ।
.....
10. He will come soon. उ चाँडै आउनेछ ।
.....
11. It is so hot nowadays. आजकल धेरै गर्मी छ ।
.....
12. Pemba is here. पेम्बा यहाँ छ ।
.....
13. You are drinking water now. तिमी अहिले पानी पिइरहेका छौं ।
.....
14. This house was built previous year. यो घर अघिल्लो वर्ष बनाइएको थियो ।
.....
15. I have already reached there. म पहिले नै त्यहाँ पुगेको छु ।
.....
16. Still, he is unmarried. अझै पनि ऊ अविवाहित छ ।
.....
17. He went last week. उ गत हप्ता गए ।
.....
18. We are leaving now. हामी अहिले जादैछौं ।
.....

19. We went for rafting last year. हामी गत वर्ष राफ्टिङ गएका थियो ।
.....
20. We met principal yesterday. हामीले हिजो प्रिन्सिपलाई भेट्यौ ।
.....
21. I am reading a novel now. म अहिले एउटा उपन्दास पढ्दै छु ।
.....
22. We are going to play volleyball today. हामी आज भलिबल खेल जाँदैछौ ।
.....
23. I am going to market right now. म अहिले बजार जाँदैछु ।
.....
24. They had a party last night. उनीहरूले हिजो राती पार्टी गरेका थिए ।
.....
25. She is leaving Kathmandu the day after tomorrow. उनी भोली काठमाडौँ
छाड्दैछिन् ।
.....
26. We don't go to the jungle these days. हामी आजकल जङ्गल जाँदैनौ ।
.....
27. My grandfather is coming today. मेरो हजुरबुबा आज आउँदै हुनुहुन्छ ।
.....
28. My sister will come soon. मेरो बहिनी चाँडै आउनेछ ।
.....
29. Uncle will come tomorrow. काका भोलि आउनुहुनेछ ।
.....

30. They have fallen recently from the tree. तिमिहरु भर्खरै/हालै रुखबाट खसेका

छन् ।

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