PLACE AND TIME DEIXIS IN DOTELI LANGUAGE

A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Education

In Partial Fulfillment for the Master of Education in English

Submitted by

Tej Bahadur Thapa

Faculty of Education

Tribhuvan University

Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal

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T.U. Reg. No. : 9-2-605-99-2006	**Date of Approval of Thesis**
M.Ed. Fourth Semester	**Thesis Proposal: 19/03/2019**
Examination Roll No.: 28710219/072	**Date of Submission: 05/03/2021**

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: 04/03/2021   ………………..……

Tej Bahadur Thapa

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACCEPTANCE

This is to clarify that **Mr. Tej Bahadur Thapa** has completed his M. Ed. thesis entitled **Place and Time Deixis in Doteli Language** under my guidance and supervision.

I recommend the thesis for acceptance.

Data: 05/03/2021 ………………………

Mr. Guru Prasad Poudel (Supervisor)

Lecturer

Department of English Education

T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu

RECOMMENDATION FOR EVALUATION

This thesis has been recommended for evaluation from the following **Research Guidance Committee:**

Signature

Dr. Gopal Prasad Pandey   …………………

Reader and Head   Chairperson

Department of English Education

 T.U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Mr. Resham Acharya   ………………….

Teaching Assistant   Member

Department of English Education

 T.U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Mr. Guru Prasad Poudel (Supervisor)   ...………………..

Lecturer   Member

Department of English Education

 T.U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Date: ………………..

EVALUATION AND APPROVAL

This thesis has been evaluated and approved by the following **Thesis Evaluation and Approval Committee:**

Signature

Dr. Gopal Prasad Pandey …………………

Reader and Head   Chairperson

Department of English Education

T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Dr. Anjana Bhattrai ……………………

Professor   Expert

Department of English Education

T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Mr. Guru Prasad Poudel (Supervisor) …………………

Lecturer   Member

Department of English Education

 T.U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Date: 06/04/2021

DEDICATION

Dedicated

To

My parents

Who always inspired and

Devoted their entire life

To make me what

I am today

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

questionnaire. In the same way, my special thanks go to my dear wife **Ms. Rita Kumari Madai** for her incessant and encouragement to complete this work.

Last but not the least, I would like to bow my head to my parents for enrolling me at the university for the accomplishment of my master's degree with huge hope and encouragement who devoted their entire life to make me what I am today.

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Tej Bahadur Thapa

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ABSTRACT

This study entitled "**Place and Time Deixis in Doteli Language**" aimed to find out the place and time deixis used in Doteli language and compare and contrast the place and time deictic expression of Doteli with those of English. This study also focused on the different aspects of place and time deixis of Doteli language. For this study, I selected a sample of forty Doteli native speakers from Jorayal Rural Municipality of Doti district. The sample was selected by using simple random sampling procedure. A set of questionnaire was used as the tool for data collection. English deictic expressions were taken from secondary sources. The data were analyzed and interpreted descriptively and statistically by using tables and illustrations. The major findings of this study showed that Doteli has a complex deixis system due to the existence of honorific distinction, proximal and distal distinction, gestural and non-gestural distinction. There have been found proximal and distal distinction, gestural and non- gestural distinction and pure and impure distinction regarding Doteli place and time deictic expressions. The next major findings of the study showed that English is richer than Doteli because different English place deictic expressions have the same equivalent term in Doteli language in place deixis system and Doteli is richer than English because same terms in English can be represented by different terms in Doteli language in time deixis system.

This study consists of five chapters. The first chapter is an introduction which includes the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitation of the study and operational definition of the key terms. Likewise, the second chapter deals with the review of related theoretical and empirical literature, implications of the review for the study and conceptual framework. Similarly, the third chapter incorporates with design and methods of the study, population, sample and sampling strategy, data collection tools and techniques, sources of data, data collection procedures, data analysis and interpretation procedures and ethical considerations. The fourth chapter deals with the

analysis and interpretation of results where the both statistical and descriptive approaches were used. The fifth chapter deals with findings, conclusion and recommendation of the study. On the basis of findings and conclusions, some recommendations to policy related, practice related and further research related areas are included. This chapter is followed by references and appendices as well.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CA	-	Contrastive Analysis
CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
CUP	-	Cambridge University Press
Dr.	-	Doctor
L1	-	First Language
L2	-	Second Language
M. ED.	-	Master of Education
No.	-	Number
OUP	-	Oxford University Press
P.	-	Page Number
Prof.	-	Professor
R. M.	-	Rural Municipality
Regd. No.	-	Registration Number
S. N.	-	Serial Number
T. U.	-	Tribhuvan University
WWW	-	World Wide Web

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

This is a study on **Place and Time Deixis in Doteli Language.** This section of the study consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study, and operational definitions of the key terms.

1.1   Background of the Study

Language is a means of communication for human beings through which ideas, feelings, thoughts, emotions, messages and information are expressed for various purposes. In the communication process, sender and receiver are engaged for transmission and reception of information from one person to another. People communicate each other by means of language which has functional value. It is context dependent.

Language is not only the matter of personal phenomenon but also a part of social interaction. It has functional purposes. In this regard, Wardhaugh (2006, p.1) defines, "a language is what the member of a particular society speaks." This definition focuses on the types of language which might be linguistic variation on the basis of social variation. Language is different from context to context. Similarly, Wardhaugh (2006, p.10) says, "Language and society may influence each other." It means that language and society are interdependent to each other. This definition focuses on the cultural aspect of language which can occur in the society. According to Census (2011), there are identified 123 languages which are spoken as a mother tongue in Nepal. Some languages are unknown and going to in the verge of extinction because of no research and lack of adequate knowledge. Among 123 languages, Doteli language is one dialect of Nepali language. Deixis in Doteli and English language have some problems regarding the teaching learning process because of the interference of student's mother tongue over English as a second language. In the same way,

languages differ to each other in terms of different aspects. Some languages may be standard, pidgin, creole, vernacular or classical and inter language while some others can be nonstandard, colloquial and officials. Some languages have spoken form but not written forms. Some languages are expanding day by day. My concern is to find out the 'place and time deixis' of Doteli language and to compare and contrast the place and time deictic terms of Doteli with those of English language. Deictic expressions are used in communication. People use those expressions to indicate place, time, society, person, etc. To interpret the deictic expression of the native speakers for functional value is necessary to both the listener and speaker. Deictic terms of Doteli language are different from English language. There are different types of time and place deictic expressions used by the Doteli speakers.

1.2   Statement of the Problem

Meaning is the most important thing in communication. Meaning can be contextual or situational. Deictic expressions are used in communication to indicate or signify person, place, time, social status and discourse. We can find students in the classroom from different languages, culture and caste. The teachers and students face the problems during teaching learning activities due to the interference of student's mother tongue over international language (English language). The problem raised in this study is the use of deictic expression difficulty in different languages. The knowledge of deictic expression helps students in communication. Teacher as well as students face problems during teaching 'place and time deixis' in Doteli language and English language because learners can learn Doteli language as a mother tongue, then, Nepali as a second language and English as a third language. So, 'place and time deictic' terms are different in language to language. I taught in Doti district where most of the students belong to Doteli speech community. While teaching English language to the students, I found many different deictic expressions in Doteli and English. In this regard, it is said that the linguistic meaning of something is one in one language and another in another language. Thus,

teachers and students feel a bit difficult to get the meaning of those languages together in the classroom. Additionally, in such a classroom, the teacher should be multilingual to solve the occurred problems in the classroom. Though there are several studies deixis, much studies on comparison of deictic expression is different languages is still lacking. Similarly, there are no researches conducted on 'Place and Time Deixis in English and Doteli' in Central Department of English Education. In this case, I want to bridge the existing gap in research literature through this study.

1.3   Objectives of the Study

This study had the following objectives:

i.   To find out the place and time deixis of Doteli language.

ii.   To compare and contrast the place and time deictic expressions of Doteli with those of English

iii.   To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4   Research Questions

This study had the following research questions to fulfill the objectives.

i.   What are the place deictic expressions in Doteli language?

ii.   What are the time deictic expressions in Doteli language?

iii.   Are they similar or different to the deictic expressions of English language?

1.5   Significance of the Study

Deictic analysis helps people in communication. It also shows the significant role of the speaker of different language in general and speaker of different languages in particular. It is because it links context with the language. Deixisis related to the field of pragmatics. Linguistics studies the language scientifically

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and pragmatics studies the language in a contextual use of language. It helps to a speaker and addresses to understand and communicate with structure of language used in appropriate context, without its context, the linguistic utterance may have multiple meanings. So, this study will be beneficial for teachers and students to make language teaching and learning effective. This study will be also essential for applied linguists and pragmatic linguists. They can identify deictic language system of Doteli language and English language. It will also be beneficial for sociolinguist who can understand social use of language in a particular context. Moreover, it will be valuable language for language planners, policy makers, syllabus designers and text book writers. They can take help from this research study for deictic system of Doteli language.

1.6   Delimitations of the Study

My study was confined in terms of study area, population, sample population, research tools. This study was confined to place and time deictic of Doteli language. The forty native speakers were selected only from Doti district by using simple random sampling procedure. Similarly, this study was confined to the survey design. Questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection. It was specified to the time and place diexis of Doteli language.

1.7   Operational Definitions of the Key Terms

The following key terms used in the study are defined from operational perspectives:

Deixis: In my study, deixis refers to the functional expression of word or phrase which is related to place and time.

Doteli language: In this study, Doteli language refers to the system of communication used by Doteli speakers in a particular place in Doti district.

Time deixis: In this study, time deixis refers to the language expressions which are used to indicate past, present and future time. e.g. bhola (tomorrow), beli (yesterday), aaj (today)

Place deixis: In my study, place deixis are those language expressions which are used to indicate particular area of field. e.g. itha (here), utha (there)

CHAPTER TWO
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Literature review is essential task for any research to acquire theoretical knowledge about related topic. This chapter includes two parts. They are review of related theoretical literature, review of related empirical literature, implication of the review of study and conceptual framework.

2.1   Review of Related Theoretical Literature

Review of the theoretical literature refers to the review of existing theoretical knowledge of related areas which is based on secondary sources of data (Kumar, 2011, p. 31). The theoretical literature of this study includes the discussion on English language and its use, Doteli language, deixis, and contrastive analysis.

2.1.1   English Language and its Use

There are different languages spoken in the world such as English, Chinese, Japanese, German, Australian, American, Indonesian, and Hindi.According to Crystal(2003), there are more than six thousand different languages are spoken in the world. But English is one of the world wide used languages in the world. English language gains prestige in the world in the different field of science and technology, media education, commerce and business, Crystal (2000, p.6).English is the used language because of its wide coverage, literature, vocabulary and high population of its users. English language belongs to Indo-European language family, sub branch of Germanic which has as its members English, Frisian, German and Dutch. These languages are spoken by hundreds of millions of people all over the world. The most popular of these is English, Varshney (1998, p.404). Kachru (1985) has described the world English in terms of three circles which are inner, outer and expanding circles. In the inner circle, English is spoken as mother tongue and used an office language which is

mostly spoken by Britain, Canada, Australia, United States and Ireland. This circle is small in terms of population. Similarly, in outer circle, English is used by Singapore, India, Malawi, Malesia and Nigeria which are spoken as second language and used in education, governance, literature and so on. In the same way, English is spoken by China, Nepal, Sweden, Greece, Japan and so on which is spoken as foreign language. People are spoken English language for different purposes such as business, higher education, visiting, etc.

The history of English language is not so long .English language is taken as foreign language in the context of Nepal. Due to the increasing importance of English, Janga Bahadur Rana, the prime Minister of Nepal, established an English medium elementary school on the ground floor of Thapathali Durbar in 1854A.D. Similarly, Chandra Shamsher flourished the English language in higher education and opened Tri-Chandra College in 1980 which played vital role for the development of English in Nepal. Then, English was taught in English schools, Colleges and universities as a compulsory and optional subject.

2.1.2 Doteli Language

Nepal is a small country having various languages spoken such as Nepali, Maithali, Bhojpuri, Tamang, Doteli, and so on. According to the population census report (2011), 123 languages are spoken in Nepal. Similarly, Doteli language is spoken by nearly 3 % people in the far western part of Nepal. Hence, Doteli language is spoken by the permanent people who are living in Doti district. Doteli is one of the languages spoken in the far western part of Nepal. It is considered as the oldest form of Nepali as it closer and influenced by the Sinjali dialect as well as Prapashima and Kumauni dialects. We find the oldest form of Nepali in Doteli language than in the standard Nepali.One language may have different varieties. Doteli language is one of the Doteli Varieties. It has many sub dialects such as Bajhangi, Achhami, Baitadeli, Darchuleli, Bajureli and so on. Among them, this study is on Doteli language

of Doti district. It has seven Rural Municipalities and two municipalities and one election region. This language is spoken by Doteli people of Doti district. The Doteli language has neither well documented history nor written materials but exist only in spoken form of the recorded languages of the world. Due to the lack of intensive study, the exact number of people speaking this dialect is not given. In spite of its close relation with the Nepali language, it has its own phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic and semantic features. People who live in Doti district use Doteli language among themselves but while speaking with the speakers of other language, they switch over the Nepali language. It is not being used as a medium of instruction in primary school too.

2.1.3 Deixis, Deictic Expressions and Deictic Analysis

The term deixis is borrowed from the Greek word 'deiktikos'; means for pointing or indicting. Deixis is associated with linguistic and contextually dependent reference. Levinson (2003, p.54) States, "Deixis concerns with the ways in which languages code or grammatical features of the content of the utterances or speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which the, interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterances." It means that this above definition argues about language structures which reflect the circumstance in which they are used. It reflects the bond of linguistic utterances physical context. Similarly, Crystal (2008, p.133) defines, "deixis is a term used in linguistic theory to subsume those feature of language which refers to directly to the personal, temporal or locational characteristics of the situation with in which an utterance takes place whose meaning is thus relative to that situation' e.g.*now/then, here/there, I/you*, etc. Similarly, he states that deixis is analogous to the philosophical notion of indexical expression. Yule (1996, p.9) argues, "deixis is clearly of form of referring that tied to speaker's context." It is, especially, the subject matter of pragmatics. Deixis is a linguistic form of deictic expression that is used to show the people location or time in the immediate context. Generally deictic expressions identify objects, persons and events in terms of their relation to the

speakers in space and time. There are different deictic expressions which are now I'm writing this proposal. You are standing there. Come down fast. That pot is empty. The words: *'I', 'now', 'this', 'you', 'down', 'that'* and '*there*' above are deictic expressions. They relate the speakers, hearer and a part of discourse respectively. These deictic expressions identify time and place to the speakers. Deictic expressions are the elements of a discourse that point the reader of listener to particular entity of the world such as person, place, time, society so on.

 Deictic analysis is an important approach which explores the link between element and linguistic elements and specific context of language use. Deictic analysis observes the specific interpretation of language in very specific context of the speakers and the speech acts. Deictic analysis is related to the study of deixis. It is the whole process of studying those expressions. The analysis and interpretation of utterances in terms of deictic expressions or deixis is called deictic analysis. Deictic analysis is an approach or process to study such deictic expressions, deictic centers and the types that are found in world languages. Furthermore, the above views, deixis directly concerns with the relationship between the elements of a language and the contexts in which they are used. It is mostly used for face- to- face interaction in terms of person, location and time. It also shows the interpretation of physical context in which deictic expressions are used. The diexis expression can be found in different types used by the speakers for functional purposes. In deictic analysis, we study the deictic expressions or deixis. The speaker's interpretation depends on the context, intention and they express relative distance.

2.1.4 Deictic Center, Proximal and Distal Deixis

Deictic center is the specific point in the communicative event related to the speakers' context**.** Yule (2000, p.9) states, "Deictic center refers to the speakers' location in terms of place, time and so on."Evaluation of the meaning of the expression leads on to the relevant point. Deictic expressions are ego centric

because it consists of the speakers at the time and place of the utterance and place of the discoursed relevant to the social factors. It can be also used person place and time place to transfer the expression. Being describing a narrative, the deictic center is simply person at the time of place of speaking e.g*., Iam singing at stage now.* The deictic expression is the person is at the time and place of speaking.

Proximal deixis refers to the expression used by the speakers to indicate surrounding place of the speakers. Interpreted in relation to the speaker's relation or deictic center of time of speaking, e.g., '*this', 'here', 'now',' recent'* and '*today*', are used as proximal expression. For example: *stand here, come here.*

Distal deixis is the expression used by the speakers to indicate distance in relation to location, or time or deictic center, e.g. '*then',' there'* used period in time and location in distance that matches the time and place of the speaker's utterance. For example*: look there, he was there then*

2.1.5   Types of Deixis

Deixis is categorized by different scholars in different ways. According to Levinsion (2010), there are five types of deixis which are mentioned as follows:

2.1.5.1 Person Deixis

Person deixis refers to the word, a deictic expression used to indicate two different persons. Levinson (2010, p.62) states person deixis concerns 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' the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees, and 'third person' the encoding

of reference to person and entities which are neither speaker's nor addressees of the utterance of question.

From above definition, we can say that person deixis refers to the word to indicate the speakers and addressees. The first person pronouns such as *I, my, me, mine, we, our,* etc. are used to point to the speakers or writer. The second person pronouns such as *you, your, yours*, etc. are used to express the speakers' reference to the hearer excluding the addressor or addressee. For example,*' I'm writing you about her. 'I'* relates the utterance to the speakers herself '*you*' to the addressee and *'her'* to a person other than speaker and addressee, i.e. the referent. The traditional paradigm of first, second and person is captured by the two semantic features of the speakers' inclusion(s). And addressee inclusion (A) first person(s), second person (+A) and third person (-s), (-A-) and thus, third person is encoding of reference to person entities which are neither speakers nor addressee.

2.1.5.2 Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis is also called text deixis. It is defined as the use of expression to refer to some portion of a discourse. Levinson (2010, p.85) says "discourse or text, deixis concerns use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance (including the utterance itself)." In the same way, he states that discourse has to do with the encoding of reference to portion of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located (p.62). Discourse deictic expressions include the time deictic words and place deictic words. Time deictic words can be used to refer to portion of the discourse e.g. *last week, next Monday*, etc. and place deictic term reused especially the demonstrative '*this*' and '*that*'. Thus, '*this*' can be used for referring to a forth coming portions of the discourse and *'that'* to a preceding portion.

2.1.5.3 Social Deixis

Social deixis express the encoded social information in the speech such as social status of communicators and involvement of social situation. Levinson (2010,p.63) defines , " social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are related to participant- roles, particular aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee(s) or speaker and some referent." Similarly Fillmore (1975, as cited in Levinson 2010, p.89) states, "Social deixis is that aspect of sentences which reflect or establish or are determined by certain realities of the social situation in which the speech act occurs." Social deixis is centrally concern with the relationship among participants of discourse. *Your Excellency, Your Honour, Mr. President, Mr. Lord,* etc. in English language can be used to address only to certain authorized recipients such as the president, ambassador, the judge, and so on.

2.1.5.4 Time Deixis

Time deixis is also known as temporal deixis. It refers to the expression that point to a time from the context of the speaker. Time deixis directly relates an utterance to temporal point or period. It is concerned with how language encodes the temporal point and how the interpretation of the utterance depends on the analysis of the temporal point or period. The use of expression to point time as in *now, then, tonight, yesterday*, etc. for instance, '*now'* points to the time as which the speaker is producing the utterance. According to Levinson (2010, p.62), "Time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relatives to the time at which an utterance is spoken." The deictic center of the time deixis is the time at which the utterance is produced. This is also called coding time (CT) which essential for proper interpretation of the deictic expression within an utterance, the receiving time (RT) and coding time, i.e. CT are identical but it is not case for writing and recording. The time deixis can be discussed in terms of proximal or distal form such as 'now' being proximal and 'then' being distal in the sense of both past and non- past. The term now

may include: *now, today, this week, this year* and so on. Similarly 'then' (past) may include: *days gone by, yesterday* and so on. 'Then' (future) indicates: the forth coming night, next week, the coming week and the approaching year. According to Lyons (2005, as cited in Joshi and Poudel, 2014) the deixis can be understood in terms of two tenses which are meta-linguistic (M) tense and language's (L) tense. Meta- linguistic is semantic or theoretical category of tense whereas language's tense is the verbal inflections that grammars of languages have (e.g., *is, am are, was, were* and *shall*).It can be reflected in tense or verb forms. For instance, *it is a sunny day (now), it was a sunny day (yesterday) and it will be a sunny day (tomorrow).*

English has two basic forms of time, i.e. the present and the past where the present is proximal and the past is distal. In conclusion, time diexis refers to the expressions that relate to the time context in which the utterance is produced. It is depicted mainly in tense system and partly in time adverbials.

2.1.5.5 Place Deixis

Place deixis is also called space or spatial deixis. Levinson (2010, p.79) defines that "place or space deixis concerns specification of locations relative to anchorage points in speech events." Similarly, he states place deixis encodes spatial locations on coordinates anchored to the place of utterance. Cutting (2008, p.7) defines place deixis as "the words used to point to a location or place where an entity is in the context." Place deixis concerns with words used to point out location or place where an activity is in the context. Furthermore, the point to the particular place or the locations of objects that can be specified through the use of certain expressions like: *this, those, here, there, that* and so on comes under the study of place deixis. In other words, place deixis concerns with how languages encode the spatial location and how the interpretation of the utterance depends on the analysis of the locations. The most salient examples of English place deixis are the demonstrative adverbs (*here* and *there*), the demonstrative adjectives and pronouns (*this, that, these* and *those).*

Such deictic expressions help in understanding the objects and places in an act; however, they are far from being the only deictic words as in the following examples: *She is living in this city.* The location is pointed by the word *'this'* in the above mentioned example which points to the particular place that the speaker likes. So, place deictic terms are generally understood to be relative to the location of the speakers. Languages show at least a two- way referential distinction in their deictic system: proximal, i.e. near or close to the speakers and distal, i.e. far from the speakers. To conclude the above extracts place deixis concerns the specification of location related to anchorage points in the speech events, and there seem two basic ways of referring objects as by describing or naming or by locating.

2.1.6   Importance of Deictic Analysis

Deixis helps semantic to better analyze the context of an utterance. It concerns the ways in which the interpretation of utterance depends on the analysis of that contexts of utterance. Deictic information is important for the interpretation of utterance. Contextual information can be analyzed by the deixis. The meaning are varies from context to context. Language is reflective encoded and grammatilze. Deictic analysis is required to interpret the utterance of the speakers and to find out the relationship between structure and context. The teacher interprets the competence of the learners. Deictic analysis helps the learners in understanding the meaning of the speaker what s/he uttered. It makes the language economy. It can be meaningful in several areas of linguistics and in language acquisition studies. It helps learners to understand the utterance of the speaker used in which time and in which place. Deictic analysis helps to establish link between the linguistic elements and the specific context of language use because it is the study of entire process of all types of deictic expressions.

2.1.7 Contrastive Analysis and its Importance on Language Teaching

Contrastive analysis (CA) refers to the comparison between two or more languages to determined similarities and differences. CA was developed in 1940s and 1950s, highly popularized in the 1960s and its popularity declined in the 1970s.CA is developed by Robert Lado. According to Crystal (2008, p.112),"a contrastive analysis of two languages, the points of structural differences are identified and these are then studied as areas of potential difficulty in foreign language learning." Similarly, Lado (1957, as cited in Maharjan, 2017) defines contrastive analysis is that, "in the comparison between native and foreign language lies the key to ease or difficulty in foreign learning." The basic assumptions are the main difficulties while learning a second language are primarily caused due to mother tongue interference, these difficulties are predicated by CA after accomplishing a comparison between a source language and a target language, In order to overcome these difficulties, teaching learning materials are prepared.

In a nutshell, CA helps to find out the similarities and differences between the languages. If there are more similarities, there is more opportunity of learning second language but if there are more differences, there may be less learning. In this way we can state that similarities facilitate the learning well. Contrastive analysis plays vital role in deixis. It shows different functions in language. CA has mainly two functions which are predictive and interpretative functions. CA can predict four things; cause of problem, difficulty, errors and the tenacity of certain errors. CA has implication to language teaching such as pointing to the areas of difficulties in learning and errors in preference and assisting to design new teaching material for those particular areas that need more attention. Therefore, the teacher who has made a comparison of the second language with the native language, the student will know what the real learning problem. So it is known as priori view of strong. Similarly, it explains source of errors in one's performance. Thus, it involves both the primary and secondary function of CA. CA has practical value. It compares learner's two languages i.e. mother

tongue and target language to find out similarities and then predicts the area of ease and difficulty. That's why, CA can very fruitful language teachers to identify difficulties for the learners in their performance.

2.2   Review of Related Empirical Literature

Review of empirical literature refers to the review of previous research works which are related to present study. In the field of technology and language, many research works have been conducted in the Department of English Education which are somehow related to my study. They can be helpful for this study. So, I have reviewed some related works here in this section.

Acharya (2008) studied on "Person and Time deixis in English and Nepali Language." The study aimed to determine Nepali person and time deixis and to compare deixis with that of English. All the Nepali speakers were population. Among them 40 native speakers of Nepali language were selected by using judgmental sampling procedure. He found that Nepali person deictic pronouns are more in number than those of English in terms of honorific distinction number, case, and gender and Nepali deictic personal pronouns have suffixation in plural number unlike English. This research presented that English has some tenses specific time deixis which lack in case of the Nepali Language.

Bohara (2010) conducted a research entitled "Deixis in English and the Bajhangi Dialect of Nepal." The main purpose of the study was to find out Bajhangi person and place deictic expressions. All Bajhangi native speakers were selected as a population and 80 native speakers were selected as a sample population by using snowball sampling procedure. He used interview as a tool for data collection. He concluded that Bajhangi dialect has large number of person deictic expressions and visible and non- visible location were expressed through gesture and non-gesture.

Malla (2014) carried out a research entitled "Place and Time Deixis in English and Nepali language". This research studied the place and time deixis of Nepali language and compare and contrast Nepali place and time deixis with that of English. All Nepali language users were population from Kathmandu valley and 60 Nepali speakers were as a sample population who were selected by using snowball sampling methods. Questionnaire was used as a tool. She concluded that English is richer than Nepali because different terms in English are represented by the same terms in Nepali. Time deictic expressions in Nepali can be classified on the basis of tense system, proximal and distal, and pure and impure distinction. But place deictic expressions are used for visible location those can be expressed by using gesture and non- visible location cannot be expressed through gesture on the basis of contest.

Mahat (2016) carried out a research on "Time and Social Deixis in Nepali and English Language." The main objectives of the study were to find out the time and social deixis of Nepali language and compare and contrast Nepali time and social deixis with that of English. She selected 40 native speakers from Kathmandu valley by using accidental non- random sampling procedure. She used questionnaire as a research tool for data collection. She found out that English is richer than Nepali regarding time and social deictic expressions because different terms in English are represented by the same terms in Nepali.

Thagunna (2016) conducted research on the topic of "Place and Time Deixis in Bajhangi and English." He wanted to determine the Bajhangi place and time deixis and compare and contrast the Bajhangi place and time deixis with that of English. He selected 50 native speakers of Bajhangi dialect by using non- random purposive sampling procedure. Questionnaire and interview were used as a research tool for data collection. The major findings of the study were that Bajhangi has the large number of proximal deictic expression such as Achhel, Ajbhola, Ya, Yaikhai, etc. Similarly, he also presented some similarities between Bajhangi and English terms of proximal and distal deictic expressions, pure and impure time deictic expressions, and gestural and non- gestural place

deictic expressions and so on. Finally, he also found out that Bajhangi is richer than English regarding distal and deictic expressions.

Thapa (2016) conducted a research entitled "Place and Time Deixis in Magar, Nepali and English". The researcher attempted two find out Magar place and time deictic expressions and compare and contrast the Magar, Nepali and English place and time deictic expressions. Magar people were taken as a population and 30 Magar speakers were as a sample population from Taklung-9, Gorkha who were selected by using non random sampling procedure. Questionnaire and interview schedule were used as tools for data collection. The data were analyzed, interpreted and presented descriptive way by using tables and illustrations. The major findings of the research were that time deictic adverbials were used immediately after subject in sentence structures in the Magar language. Similarly, time deictic terms were found in magar which were Chhing, Tsymimg, Ngasning, Chamcham, Chaichahi, Melesh, Khangesh, Namlesh, Aakhunglesh and so on.

Yadav (2016) carried out research on "Place and time deixis in Bajjika and English languages." She aimed to find out Bajjika 'time and place deixis' and compare and contrast Bajjika place and time deixis with those of English. She selected 30 Bajjika speakers from Rautahat district of Gaur municipality as sample population by using non-random sampling procedure. She used interview schedule and questionnaire as research tool. The major findings of the study was that English was richer than Bajjika regarding the place deictic expression due to different English place deictic terms had a single equivalent terms in Bajjika language. But English and Bajjika did not have some distinct tense specific deictic time adverbials. So, tense specific deictic adverbs of English were used in other tense in the Bajjika language.

Joshi (2018) conducted a research entitled "Person, Place and Time Deixis in English and Baitadeli dialect." She aimed to find out Baitadeli person, place and time deictic expressions and compare and contrast them with those of

English. She selected all Baitadeli native speakers as a population and 40 Baitadeli native speakers were as a sample population from Gwallek and Magarjun VDC of Baitadi district by using random sampling procedure. A set of questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection. The data were analyzed and interpreted descriptively and statistically by using tables and illustrations. The major findings of this study showed that Baitadeli dialect has a complex deixis system due to the honorific distinction, number distinction, case distinction, proximal distal distinction, gestural and non- gestural distinction. Pure and impure distinctions were found regarding Baitadeli place and time deictic expressions.

The above mentioned literature reviews focused on different languages and dialects like; Nepali, Magar, Bajhangi, Baitadeli, Bajjika and deixis like; place, time, person and social. But nobody has carried out research on 'place and time deixis in Doteli language and English language. So, it is quiet new research in the Department of English Education.

2.3   Implications of the Review of the Study

The review of theoretical and empirical literature helped me to understand the topic clearly. I got ideas on language analysis and the units to be focused in language analysis from the reviewed works. So, the review of the study inspired me to conduct my research on this area. I will also used survey design to find out the place and time deixis of Doteli language and to compare and contrast the place and time deictic terms of Doteli with those of English language .The previous studies have used non-random sampling. This review of the study provides knowledge about methodology, procedure, sources of data, tools and analyzing and interpreting the result. The review of the study helped me to bring clarity and focus on the research problems, challenges, improving the methodology and analyze the findings. So, the review of the study became essential to examine and evaluate what has been said before on the topic and what has not been found yet for finding new area of the study.

Specially, the theoretical literature have assisted me to find out about deixis system, types of deixis, deictic terms and pragmatics and their use in different contexts from the book of Levinson (2010) and Yule (2003).

Similarly, Wardhaugh (1998), Crystal (2000) and Lado (1957) works were helpful to get ideas about some definitions like, CA, language and some other terms. Likewise, the study carried out by Acharya (2008) facilitated me to determine the objectives of my study. I got information from Bohara (2010) about deictic expressions of Bajhangi dialect. Similarly, I got information about making comparison between Nepali and English diexis from the study carried by Mahat (2014). The study carried out by Thapa (2016) provided me the information about sampling procedures and methods. Like this, the study carried by Joshi (2018) assisted me to select the methodology and interpret the findings.

These all studies have assisted me to bridge the gap. In the case of Doteli deixis none research has been carried out similar kind of study yet. So, I gained lots of ideas to make different research from above research works. Likewise, they helped me to select the topic, population, sampling procedures and data collection procedures. These works analyzed that deixis are important in the field of classroom teaching and learning.

2.4   Conceptual Framework of the Study

Every researcher should have conceptual framework to fulfill the research work. Conceptual framework refers to mental image of the whole study what will be done in the research. It shows the entire steps towards purposed studies. So, I have formulated conceptual framework to conduct the research. The following framework has been used for this research.

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                 ┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
                 │  Deixis Expression in Doteli and     │
                 │          English Language            │
                 └─────────────────────────────────────┘
                                  │
                                  ▼
                          ┌──────────────┐
                          │    Deixis    │
                          └──────────────┘
                 ┌────────────────┴────────────────┐
                 ▼                                  ▼
         ┌──────────────┐                  ┌──────────────┐
         │ Place Deixis │                  │  Time Deixis │
         └──────────────┘                  └──────────────┘
      ┌────────┼────────┐              ┌────────┴────────┐
      ▼        ▼        ▼              ▼                 ▼
  ┌────────┐┌────────┐┌────────┐  ┌────────┐        ┌──────────┐
  │ Distal ││Proximal││Neutral │  │ Distal │        │ Proximal │
  └────────┘└────────┘└────────┘  └────────┘        └──────────┘
           │                              │
           ▼                              ▼
 ┌──────────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────────┐
 │ Pure, Impure, Gestural,  │   │ Past, Present, Future│
 │       Non-gestural       │   └──────────────────────┘
 └──────────────────────────┘              │
           │                               ▼
           │               ┌──────────────────────────────────┐
           │               │ Pure, Impure, Gestural, Non-gestural│
           │               └──────────────────────────────────┘
           │                               │
  ┌────────┐    ┌──────────────────────┐       ┌─────────┐
  │ Doteli │───▶│ Compare and Contrast │◀──────│ English │
  └────────┘    └──────────────────────┘       └─────────┘
                           │
                           ▼
                    ┌──────────────┐
                    │   Findings   │
                    └──────────────┘
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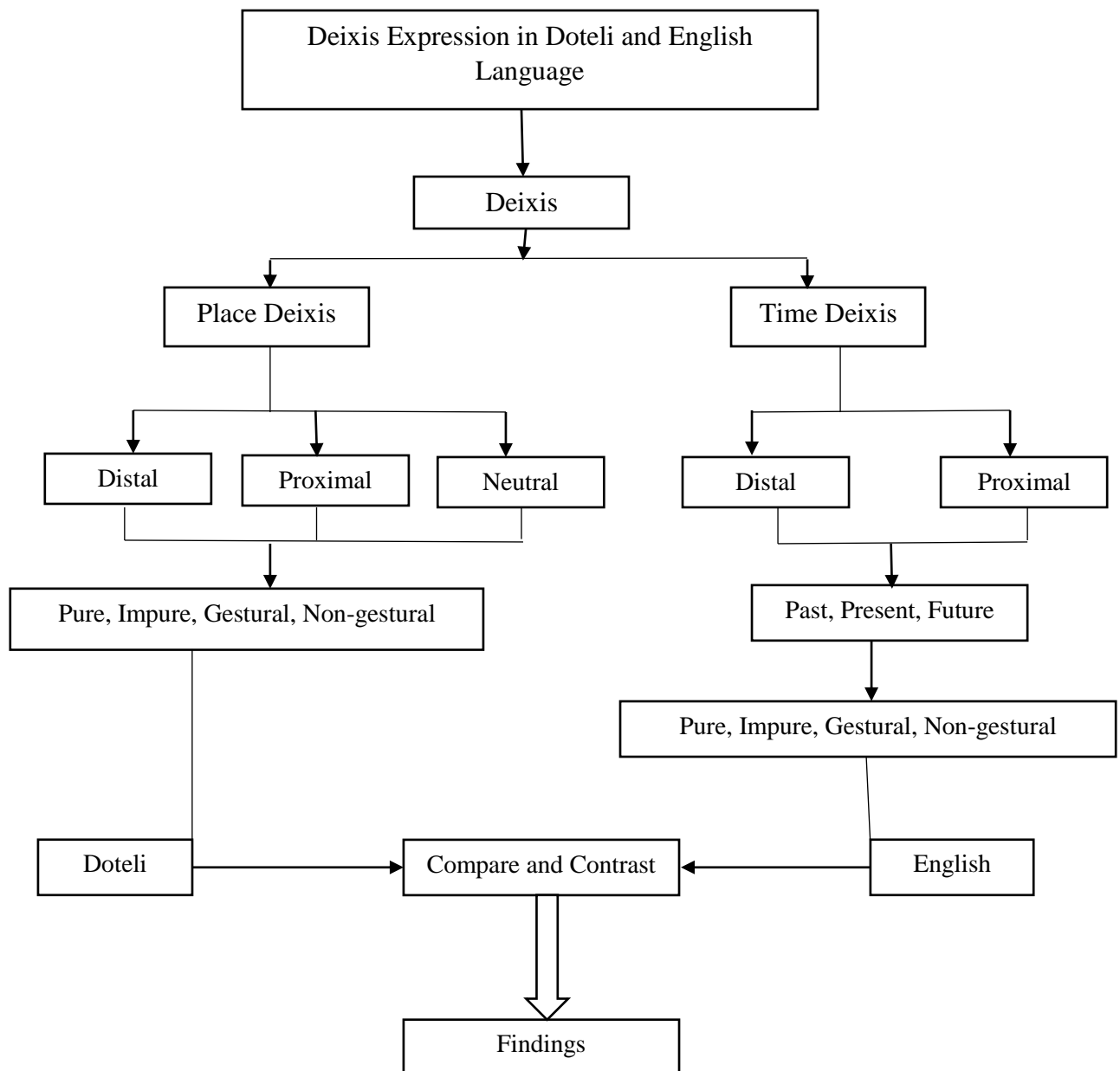
CHAPTER THREE
METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY

This chapter consists design and method of the study, population, sample and sampling strategy, research tools, sources of data, data collection procedures, data analysis and interpretation procedures and ethical considerations. The following methods and procedures will be used while undertaking this study.

3.1   Design and Method of the Study

Research design is a procedural plan which helps to conduct research accurately. In this regard, Kumar (2011, p.94) mentions that a research design is a procedural plan that is adopted by the researcher to answer questions validity, objectivity accurately and economically. Here, I selected survey design in this study. Survey design is widely used in social and educational researches. Mainly, it is carried out in the large number of populations to find out attitude, belief, thought or behavior on particular group of people or an individual. Creswell (2014) defines "a survey design provides a quantitative or numeric description of trends, attitudes, or opinions of a population by studying a sample of that population. From sample results, the researcher generalizes or draws inferences to the population." This design is mostly useful to generalize the findings large number of people. Similarly, Cohen and Manion (1985, as cited in Nunan, 1992, p.140), "Survey in scope from large scale governmental investigations through to small-scale studies carried out by a single researcher." They further state, "the purpose of survey is generally to obtain of a snap not of conditions, attitudes, and/or events at a single point of time." It is more realistic in nature. It deals with clearly defined problems and objectives.

As given by Nunan (2010), I went through the following steps to carry out my survey on place and time deixis in Doteli language:

- Define objective
- Identify target population
- Literature review
- Determine sample
- Identify survey instruments
- Design survey procedure
- Identify analytical procedure
- Determine reporting procedure

At first, I formulated the objectives. Then, I was familiar with the target population and I discovered the related areas of literature review. I selected the sample and determine the tools for data collection. I was familiar with how to collect the data and analyze the data. After collection of the data, the results were presented.

I conducted survey research to find out Place and Time Deixis in Doteli and English language. Survey design is supposed to be the research design for the collection of the detail opinions and understanding of the subjects so, I have selected survey research design for conducting this research.

3.2   Population, Sample and Sampling Strategy

The population of this research included all the native speakers of Doteli language. Out of them, I selected forty participants from Jorayal Rural Municipality by using simple random sampling procedure. Simple random sampling isa type of probability sampling in which the researcher randomly selects a subset of participants from the population. Each participant of the population has an equal chance of being included in the sample.z This technique is used to choose a smaller sample size from the larger population and use it to research and make generalizations about the large group of population.

3.3 Research Tools

I used questionnaire in order to elicit the data on Place and Time Deixis from the Doteli language native speakers of Doti district.

3.4 Sources of Data

The research was based on primary and secondary sources. The primary source of data was collected from forty participants from Doti district who are belonging to Doteli language. However, the secondary sources of data were used Varshney (1998),Crystal (2000), Wardhaugh (2006), Harmer (2007), Yule (2000), Cutting (2008), Levinsion (2010), Kachru (1985) and Lado (1957), articles, books, and websites.

3.5 Data Collection Procedures

At first, I prepared questionnaire. After that, I went to the selected field and built up rapport with concerned people. Then, I introduced myself and told them about the objectives and the significance of my study. I distributed questionnaire to the respondents and requested them to complete questionnaire which I prepared. I translated English sentences into Nepali language in order to get easier to fill up the questionnaire. This process was repeated until the required information was attained. Finally, I collected the required information from the respondents and thanked to them.

3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedures

The data were analyzed, interpreted and presented by using descriptive approach with the help of simple statistical tools such as tables and illustrations.

3.7   Ethical Considerations

Every researcher should have their own ethical considerations because this study would not be harmful for the participants. The data were collected for only research purpose which data I collected from the Doteli users. Participant's names were secret. Their names were not mentioned in this study. Data were used for only getting information about target results. So, I ensured that all the ideas used in this study were my own ideas though data would not be harmful for the respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS OF RESULTS

In this chapter, the collected data were analyzed and interpreted descriptively and contrastively with the help of tool to meet the objectives of study.

4.1   Analysis of Data and Interpretations of Results

The data collected from the native speakers of Doteli language have been analyzed and interpreted in this section. At first, I went to the selected field and built up rapport with concerned people. I distributed questionnaire to the respondents and requested them to complete questionnaire which I prepared. The obtained data from the informants were based on the set of questionnaire that was prepared for Doteli native speakers from Jorayal Rural Municipality of Doti District. Finally, I collected the required information from the respondents and thanked to them. The analysis and interpretation has been subsumed under the following ways:

4.1.1   Place Deixis in Doteli language

Place Deixis is also known as spatial deixis. It concerns with words used to point out a location or place where an activity is in the context. It indicates the place that is close to our distant from the speakers' location at the time of speaking. The native speakers of Doteli language use some specific place deictic expression to localize the participants' referents in space. Some frequently used Doteli place deictic expressions are listed in the following table.

Table 1

Place Deictic Expressions in Doteli Language

Proximal	Distal	Neutral
Iyo, itha, yaitira , iya, najika, bhitara	Paryo, utha, uitira, paltira, wa, dura, baira	Mallo, tallo, wallo, pallo, uno, ubo, wari, pari, yaitara, uitara, ittilai, uttilai, sangai, sita, dainhata, baunhata, bichami, tuppami, thekaino, aggha, pachha, waltira, paltira, mathimai

The table 1 shows that Doteli place deictic expressions are classified into three sub groups, i.e. proximal, distal, and neutral. Proximal place deictic expressions *iyo, itha, ya, najik* and, *bhitara* indicate the place nearer to the speakers and listeners. For example:

Doteli: ***Iyo*** thau bhaut niko chha.

English: ***This*** place is very beautiful.

Similarly, distal place deictic expressions *paryo, utha, wa, dur* and *bair* show the place far away from the speakers and listeners. For instance:

Doteli: ***Paryo*** bhano khalli chha.

English: ***That*** pot is empty.

In the same way, neutral place deictic expressions *mallo,tallo,wallo,pallo, uno, ubo, wari, pari, yaitara, uitara, ittilai, uttilai, sangai, sita, dainhata, baunhata, bichami, tuppami, thekaino, aggha, pachha, waltira, paltira* and *mathimai* are not to indicate about near and far but tell about the place where something is. For example:

Doteli: Rukhaka ***thekaino*** kukur siya chha.

English: The dog is sleeping under the tree.

In Doteli language, place deictic expressions also classified into pure and impure. Pure deictic expressions are those terms which have definite composition of words whereas impure deictic expressions are made up of two or more words. For example:

a. Pure

Doteli: *Itha* aas

English: Come *here*.

b. Impure

Doteli: Mero iskul rodka *bayahata* chha.

English: My school is *in the left of* the road.

Similarly, in Doteli language, place deictic expressions can be classified into gestural and non-gestural on the basis of visible and non-visible context. If the deictic terms are used for a visible location that can be gestured and if not visible that cannot be gestured. For example:

      a. Gesture

        `Doteli: *Utha* ja

        English: Go *there*.

      b. Non-gesture

        Doteli: Unaro iskul dana/pahadka *tuppami* chha

        English: The school is *on the top* of the hill.

4.1.2 Time Deixis in Doteli Language

Time deixis obviously refers to the expressions that point to a time from the context of the speaker. It is also known as temporal deixis. In other words, time deixis refers to the expressions that relate to the time context in which the utterance is produced. Doteli language has also time deixis, i.e. the expressions which points out the time in which the particular utterance takes place. In Doteli language, time deictic expressions are classified on the basis of tense

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systems, i.e. present past and future tense. They are mentioned below in the table:

Table 2

Time Deictic Expressions in Doteli Language

Present	Past	Future
Aaj	Beli	Bhola
Aillai	Pailli	Pachha
Achyala	Porkadin	Aab
Aajbhola	Nirkadin	Basatira
Ailasamma	Gaya hapta	Porki
Isaisaala	Gaya maina	Nirki
Issaimaina	Gaya barsa	Athanirki
Isaibarsa	Uibakhat	Aabaaunyahapta
Isaipala	Pailli	Aabaaunyamaina
	Porsal	Aabaaunyabarsa
	Pararsal	

The table 2 above shows that Doteli language has a large number of time deictic expressions. The expressions which used to indicate time in Doteli are discussed here:

Doteli time deictic expressions have been found in terms of the names of the days, weeks, months, years and some sorts of time portion. For example:

a. **Day**

   Doteli: U **aaj** nai aaei thi.

   English: She is absent *today*.

b. **Week**

   Doteli: Sitale *gayahapta* kitab harai

   English: Sita lost her book *last week*.

c. **Month**

   Doteli: Rita *gayamaina* America thi.

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English: Rita was America *last month*.

d. Year

Doteli**:** U *gayabarsa* kyansar lagibar marya ho.

English: He died of cancer *last year.*

Most of the time deictic expressions are pure in the sense that they are made up of single words. Impure time deictic expressions are used rarely. For example:

a. Pure

Doteli: Ma *aila* lekhda chhu.

English: I am writing *now.*

b. Impure

Doteli: U *kabai kabai* bazaar janthi.

English: *Sometimes*, she goes to the market.

Similarly, in Doteli language time deictic expressions are used to refer to the point of time and period of time, i.e. duration. For example:

a. Point of time

Doteli: *Aila* bachha khella chha.

English: The baby is playing *now*.

b. Period of time

Doteli: *Aajbhola* nikeri jani chha.

English: The weather is cold *nowadays.*

Likewise, Doteli language time deictic expressions can be classified into two fold distinctions, i.e. proximal and distal. Proximal time deictic expressions are

referring to present time and distal time deictic expressions are referring to past and future. For example:

a. **Proximal**

Doteli: *Aila* ham khan napaibar pidit bhaya chhau.

English: We are suffering from starvation *this time.*

b. **Distal**

Doteli: Unara baa ama *palla maina* aaunna chhan.

English: Her parents will come *next month*.

4.2   Comparison between Doteli Language and English

Language is very important for social purpose because it mainly use for linguistic communication. It is the communication among the members of the society. It expresses moods, ideas, feelings and information. Each and every language has its own existence in applied linguistics. Hence, Doteli and English are two different languages. Both languages have their own importance in the field of linguistics. As English language, Doteli language has its own grammar patterns in teaching learning activities. That's why, Doteli language should be prioritized as English and other languages by the government and policy makers. On the basis of the analysis of Doteli language deictic expression, Doteli and English deictic expressions are compared as follows:

4.2.1 Place Deictic Expressions in Doteli and English

Doteli and English place deictic expressions are compared as follows:

Table 3

Place Deictic Expressions in Doteli and English

Doteli	English	Doteli	English
Iyo	This	Bhitara	Inside
Paryo	That	Baira	Outside
Itha/ya/yaitira	Here	Ubo/maltira	Over
Utha/wa/uitira/paltira	There	Uno/ taltira	Under
Maltira/ubo	Up	Bichaino	Between
Taltira/uno	Down	Kunaino/ chala	Beside
Bayahata	Left	Tira	Towards
Dayahata	Right	Aggha/agadi	In front of
War/ par	Across	Pachhani	Back
Sita	Along	Ubo/ maltara	Above
Dura	Far	Uno/ taltira	Below
Ittilai	Near	Paraino	Next to
Tuppami	On the top		
Thekaino	At the bottom		

According to the table 3, Doteli and English place deictic expressions differ to each other. The similarities and difference can be further discussed in the following ways:

1. **Similarities**

i.) Both Doteli and English place deictic expressions have pure and impure place deictic expressions. For example:

a. **Pure**

Doteli: *Uitira* ja

English: Go *there.*

b. **Impure**

Doteli: Kyampas hulak karyalayaka *aggha* chha.

English: The campus is *in front of* the post office.

Hence, the word '***in front of'*** is impure because it has three different terms like: ***Aggha, Aghiltira, Agadi,*** etc.

ii.) Both Doteli and English place deictic expressions are classified under *three categories, i.e. proximal, distal and neutral. For example:*

a. **Proximal**

Doteli: ***Iyo*** *gaun nikeri susan chha.*

English: **This** *village is very beautiful.*

b. **Distal**

Doteli: **Paryo** *bhest peli chha.*

English: **That** *T-shirt is yellow.*

c. **Neutral**

Doteli: Ganaka ***mathimai*** pulchha.

English: The bridge is ***over*** the river.

iii.) Both Doteli and English have gestural and non-gestural place deictic expressions. For example:

a. **Gestural**

Doteli: ***itha*** aasa

English: Come ***here.***

b. **Non-gestural**

Doteli: Tamara gara ***mathi batai*** suwa udda chha.

English: A parrot is flying ***above*** the house.

2. **Differences**

i.) A single Doteli place deictic expression can have many equivalent English place deictic expressions. For example:

Uno: Down, Under, Below

Ubo: Up, Over, Above

ii.) A single English place deictic expressions can have many equivalent Doteli place deictic expressions. For example:

In front of: Agadi, Aggha, Aghiltira

Left: Bautira, Bayahata

Right: Dainetira, Dayahata

4.2.2 Time Deictic Expressions in Doteli and English

Doteli and English time deictic expressions are compared as follows:

Table 4

Time Deictic Expressions in Doteli and English

Present		Past		Future	
Now	Allai	Then	Pailli/uibela	Tomorrow	Bhola
At present	Allai	In the past	Pailli	Soon	Chhattai
Today	Aaj	Ago	Pailli/agnai	Next time	Aab
Nowadays	Aajbhola/ achyala	Yesterday	Beli	Next day	Aaunedina /bhola
These days	Aajbhola/ achyala	Those days	Undina	Next week	Aaunehapta
This time	Allai	That day	Teidina	Next month	Aaunemaina
Right now	Allai	Last day	Beli/ gayadina	Next year	Aaunebarsa
Sometimes	Kabaikabai	Last week	Gaya hapta	This evening	Aajbasaitik
Just	Allai	Last month	Gaya maina	The day after tomorrow	Porki
Already	Pailli	Last year	Gaya barsa/ porsal	Two days after tomorrow	Nirki
Yet	Aillasamma/ yeibelasamma	The day before yesterday	Porkadina		
Still	Aillasamma	Two days before yesterday	Nirkadina		
Recently	Achyalai				
This week	Isaihapta				
This month	Isaimaina				
This year	Isaibarsa				

On the basis of table 4 of Doteli and English time deictic expressions, the following similarities and differences have been found:

1. **Similarities**

i.) Both Doteli and English time deictic expressions have present, past and future tense classification. This classification can be taken as proximal and distal distinction. The present tense comes under proximal and past and future come under distal distinction for example:

a. **Present (proximal)**

Doteli: Ma *aila* byasta chhu.

English: I am busy *right now*.

b. **Past (distal)**

Doteli: Uile malai *beli* rat fon arei ho.

English: She called me *yesterday*.

c. **Future (distal)**

Doteli: *Bhola* pani padde ho.

English: It will rain *tomorrow.*

ii) Both Doteli and English time deictic expressions can be used to fefer to the point of time and period of time. For example:

a. **Point of time**

Doteli: Maile *ailasamma* bya nai arya thi.

English: I am *still* unmarried.

b. **Period of time**

Doteli: *Tin dinama* ma bhalibal khelanthe.

English: I used to play volleyball *those days*.

iii) Pure and impure time deictic terms have been found in both Doteli and English language. For example:

a. Pure

Doteli: Ham *aila* kathamandu chhadda chhau.

English: We are leaving Kathmandu *now.*

b. Impure

Doteli: U *kabai kabai* iya aauthi.

English: *Sometimes* she comes here.

2. Differences

i)   English is richer than Doteli in terms of present tense time deixis. Different English present time deictic expressions are represented by the same terms in Doteli. For example:

Now/at present/this time/just/ recently/right now: Aila

ii)   Regarding past tense time deixis, Doteli is richer than English because a deictic term in English is represented by different terms in Doteli. For example: **Those days: Undina, Uibela, Uibakhata**

CHAPTER FIVE
FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

5.1 Findings

On the basis of the presentation, analysis and interpretation of the data, the major findings of the study have been summarized as follows:

5.1.1 Place and Time Deictic Expressions in Doteli Language

i. Doteli place deictic expressions have been found in greater number.
ii. Doteli place deictic expressions can be classified under proximal, distal and neutral, pure and impure and gestural and non-gestural.
iii. Doteli time deictic expressions have been found in greater number.
iv. Doteli time deictic expressions can be classified under tense system, i.e. present, past and future, pure and impure and point of time and period of time.

5.1.2 Similarities in the Deictic Expressions Between Doteli and English

The following similarities between Doteli and English deictic expressions have been found:

i. Both Doteli and English place deictic expressions are found as proximal, distal and neutral, pure and impure and gestural and non-gestural.

ii. Both Doteli and English time deictic expressions are found based on tense system, i.e. present, past and future tense, pure and impure and point of time and period of time.

5.1.3 Differences in the Deictic Expressions Between Doteli and English

The following differences have been found between Doteli and English deictic expressions:

i. In terms of place deixis system, English is richer than Doteli because different English place deictic expressions have the same equivalent term in Doteli language.

ii. In terms of time deixis system, Doteli is richer than English because same terms in English can be represented by different terms in Doteli language.

5.2 Conclusion

Place and time deixis in Doteli language is a new research in the field of comparative linguistics in the context of English language teaching. Additionally, this is more relevant in English language teaching to address the linguistic variations in the languages. This study also addresses the concurrently occurred problems while teaching about place and time deictic expressions in the classroom.

Both Doteli and English place deictic expressions are classified under proximal, distal and neutral, pure and impure and gestural and non-gestural. Both Doteli and English time deictic expressions are classified under tense system, i.e. present past and future tense, pure and impure and point of time and period of time. The findings of the study showed that English is richer than Doteli because different English place deictic expressions have the same equivalent term in Doteli language in place deixis system and Doteli is richer than English because same terms in English can be represented by different terms in Doteli language in time deixis system. This study is rewarding Experience to me. Before the study, I thought that all the languages have same number of functions including deictic expressions. However, after the study, I

found different languages have different deictic expressions and functions in use.

5.3 Recommendations

On the basis of the result obtained from analysis and interpretation of the data, some level wise recommendations of the study are suggested as follows:

5.3.1 Policy related

A policy is a deliberate system of principles to guide decisions and achieve rational outcomes. It is a line of an argument rationalizing the course of an action of governmental. Moreover, it is the plan pursued by a government. In the context of Nepal, many policies are formulated without adequate study and immediately after formulating policies and they should be changed. In this context, the study is done on "Place and Time Deixis in Doteli and English Language".

The major recommendations for policy related are presented in the following ways:

i. Place and time deixis of Doteli language found in tense system (present, past and future), proximal, distal and neutral, point of time and period of time, gestural and non- gestural system, pure and impure distinction. I would like to say that the findings above play the crucial role and responsibilities among the different stakeholders, such as, school administration, government, policy makers and language planners are required to ma.ke policies about the promotion, maintenance and development of the deixis system of Doteli language.

ii. The conceptual framework the study will help the curriculum designers, policy makers, language experts and teachers to different stakeholders to develop a crystal clear framework of teaching Doteli and English Deixis system.

5.3.2   Practice Related

In practice level, it is equally beneficial to those persons who are mainly interested to find out the similarities and differences between deixis system of their first language and English language.

i.   Both Doteli and English, place deictic expressions are classified under proximal, distal and neutral and pure and impure, gestural and non-gestural system. So, the teacher should teach students of Doteli language and English language by showing the relationship between related terms.

ii.   In Doteli and English, time deictic expressions are distinguished on the basis of tense system, proximal, distal and neutral and pure and impure and point of time and period of time distinction. This similarity should be taken into consideration while teaching time deictic expression.

5.3.3   Further Research Related

The present research study would be highly directive for further research. Furthermore, the present study will be helpful for those who want to carry out further research in the similar area. It will also be secondary sources for them. They can study about the methods of data analysis, design for the study and for literature. Additionally, the major recommendations are as follows:

i.   This study covers only place and time deixis but not all types of deictic expressions such as discourse deixis, social deixis and person deixis. So, they will be the fields for further study.

ii.   This study did not carry out formal description of two languages. So, formal description between Doteli and English will be the field for the further study.

iii. This study did not carry out Doteli mother tongue interference in English. So, this can be the field for the further study.

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APPENDICES

Participants Information Statement

Dear Participants,

This questionnaire is a part of my research study entitled **Place and Time Deixis in Doeteli Language** aiming to find out the place and time deixis of Doteli and English and compare and contrast Doteli Place and time deixis with that of English, under the supervision of **Mr. Guru Prasad Poudel**, Lecturer, Department of English Education, TU, Kirtipur. Your co-operation in the completion of this questionnaire will be of great value to me. I shall appreciate your personal opinions. Please, feel free to put your responses required by the questionnaire.

I will assure you that the responses made by you will be exclusively being confidential and will be used only for this study.

Researcher

Tej Bahadur Thapa

M.Ed. Fourth Semester

Department of English Education,

Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu

Informed consent Form

Purpose of the Study

This study entitled **Place and Time Deixis in Doteli Language** aims to find out the place and time deixis of Doteli and English and compare and contrast Doteli Place and time deixis with that of English. The main objective of my study is to find out the place and time dexis of doteli language and to compare and contrast the place and time deictic expression of Doteli with those of English.

Participant's understanding

I agree to participate in this study voluntarily and understood that my name will not be identified in final product. Similarly, all data collected will be limited to this research study and it will be submitted in partial fulfillment for the requirement for the master's degree of education at Tribhuvan University. The records will be kept confidential in the secure possession of the researcher. I understood that the contact information of the researcher and his advisor have been made available to me along with a duplicate of this consent form.

Name of participant: ……………………………………..

Signature: ……………………………

Address: …………………………………….

Sex: ………………………………….

Age: …………………………………

Academic qualification: …………………………..

Date: ………………………………..

Appendix-I

Questionnaire

How do you tell the following sentences in Doteli language?

A. Place Deictic Terms

1. Come here.

    ....

2. Go there.

    ....

3. The school is on the top of the hill.

    ....

4. This village is very peaceful.

    ....

5. The canteen is in front of the school.

    ....

6. That temple is very beautiful.

    ....

7. My mobile is on the table.

    ....

8. The bridge is over the river.

    ....

9. Put this knife in the kitchen.

    ....

10. The dog is sleeping under the tree.

    ....

11. Come down fast.

    ....

12. Our country is between China and India.

    ……………………………………………………

13. Pokhara is far from here.

    ....

14. A parrot is flying above your house.

    ....

15. He didn't come here.

....

16. She is running towards the school.

....

17. This is not a ring.

....

18. He is inside the classroom.

....

19. His room is next to my room.

....

20. There is a temple in the middle of the village.

....

21. Rita is running along the road.

....

22. There is a small lake opposite to my house.

....

23. My school is in the left of the road.

....

24. That T- shirt is yellow.

....

25. Sangita is dancing there.

....

26. Sit down.

....

27. She is watching through window.

....

28. This place is very beautiful.

....

29. That pot is empty.

....

30. The campus is in front of the post office.

....

31. The bridge is over the river.

....

32.   There is a stone tap at the bottom of big tree.

....

33.   Wait me outside the gate.

....

34.   My home is in the right of the way.

....

35.   Those are beautiful flowers.

....

36.   There is a cowshed next to my house.

....

37.   Her home is on the top of the hill.

....

38.   School is far from here.

....

39.   Come down fast.

....

40.   I have to finish this work today.

....

B Time Deictic Terms

41.   She is absent today.

....

42.   He died of cancer last year.

....

43.   I always call you.

....

44.   She has not received her letter yet.

....

45.   I am busy right now.

....

46.   Sita lost her English book last night.

....

47.   He was there then.

....

48.   Sometimes, she goes to the market.

....

49.   I am speaking English at the moment.

....

50.   We are suffering from starvation this time.

....

51.   This programme starts at 11 o'clock today.

....

52.   She called ma yesterday.

....

53.   It is very hot this year.

....

54.   She has recently married.

....

55.   Rita was in America last month.

....

56.   The baby is playing now.

....

57.   He has just informed us.

....

58.   I am writing at the present.

....

59.   We are leaving Kathmandu now.

....

60.   It is raining now.

....

61.   She will visit me soon.

....

62.   I will come soon.

....

63. We ate porridge yesterday.

....

64. I have recently bought a new mobile.

....

65. She never speaks a lie.

....

66. He is still unmarried.

....

67. Her parents will come next month.

....

68. I will complete my master's degree next year.

....

69. He was thin at that time.

....

70. I will do it tonight.

....

71. The weather is cold these days.

....

72. She had a headache yesterday.

....

73. She doesn't go to college these days.

....

74. He used to play marbles those days.

....

75. It will rain tomorrow.

....

76. When do you go home?

....

77. I used to play volleyball those days.

....

78. Sometimes she comes here.

....

79. She has already phoned me.

....

80.   I am still unmarried.

....