

DEIXIS SYSTEM IN MAITHILI LANGUAGE AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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

Submitted by

Rajesh Kumar Yadav

Faculty of Education

Tribhuvan University

Janta Multiple Campus,

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2021

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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 to any university.

Date: 2077/11/29

Rajesh Kumar Yadav

DEDICATION

Dedicated

To

My parents and friends who help to make me what I am today

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I am very grateful to the following people who help me to prepare this thesis. First of all, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my thesis guide. **Mr. Tirtha Raj Acharya**, Lecturer of English in Janta Multiple Campus, Itahari, Sunsari. He provided me valuable guidance and encouraged me by providing instruction, Suggestions and kind help during the preparation of the manuscript of the thesis.

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ABSTRACT

The present study entitled "Deixis System in Maithili and English Language" was a modest attempt made to find out, compare and contrast the person, place and time deixis in Maithili and English languages. This study is designed on the survey research and sample population consisted of 30 Maithili speakers of Koshi Rural Municipality-3, Jamuwa who were selected through nonrandom judgmental sampling procedure. A set of structured questions was the tool used to collect data. The data were analyzed, interpreted and presented descriptively and statistically by using tables. From the data analysis, it is found that Maithili has three persons, namely first, second and third, three cases: subjective, objective and genitive and singular and plural in numbers. There are two different words to indicate person deictic terms in Maithili. For example: /tu:/(you) and /tu:s b/(plural you) but English language has only one word 'you' to indicate second person deictic expressions. Maithili time deictic expressions have tense system (Present, Past and Future), proximal and distal distinction, point of time and period of time distinction. In this way, there are two different words to indicate masculine (he) and feminine (she) in English. But there are only one term /u:/ to indicate both masculine and feminine in Maithili. There are two different words to indicate past and future in English. For example: yesterday (past tense) and tomorrow (future tense). But Maithili language has only one expression /ka:il/ to indicate both past and future tense. Place deictic expressions in Maithili Language classified under proximal, distal and neuter classes, e.g. / t / (here, proximal), /ɔ:t / (there, distal) and /up r/ (up, neuter) etc.

This research study consists of five chapters. The first chapter focuses with an introduction followed by 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 keys terms. Second chapter deals with the review of theoretical literature, review of the empirical literature, implications of the review for the study and conceptual framework. The third chapter deals with methods and procedures of the study. Similarly, the fourth chapter involves and discussions of results where the both statistical and descriptive approaches are used. Finally, the fifth chapter involves conclusions and recommendations of the study. The reference and appendices forms are the concluding part of this thesis.

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LIST OF SYMBOLES AND ABBREVIATIONS

+A	-	Inclusions of Addressee
-A	-	Exclusions of Addressee
CA	-	Contrastive Analysis
CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
CT	-	Coding Time
dl	-	Dual
Dr.	-	Doctor
eg	-	For Example
etc	-	etcetera
i.e.	-	That is
L1	-	First Language
L2	-	Second Language
M.ed	-	Master of Education
No.	-	Number
p.	-	Page
pl	-	Plural
Prof.	-	Professor
Regd No.	-	Registration Number
R.M.	-	Rural Municipality
RT	-	Receiving Time
sing.	-	Singular
SLA	-	Second Language Acquisition
S.N.	-	Serial Number
TL	-	Target Language

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

The referring expressions (such as I, you, she, here, there etc) of a language point to the specific entities that they refer to. This process of pointing through the language in particular entity is known as deixis, and the referring expressions are known as deictic, or deictic expressions.

Especially deixis concerns the ways in which language encode or grammatical features of the context of utterance or speech event and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depend of analysis of that context of utterances.

1.1 General Background

The notion of deixis belongs within the domain of pragmatics, for it directly concerns with the relationship between the elements of a language and the context in which they are used. Deixis links context with language. It is a particular kind of reference which depends crucially upon the time and place of utterance, and upon the speaker's and the addressee's in the utterance-act itself.

Pragmatics is the systematic study of language use in context. The linguistic symbol specifies meaning when they are use in specific context. Words, sentences or utterances of language have different and specific meaning varies according to the situations although they have their similar grammatical structures. The aspects of meaning include speakers and listener's intentions shared knowledge, etc are studied under pragmatics. Thus, pragmatics is the study of how meaning is shaped from the complex but natural collaboration of linguistics and extra linguistics factors that are involved in communications channel.

Levinson (2000, p. 9) mentions that the term pragmatics covers both context dependent aspect of language structures and principles of language usage and understanding that have nothing or little to do with linguistics structures. And, he further defines "Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are encoded in the structure of a language." This definition means pragmatics is the study of relations among lexicon, morphology, syntax and phonology of language and the context where they are structurally used. So, it can be said that pragmatics is the study of just those aspects and the relationship between language and context that are relevant to the writing of grammar. Such a scope of a pragmatics can include the study of deixis including honorifics pre-suppositions and speech act. In the support of this fact Levinson (ibid, p.27) defines, "Pragmatics is the study of deixis (at least in part), implicate, pre-supposition, speech acts and aspects of discourse structure". Depending of this definition, it can be said that pragmatics

studies functional account of linguistics structure. Thus, here the study of deixis will be important to understand pragmatics as one of the scope of it.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Nowadays, due to influence of Nepali and English languages, Maithili language is neglected and people are more interested in English and Nepali rather than Maithili. Very few books and magazines and newspapers are found to be printed in Maithili language. Most of Maithil people do not know their own written script. Deixis is related with pragmatics, it helps the speakers and addressee to understand and communicate easily because it is concerned with the relationship between the structure of language and context in which it is used. So, in the absence of sufficient knowledge of deixis or deictic expressions there may be hindrance to encode and interpret the context of utterances.

In order to keep Maithili language away from extinction, it is necessary to teach primary level students through the medium of Maithili language. Maithil parents should focus on teaching their children about their own language. Children competent user of Maithili language, they should teach their children about the deixis system of Maithili language. Unfortunately, many words of Maithili language borrowed from Hindi, Nepali and other languages. According to the Interim constitution of Nepal (2007), all children have the opportunity to get education in their own mother tongue up to the primary level. Even though, parents and stakeholders are not positive towards teaching children in their own language. They are attracted towards teaching their children English language. The Maithili language has been neglected to use by Maithili children because of its deictic system. However, the major issue is that how the deictic system affects the use of Maithili language and what are the similarities and differences between Maithili and English deictic terms. So, the researcher took it as a problem.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study were as follows;

- a) To find out Maithili deictic expressions in terms of person, place and time,
- b) To compare and contrast between Maithili and English deictic expressions
and
- c) To suggest some pedagogical recommendation based on findings.

1.4 Research Questions

The following research questions were used in the study:

- a) What are the person, time and place deixis markers in Maithili and English?
- b) What are the similarities and differences between Maithili and English in term of person, place and time deictic expressions?

1.5 Significance of the study

Every language is related to the field of pragmatics. Pragmatics studies the contextual use of language. Without its use in context, the utterances may have ambiguous meaning. Deixis is that aspect of language which directly refers to the context in which communication takes place. Therefore, this study will be significance to the applied linguistics, sociolinguistics and pragmatists.

This study will be beneficial to those who want to know Maithili language and like to conduct a research on it. It will equally beneficial to language learners, planners, trainers, designers, textbook writers, teachers, students and scholars of Maithili language. Thus, it will be a vital research of appreciation of the Maithili language in the department of English Education, Tribhuwan University.

1.6 Delimitations of the study

The present study had the following limitations:

- a) The study was limited to person, place and time deixis only.
- b) The study was limited to thirty Maithili native speakers only.
- c) The study was based on Maithili language speakers in Koshi rural municipality of Sunsari district.
- d) The study population was selected randomly.
- e) The questionnaires were prepared in English only.
- f) The study was limited to the comparative study of deixis in Maithili and English language.

1.7 Operational Definitions of Key Terms

Many key terms are used while conducting research. It includes many technical terms which laymen may not understand because they are not used for different contextual meaning according to the field and area of the study. The need of operational definitions of those key words is fundamental because the only way to ensure consistent data collection is by means of detailed operational definition that eliminates ambiguity. The following key terms have guided by study:

Deixis: It refers to the action of pointing through language. Elements of this discourse which points or indicates something through Maithili language.

Coding Time : The time of utterances. The deictic center of the time deixis is the time at which the utterance is produced.

Person Deixis : Expression used to point a person in Maithili language.

Deictic relation : The relationship between words or expressions whose meaning depends on what it says(place deictic relation), when they are used(time deictic relation).

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Theoretical Literature

Literature review is a detailed study and summary of research relating to particular issue or problem. This section includes the following theoretical reviews on language in relation to Maithili and English language.

2.1.1 Linguistic Situation of Nepal

Nepal is smaller in physical area and population; it is rich and famous in the world because of obtaining multicultural, multiethnic and multilingual people. Different species of languages are surviving in Nepal. The population census 2011 has identified 123 languages spoken as mother tongue (including) different varieties of Maithili language in Nepal.

Most of the indigenous languages are still confined to their oral tradition. They are rich in their oral heritage of traditional folk literature handed down from their ancestors to offspring from generation to generation. However, their oral talks are disappearing with the growth of literacy and with increased language shift because of ignorance of the government towards the development of these languages. It is therefore time to document this spoken form and make timely updated before they are lost to prosperity. Out of the large number of languages which used in Nepal, The major languages are as follows

Table no. 1 Major Languages of Nepal

Nepali	44.63	Magar	2.97
Maithili	11.67	Baitadeli	1.02
Bhojpuri	5.98	Doteli	2.97
Tamang	5.10	Urdu	2.61
Tharu	5.77	Awadhi	1.89
Newar	3.19	Limbu	1.29
Bajjika	2.99	Gurung	1.22

(Source: Population Census 2011)

As Ethnologue Report (2009) classifies the languages spoken in Nepal has their genetic affiliation to four language families, viz. Indo-Aryan, Tibeto-Burman, Austro-Asiatic and Dravidian. Among them, Indo-Aryan family occupies the largest number of speakers where Tibeto-Burman contains the largest numbers of language. The languages listed in the Ethnologue Report 2009 for Nepal are classified under the four families, which are listed bellows;

2.1.1.1 Indo-Aryan Language Group

According to Yadava 2003 (as cited in Rai 2016) Indo-European family of language mainly consist of Indo-Aryan group of language in Nepal which form the largest group of language in term of the speakers .viz, nearly 80 percent. Some of the Indo-Aryan languages spoken in Nepal are not yet sub classified due to lack of their adequate description. All the languages that fall under this family can be listed as follows:

Table No. 2 Indo-Aryan Language Group

Angika	Hindi	Nepali
Awadhi	Jumli	Palpa
Bagheli	Kayort	Rajbansi
Bengali	Kumauni	Sonha
Bhojpuri	Kumhali	Tharu-Chitwan
Bhote-Majhi	Kurmukar	Tharu-Dangaura
Darai	Maithili	Tharu-Kathoriya
Dhanwar	Majhi	Tharu-Kochila
Marwari	Musasa	Tharu-Rana

(Source: Ethnologue Repot for Nepal,2009)

2.1.1.2 Tibeto-Burman Group.

The Tibeto-Burman languages are the Chinese members of the Sino-Tibetan languages family, over 40 of which are spoken throughout the highlands of Southeast Asia as well as lowland areas in Burma (Myanmar). The group is named after its most widely spoken members, Burmese (over 8 million).

Following Yadava 2003 (as cited in Rai 2016), another important group of language spoken in Nepal is the Tibeto-Burman group of Sino-Tibetan family. Though, it is spoken by relatively lesser number of people than Indo-European family. The most languages of this family are spoken by indigenous people of Nepal.

2.1.1.3 Austro-Asiatic Group

The Austo-Asiatic languages comprise Santhali of the Northern Munda group and karia of the southern Munda group. Yadava 2003 (as cited in Rai 2016). The 2001 census lumps both Satar and Santhali. All the Austric languages are spoken by group of trible people from eastern Terai.

Beside this classification, sign languages; Jhankot sign language, Jumla sign language and Nepali sign languages are not classified under any of their above families according to the same report. This is linguistic scenario that Ethnologue Report for Nepal 2009 has recorded.

2.1.1.4 Dravidian Group

According to Yadava 2003 (as cited in Rai 2016), Dravidian language family include two languages spoken in Nepal. One of them is called Jhagar in the region east of Koshi River and in the region west of Koshi River.

2.1.2 English Language

English is the most widely used “West – Germanic” sub branch of the indo- European family. English being a global language because of the power of people who speak it . it is the international language, Which generally provides a very useful means of communication. More than half of the world’s books and three quarter of national mails are found in English. English is being one of the most influential and dominant international languages, it is spread all over the world cannot be exaggerated. In addition to it, it is used in business, academic conferences, sports, literature, technology, etc. Regarding the essentiality of English Crystal (1988) says, “English as the other 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” The importance of English language is due to its international use. It is a fact that a vast knowledge of the universe has been demonstrated in this language. So, the awareness of the universal knowledge of language it important in the modern period when electronic media has widely spread all over the world.

English language functions as a lingua franca to bridge people of the world together from the different speech communities. Due to its increasing importance, Janga Bahadur Rana, the prime minister of Nepal established a English Medium Elementary School (Primary School) on the ground floor of Thapathali Durbar in 1854. This history also shows that Nepal cannot remain beyond the influence of English language. At present, English is being taught from nursery level used. In the case of our country many official documents and school certificates are being printed in this language. Almost all F.M. radios and televisions and television’s broadcast their some programs and news in English. So this way, the importance of English is increasing and the users or learners are being multiplied.

2.1.3 Maithili Language

Maithili language is an Indo-Aryan language. It is mainly spoken in Nepal and India. In Nepal, it is spoken in the eastern terai and is the second most prevalent language of Nepal. It is also one of the 122 recognized Nepalese languages. Tirhuta was formerly the primary script for written language. Today it is written in the Devanagari script.

In 2007, Maithili was included in the Interim Constitution of Nepal 2063, part 1, section 5 as a recognized Nepalese language. It is spoken mainly in the outer Terai districts including Sarlahi, Mahotari, Dhanusha, Siraha, Saptari, Sunsari and Morang districts. Janakpur is an important linguistic centre of Maithili Language.

The term Maithili comes from Mithila, which was an independent state in ancient time. Mithila state is a popular and important in Hindu mythology, since is regarded as the birth place of Goddess Sita, the daughter of king Janak of Mithila, who eventually gets married to Lord Rama. The most famous literary figure in Maithili is poet Vidhyapati, who wrote his poems in the language of people, i.e. Maithili, at a time when there used to be Sanskrit language as the state's official language. Maithili was traditionally written in the Maithili script and Kaithi script. The ISO of Unicode Technical Committee has approved the encoding of Kaithi and Tirhuta Scripts.

2.1.4 Need and Importance of Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive analysis (CA) is a branch of applied linguistics which compares the systems of two or more languages to determine the similarities or differences between them either for theoretical or for pedagogical purposes. It was introduced by C.C. Fries and Robert Lado in 1940s and 50s. Roberto Lado is one of the pioneers of Contrastive Analysis. It was used in the field of SLA in the 1960s and early 1970s.

According to Richards et. al. (1985, p. 83), contrastive analysis is based on the following assumptions:

1. The main difficulties in learning a new language are caused by interference from the first language.
2. These difficulties can be predicted by contrastive analysis.
3. Teaching materials can make use of contrastive analysis to reduce the effect of interference.

CA, theory of comparison, is divided into two types. The first is known as interlingual comparison in which two languages are compared. This study is intralingual comparison. CA was found quite beneficial in the field of language teaching and learning, though its scope has been declined after 1970s. In this field, CA serves two functions. (i) to predict the possible errors of L2 learners and (ii) to explain the sources and reasons of those errors.

To conclude, CA predicts the difficulties in learning second language. That is, it provides a list of difficulties that determine what the learners have to learn and what teachers have to teach. Moreover, it suggests to experts to design suitable syllabus according to the nature of students and their level. It provides other useful tools for teaching second effectively. Thus, CA plays a vital role and it is important in the field of second language teaching and learning.

2.1.5 Deixis

Deixis is a technical term which is derived from Greek word “deiktikos” means for pointing and indicating. In philosophy deixis is called index (pointing or indicating). The term ‘deixis’ according to Levinson (1983 p.54), is borrowed from Greek to refer to “pointing or indicating something through language”.

Thus, it means pointing or indicating via language”. It was first introduced by Charles pierce (1955) using term “indexical signs” to refer to deictic expression, which refers to the phenomenon where understanding the meaning of certain word and phrases in an utterances requires contextual information in communication following Levinson 2000, p.54. “The typological examples of deixis are: demonstratives, first and second person pronouns tense, specific time and place adverbs like now and here and a variety of other grammatical features tied directly to the circumstances of utterances”. Therefore, it is clear that without the use of deictic terms linguistic utterance remain vague. Here, deictic expression refers to the bits of language which can only be understood in terms of speakers intended meaning and in some context. However, they cannot be interpreted and understood in isolation.

Crystal (2003,p.127) says, “Deixis is a term used in linguistic theory to subsume those features directly to the personal, temporal, location characteristics of situation within which an utterance take place”. To this definition, deixis directly relates personal, spatial, temporal features of a utterance with the context.

Traditionally, there are three categories of deixis : Person deixis, place deixis (or spatial deixis) and Time deixis (or temporal deixis) . Besides the traditional categories there are other two kinds of deixis: discourse/text deixis and social deixis.

To conclude, deixis studies the relationship of language structure with immediate context. It is mostly used for face to face interaction in terms of person, location and time. It also shows the linguistic elements that point out to specify entity in the world.

2.1.5.1 Person Deixis in English

Person Deixis refers to the term used to point to different persons. It is concerned with the encoding of participants roles in a speech event. Which is directly reflected in the grammatical categories of the person such as 1st, 2nd and 3rd persons pronouns. According to levinson(2000,p.62), “person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered”. In

brief, person deixis concerns with how language is encoded these persons in an utterances and how the interpretation of the utterance depends on the participants. In other words, participants in a conversation are speakers/addressee and hearer/addressee except them, there might be other participants in a conversation such a speaker man source recipient, target, bystander and eavesdropper. Speaker is the cover term which includes addresser, spokesman, and source through they differ in some respect. Addresser refer to “who is address”, spokesman refers to”who speaks on the behalf of an organization and “source” refers to “who is expressing hid/her own opinion”. Similarly, hearer includes addressee, recipients, target, bystander, and eavesdropper. Especially, these terms refers different participants depending on their roles. To clarify, “addressee” refers to “who is being addressed by other”, ‘recipient’ refers to “who receives the messages”, ‘bystander’ refers to “a person standing nearby but not involved in conversation”, ‘eavesdropper’ refers to “who intentionally listen others”, ‘private secretly’ and ‘target refers to “who is being addressed”’.

According to Cutting (2008, p.7), when we talk about person deixis we mean the use of expression to point a person, with the personal pronouns ‘I’, ‘you’, ‘he’, ‘she’, ‘it’, ‘we’ and ‘they’.

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)

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 bellows:

Table No. 3 Person Deixis in English

Person	Case	Number	
		Singular	Plural
1 st Person	Subjective	I	We
	Objective	Me	Us
	Genetic	My/mine	Our/Ours
	Subjective	You	You

2nd Person	Objective	You			You		
	Genetic	Your/Yours			Your/Yours		
3rd Person		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
	Subjective	He	She	It	They	They	They
	Objective	Him	Her	It	Them	Them	Them
	Genetic	His	Her	Its	Their	Their	Their

(Source: Levinson, 2003)

2.1.5.2 Time deixis

Time deixis refers to a term which directly relates an utterance to the point or period of time. It is also called temporal deixis which are realized by grammatical categories of time adverbials such as: now, then, today, etc. In other words, time deixis concerned with the expression that point to a time from the context of speaker. According to Cutting (2008, p. 8) says, ‘Time deixis is expression used to point to a time, assign, next day’, ‘then’, and ‘now’. Likewise Levinson (2003, p.62) also says, “Time deixis is concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the point at which an utterance was spoken (or written message inscribed)”. The deictic center of time deixis is the time at which the utterance is produced. The meaning of ‘today’ and ‘yesterday’ is interpreted in term of day or time on which the utterance is produced. Often Coding Time (CT) and Receiving Time (RT) are identical but not always. In face to face communication, CT and RT are identical but in writing and recording. On the other hand, time span containing; a city may very even with the same deictic word, E.g. ‘let’s go home now and I am now writing a proposal.’ So time deixis is concerned itself with the various times involved in and referred to an utterance. A list of time deixis of English can be listed below:

Table No.4 Time Deixis in English

Present	Past	Future
Now	Then	Tomorrow
Today	In the past	Soon
Nowadays	Ago	Next time

These days	Those 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	

2.1.5.3 Place Deixis

The term 'Place Deixis' is also known as special deixis. It concerns with word used to point location or a place where an activity is in the context. In other word, place deixis concern with the special location relevant to an utterance. According to Cutting(2008,p.8), "The word used to point to a location, the place where an entity is in context, as in the demonstrative adverb 'there', 'here', the demonstrative adjectives and pronoun 'this', 'that', 'these', 'those' are spatial and place deixis".

To conclude, place deixis is a deictic expression which refers to the location of speaker at the time of utterance. It is the use of word to point to the place. Place deixis can be categorized into proximal place deixis and distal place deixis. Proximal place deixis is used to point to the place close to the speaker (eg, here, near, etc) and distal place deixis is used to point to the place or location away or far away from the speaker (e.g., that, there, etc). A list of place deixis of English can be enlisted below:

Table No.5 Place Deixis in English

This	Down	Right	Under	Below
That	Across	For	Over	Towards
Here	Along	Near	Inside	In front of
There	Right	On the top	Outside	opposite
Up	Left	At the bottom	Above	Beside

2.1.5.4 Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis is also known as text deixis. It is defined as the use of expression to refer to some portion of a discourse/text/conversation eg, therefore, in conclusion, to the contrary, however. Anyway, in the next chapter, with the reference to the chapter seven, a book by means of, in the previous chapter, etc. According to Levinson (2000, p. 62) says, “Discourse deixis has to do with the encoding of references to portions of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located”. To use some expression within some utterance to refer some portion of discourse that contains the utterance is called discourse/ text deixis.

To conclude, discourse deixis concerns the encoding of reference to the portion of the discourse in which the utterance takes place.

2.1.5.5 Social Deixis

Social deixis refers to the use of linguistic expressions that points to the status of the addressee (s) and other (s) in relation to that of the speaker. It is a term that centrally concerned with the relationship between the participants of a discourse e.g. your honor, my lord, Mr. etc. It is the honorific and non- honorific pronouns which are determined by the type of setting, presence or absence of bystander, relationship of the participants with referent.

To conclude, social situation in which the conversation takes place, where the social status is deictic center of social deixis

2.2 Review of Related Empirical Literature

Deixis is an integral part of Pragmatics. Pragmatics tries to explore the use of language in context. Here, this present study tries to explore the use of deixis system in two languages, that is to say, English language and Maithili dialect of Maithili language.

Research is carried for different purpose. And sometime, on the same topic also can find out more about it. Several Universities have much research on various aspects, strategy, several aspects of language. Various research studies also have been carried

out on different literary genres. The research conducted on deixis is a few in numbers. However, some researches related to my study so, consulted are summarized here.

Lawati (2015), has done a research on “Deixis system in English and Limbu language”. His objectives were to find out the deictic system of Limbu and English language and find out the differences and similarities between the deictic system in Limbu and English language. He has taken secondary data from different books, newspapers, journals, theses, documents, etc. He has used the random sampling procedure to collect data and used questionnaire as the tool for data collection. According to his result both limbu and English use first, second, and third person deixis in their language.

Timsina (2015) has conducted a research on “Deixis system in Jhagar and English language”. The main purpose of his study was to find out deixis system of Jhagar and English languages and compare them. He had taken primary data from forty Jhagar native speakers above 12 years of Duhabi, Bashantpur, Sonapur and Itahari. Observation, interview and questionnaire were the main tools for data collection. He found out that there are three kinds of cases in the Jhagar person deictic expressions. English is richer than Jhagar place deictic expressions because different place deictic terms in English are denoted by some deictic term in Jhagar language.

Sharma (2011) has done a research on the topic of “Tense marking system in Panthare Limbu and English”. She aimed to find out tense marking system in Panthare Limbu and compare those in relation to English tense marking system. She had taken primary data from recording of native speakers of Panthare Limbu language of Manjabung VDC of Pachathar district. And secondary data from different books, journals, newspapers, documents etc. Interview and questionnaire methods were used as tools for collecting data for the study. She found out that there are two tenses regarding the transitive verb in Limbu i.e. ‘Unchon yem’ and non past tense i.e. ‘okhel Yem’. There are two tenses in both Limbu and English.

Magar (2011) conducted a research on “Deixis system in Kham and English language”. His main objective was to find out deictic terms of Kham language. He selected 50 native speakers of Kham Magar dialect to collect primary data for the study. He used judgmental and non random sampling procedure and set of questionnaire and interview as a research tools. He found that Kham Magar has large numbers of person deictic terms and present time deictic expression in comparison to English language.

Budha (2017) prepared a research on “Place and time deixis in Pang Dialect of Magar language and English”. His objectives were to find out place and time deixis of Pang dialect of Magar language and to compare and contrast with the deixis system of English language. He adopted survey research to carry out this study. He had selected 30 native speakers of Pang dialect to collect data for the study. He had used judgmental and non random sampling procedure to select the sample population of the

study. Questionnaires and interviews were used as research tools by him. He found out that time deictic terms in Pang dialect can be classified on the basis of tense system, proximal and distal distinction, and point of time and period of time.

The above reviews show that some researchers have conducted their research on deixis system in English and other dialect and languages spoken in Nepal. I do not claim but I hope that my research topic is quite different and now from others because none of study has addressed deictic expression in term of person, place and time deixis in English and Maithili language. So, it is new study.

2.3 Implications of the Review for the Study

In literature review, our central focus is to examine and evaluate what has been before on a topic and establish the relevance of this information to our own research. This review of the study may obtain from the variety of sources including books, journals, articles, reports, etc. This entire source helps to bring the clarity and focus on the research problem, improve methodology and contextualize the findings. It is also equally important to examine and evaluate what has been said before on a topic and what has not been said yet for finding new area for further research. Research summarized, the aforementioned studies have their own value and importance in their respective fields. Here being a native speaker of Maithili language. I have selected this topic. There are very limited research studies which have been carried in previous in the field of Deixis. Chand, (2011) entitled “Deixis System in Baitadeli and English” had an selected one hundred twenty speakers of Baitadeli dialect of Nepali language. He used judgmental non random sampling procedure and used a set of questionnaire and interview as research tools. Found that Baitadeli second person, second deictic expressions for singular number has the existence of honorific distinction ‘-tam’ and non- honorific distinction ‘-tui’ or ‘tai’ are used whereas English lacks this phenomena. Similarly, he found out that Baitadeli deictic terms in subjective case are suffixed by ‘-la,’ ‘kha’ and ‘-thai to make them objective case. Deictic terms in genitive case of first and second person are suffixed by ‘-ro,’ ‘-ra,’ ‘-ri’ and the third person deictic terms are suffixed by ‘-ko,’ ‘-ka,’ ‘-ki’.

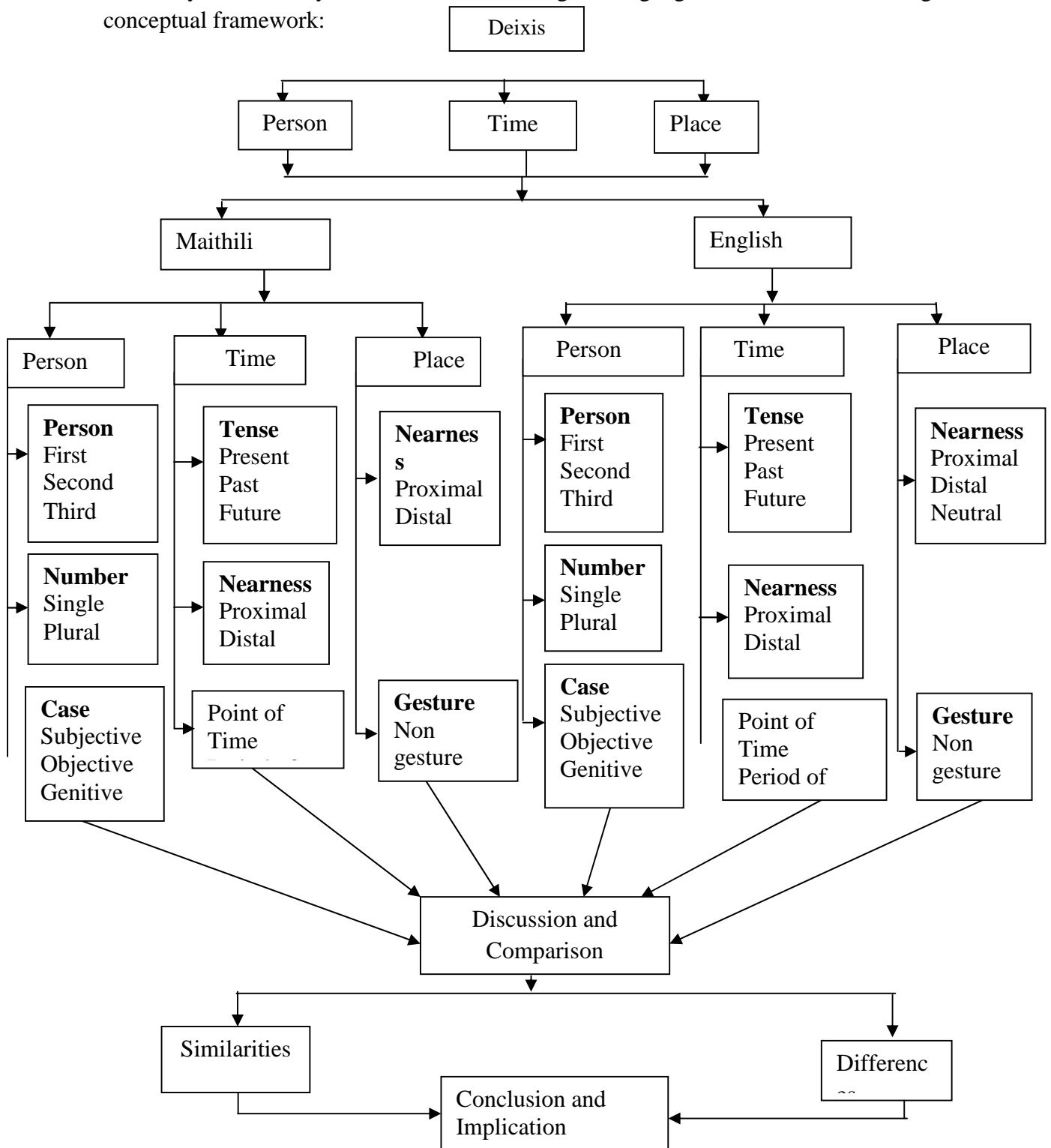
Bohora (2010) carried out a research on “Deixis System in English and Bahngangi Dialect of Nepali”. His main objectives were to find out Bajhngangi deigangi Diactic expressions in terms of person, time and place to compare English and Bajhngangi deictic expressions. He took native speakers of Bajhngangi dialect as primary source and different books, journals, magazines, websites, etc. as secondary source of data. The sampled populations were for the Bajhngangi dialect of Lekgaun and sainpasela of Bajhng district. He adopted the purposive sampling procedure to select the respondents. And the interview schedule was his tool for data collection. He found Bajhngangi person deictic expressions: mu, hamu/ hame, tu, tamu/tami/tame, yu, yi/yiu, u, tyo, U/tamu, time deictic expression: aila, achhel, aja, bhola, titala, uthinyai, agi, pila, uila, chhati, porukhi, and place deictic expressions: yo, tyo, tya, ta, ya, mathi,

matiraetc. In case of comparison between English and Bajhangi, he found has more complex deixis system than English.

Therefore, my study is new study in the field of English education especially in department of English education and this work is a new attempt in the exploration of the above mentioned untouched areas. This has been a single study to address deictic phenomena in the department.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

The study on Deixis system in Maithili and English language was based on following conceptual framework:



CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

The process involved throughout the whole work must be systematic for the achievement of the objectives of and the success of work largely depends on the way, it is performed. Since research is discipline, it deserves much more attention on the parts of researcher. The methodology of the research is very important in every research as a guideline to attain the predetermined objectives.

3.1 Design and Method of the Study

Design of the study is a plan, structure and strategies. It helps to collect and analysis the data and finds the solution to the research problems. It is a framework to complete the program of the study. There are different designs of conducting research. A research design is a fixed set of procedures of conducting a research. The most common research design used in applied linguistics are experimental, quasi experimental, survey, ethnographic, correlation research etc.

There are many research designs which are used to find out the truth to a problematic question. Among them, I used survey research design, in this research; I visited the determined field to find out the existing data. Specially, it was carried out a number of populations in order to find out the public opinion on certain event, issue or situation. Survey research is descriptive types 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 researcher of by an individuals. It is widely used for collecting data in most areas of social inquiry, from political sociology, from education to linguistics. A survey usually addresses the large group of population, sampling is necessary to carry out the investigation. The concern is necessary to carry out the investigation. The concern here is no ensuring that sample should be representatives of the study. Nunan (1992, p.141) suggests the following eight steps procedures of survey research.

Step 1 : Define objectives-what do we want to find out?

Step 2 : Identify target population-Who do want to know about?

Step 3 : Literature review-What have other said/discovered about the issue?

Step 4 : Determine sample-How many subjects should be survey and how will

Will we identify?

Step 5 : Identify survey instruments-How will the data be collected

questionnaire/interview?

Step 6 : Design survey procedure-How will the data collection actually be Carried out?

Step 7 : Identify analytical procedure- How will the data be assembled and Analyzed?

Step 8 : Determine reporting procedure-How will the data be written up And presented?

We can say that survey research is one of the most important research uses in educational investigation. It is especially concerned with the attitudes and behaviors of the people about certain issues, problems and situations. The findings of this research are useful to whole group. An educational survey addresses the problems and generalizes its findings based on representative sample of specified target population.

In conclusion, above the discussion entails that survey research is one of the important methods used to meet the objectives of the study by conducting an interview related to the person, time and place deixis in Maithili language. The finding of survey is generalizable to the whole group so, I selected survey research in my study.

3.2 Source of Data

All the native speakers of Maithili language Koshi rural Municipality-3 of Sunsari district were the population of the study. The sample population consisted of 30 Maithili native speakers who were selected using non random judgmental sampling strategy.

3.3 Study Area

The study area of this research is Maithili person, time and place deixis markers.

3.4 Data collection tools and Techniques

For this study, the researcher used questionnaires as research tool in order to elicit the data on person, time and place deixis in Maithili language. The questionnaires were distributed to literate and educated informants.

3.5 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher followed the following procedures for completing this research study:

- i. First, the researcher prepared the set of questionnaires.
- ii. After that, the researcher visited the field and build rapport with the concern of the person.

- iii. Then, the researcher distributed the questionnaires to the selected native speakers of Maithili speakers.
- iv. After that, the researcher thanked to the informants for their cooperation.
- v. Finally, the researcher systematically analyzed the obtained data, derived conclusions and suggested some recommendations.

3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedures

The research study was qualitative and quantitative in nature so, I used both descriptive and statistical approach to analyze and interpret the collected data.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the collected data had been analyzed and interpreted descriptively and contrastively so as to meet the objectives of the study.

4.1 Results

On the basis of the collected data the following results are drawn:

- A. Maithili language has large number of person deictic expressions which are as follows: /h m/ (I, me), /h m r/ (my, mine), /tu:/ (you), /h m ra:s b/ (we two), /u:/ (he/she).
- B. We can find that in case of second person number systems in Maithili language. i.e. Singular and plural. They are: /tu:/ (you: singular), /tɔ:ra:əur/ (You: plural).
- C. Different three words (Right now, this time and recently) used for present time deictic expressions in English but there is only one word / kh in/ in Maithili language.
- D. There is only one word /pɔ:rsa:l/ is used for both passed and coming year in Maithili language.
- E. In Maithili, /u:p r/ may represent for up, over, above, etc and /ni:cha:/ may represent for under, below, down etc.
- F. Place deictic expressions in Maithili can be classified under proximal, distal and neuter classes. e.g. / t / (here,proximal), /ɔ:t / (there, distal) and /u:p r/(up, neuter)
- G. . There are two different words to indicate person deictic terms in Maithili. For example: /tu:/(you) and /tu:s b/(plural you) but English

language has only one word 'you' to indicate second person deictic expressions.

- H. There are two different words to indicate masculine (he) and feminine (she) in English. But there are only one term /u:/ to indicate both masculine and feminine in Maithili.
- I. There are two different words to indicate past and future in English. For example: yesterday (past tense) and tomorrow (future tense). But Maithili language has only one expression /ka:il/ to indicate both past and future tense.
- J. English language has large number of words to indicate past time deictic expressions than Maithili language.

4.2 Analysis of Data and Interpretation of Results

As we know, deixis is pointing through language to particular entity. It has mainly three terms person, place and time deixis. Deixis system is studied by many scholars, whereas Maithili is yet to be studied. The data collected from the informants was based on the set of questionnaire was prepared for the Maithili speakers from Koshi rural Municipality-3 of Sunsari district and this section include the results extracted from the discussions are:

4.2.1 Person deixis in Maithili language

Maithili language has large numbers of person deictic expression which are as follows:

Table No.6 Person Deixis in Maithili Language

S.N.	Words	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	Hum /Humra	/h m/h mra:/	I, Me
2.	Hamar	/h m r/	My, mine
3.	Tu	/tu:/	You
4.	Tohar	/to:h r/	Your/Yours

5.	Hamrasab	/h mra:s b/	We
6.	Hamraaur	/h mra:au:rkei:/	Our
7.	<u>U</u>	/u:/	She /He
8.	Usab	/u:s b/	They
9.	Okraaurke	/ɔ:kra:au:rkei:/	Their

The table no.6 shows some person deixis in Maithili language. Basically, the first, second and third person deixis are used as person deictic expressions in Maithili language. The words /h m/h mra:/ and /h mra:s b/ refer first person deictic terms, /tu:/ and /to:h r/ refer second person deictic terms and /u:/, /u:s b/ and /ɔ:kra:au:rkei:/ refer third person deictic terms in Maithili language.

4.2.2 Time deixis in Maithili language

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

Table No.7 Time Deixis in Maithili Language

S.N.	Words	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	Kail	/ka:il/	Tomorrow
2.	Aai	/a:i/	Today
3.	Oi din	/ɔ:i di:n/	That day
4.	Akhain	/akhai:n/	Now
5.	Pahile	/p hile/	Already
6.	Antim Barsa	/ nti:m b rs/	Last year
7.	Dosar hapta	/dɔ:sər həpta:/	Next year
8.	Jaldi	/J ldi:/	Soon
9.	Akhain tak	/ kh in t k/	Still

10.	Aikail	/a:ika:il/	Nowadays
11.	Kail	/ka:il/	Yesterday

Table no.7 shows some time deixis in Maithili language. Some time deictic expressions are used in past and future both period of time e.g. Maithili deictic word 'kail' is used for both past and future time of period.

4.2.3 Place deixis in Maithili language

Place deixis refers to any expression which directly relates an utterance to the special location in Maithili language. The native speakers of Maithili language use some specific place deictic expressions to locate the participants and reference in place. Some frequently used Maithili place deictic expressions are as follows:

Table No.8 Place Deixis in Maithili Language

S.N.	Words	Pronunciations	Meanings
1.	Yi	/i:/	This
2.	U	/u:/	That
3.	Yeta	/at /	Here
4.	Dur	/du:r/	Far
5.	Disan	/dis n/	Towards
6.	Ota	/ɔ:tə/	There
7.	Lage	/lage/	Near
8.	Bhitar	/vit r/	Inside
9.	Upar	/u:p r/	Up
10.	Najik	/n jik/	Near

4.3 Deixis system in Maithili and English Language

We can find deixis in both Maithili and English language. Generally, we can find in three categories based on first, second and third person in deictic expression in both languages.

There are some similarities and differences in deixis as we compare between two languages. The following tables and interpretations may help to clarify the deixis system between Maithili and English languages.

Tables, which are used to find out the deixis system in Maithili and English language. Data are collected from the speakers of Maithili language, books, journals, thesis and other materials as well as friends.

4.3.1 Person Deixis in English and Maithili Languages.

The following given table and analysis may help to compare the deictic expressions between Maithili person deixis and English person deixis systems. Tables are presented below:

Table No.9 First Person Deixis in English

Case	Number	
	Singular	Plural
Subjective	I	We
Objective	Me	Us
Genitive	My/mine	Our/ours

Table no.9 shows that English person deictic expressions are marked for numbers and cases. English person deictic expressions have two number systems i. e. Singular and Plural.

e. g. I am a teacher.

We are teaching in public school.

Table No.10 First Person Deixis in Maithili

Case	Number	
	Singular	Plural

Subjective	/h m/ (I)	/h m ra s b/ (We)
Objective	/h m r/ (My)	/h m r ur/ (Us)
Genitive	/h m r/ (Mine)	/h m r urk / (Our/Ours)

Table no.10 shows that Maithili person deictic expressions are marked for number and case. We can find that Maithili person deictic expressions have two number systems. (Sngular and Plural)

i.e. /h m p dh chi:ai:/ (singular)

(I reading am.)

(I am reading) (English)

/h m ra: s b khelai che / (Maithili) (Plural)

(We playing are.)

(We are playing) (English)

A. Similarities

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

B. Differences

- The words 'Hamar' which refers to both objective and genitive in Maithili person deictic but in English, the word 'My' is used as subjective and 'mine' is used as genitive.
- In English, we can find the words "our/ours" in genitive terms but single word "/h m ra:au:rk /" represents for both objective and genitive case in Maithili language.
- Maithili language has less numbers of person deictic terms than English language.

Table No.11 Second Person Deixis in English

Case	Number	
	Singular	Plural
Subjective	You	You
Objective	You	You
Genitive	Your/yours	

The table No.11 clarifies that the English second person deictic expressions are marked for number and case. English second person deictic expressions have two types of number systems. They are: Singular and Plural number systems.

i.e. You are a doctor. (Singular)

You are reading now. (Plural)

Table No.12 Second Person Deixis in Maithili

Case	Number	
	Singular	Plural
Subjective	/tu:/ (you)	/tu:s b/ (you)
Objective	/tɔ:ra:/ (you)	/tɔ:ra:ərkə/ (you)
Genitive	/tɔ:h r/ (your/yours)	

As we observe the table no.12 shows that three cases in Maithili second person deictic terms: subjective, objective and genitive. There are different terms are used in Maithili deictic terms i.e. the word 'you' refers both terms subjective and objective in English but in Maithili, there are different words.

A. Similarities

1. Both English and Maithili languages have second person deictic expressions as shown in the table.
2. We can find subjective and objective in both languages.
3. Both languages have singular and plural numbers.

B. Differences

1. We can find some differences a singular and plural in English and Maithili language.

In English: Singular- You

Plural - You

In Maithili: Singular - /tu:/ (you)

Plural - /tu:s b/ (you)

Table No.13 Third Person Deixis in English

Case	Number	
	Singular	Plural
Subjective Case	Masculine he	They
	Feminine she	
	Neuter it	
Objective Case	Masculine him	Them Their/theirs
	Feminine her	
	Masculine his	
	Neuter its	

When we observe the table no.13 we can say that the third person deictic expressions are explained on the basis of case, gender, and numbers. Generally, he/him refers to

masculine gender, she/her refers to feminine gender and it/it refers to neuter gender. There are many words found in singular and plural number.

i.e. She beats him.

They help them.

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

i. e. He eats rice. (Subjective)

She likes him. (Objective)

It is theirs. (Genitive)

Table No.14 Third Person Deixis in Maithili

Case	Number	
	Singular	Plural
Subjective Case	Masculine /u:/ (he)	/u:s b/
	Feminine /u:/ (she)	
	Neuter /i:/ (it)	
Objective Case	Masculine /ɔk r/ (him)	/ɔk ra:s b/ /ɔk ra: urke/
	Feminine ɔk r/ (her)	
	Neuter /	
Genitive Case	Feminine /ɔk r/, /ɔk ra:u:rki:/	

The table No.14 clarifies that Maithili third person deictic expressions are marked for three cases. It is also expressed singular and plural numbers.

i.e. /u: h m r vai: che i/

(He my brother is.)

English : He is my brother.

Mithili : / u; u:s bk m d t k r lk i;/

(She them helped.)

English : She helped them.

A. Similarities

Both English and Maithili languages have third person deictic expressions in singular and plural pronouns. English and Maithili languages have subjective and objective case to express deictic terms.

B. Differences

When we compare Maithili and English third person deictic expressions, we find that English language is marked for case, number and gender. But in Maithili, there are not gender differences in deictic expressions. Some differences are presented below:

- 1) In English, the third person deictic words 'he' used for masculine gender and 'she' used for feminine gender but not in Maithili, The third person deictic word 'u:' is used for both masculine and feminine gender.

i.e. /u: na:chei: chhai:/

In English: He is dancing.

She is dancing.

- 2) All cases, genders and numbers are use in English language but objective case of neuter deictic word 'it/its' is not used in Maithili language.

We can conclude that English language is richer in terms of person deictic expressions than Maithili language.

4.3.2 Time deixis in Maithili and English language

We can find that time deictic expressions in both English and Maithili deixis systems. Generally, we know that tense is the system to determine the differences of time as present tense, past tense and future tenses. Three different tenses focus the terminal views of time. They have some rules to transfer from one term to another. But our focused point is to find out possible words which point out the deictic expressions. As we know that some words point out either present, past or future situations. We can categorize the three different terms for time deixis and compare the deictic expressions in English and Maithili deixis system. Time deixis can be categorized into three different terms; present tense, past tense and future tense.

4.3.2.1 Present Tense

Time deixis obviously refers to the expressions that point to the time from the context of the speaker for example, 'now' points the time at which the speaker is producing the utterances.

The receiving time (RT) and coding time (CT) are identical. They express the deictic expressions to determine the situation of coding time or receiving time. For example: Pull the trigger now. I am now working on a Ph.D. (Levinson *ibid*, P.74)

The word 'now' in the first utterance may refer to a particular movement of time but in the second utterance the word 'now' is used by a scholar may refer to relatively long period of time. The words which find the present deictic expressions are given below to differentiate the time deixis system between English time deixis and Maithili time deixis system.

Table No.15 Present Time Deixis in English and Maithili Language

S.N.	Present Tense	
	English	Maithili

1.	Now	/akh ni/ (now)
2.	Today	/a:i/ (today)
3.	Nowadays	/a:ikail/ (nowadays)
4.	Still	/akhnɔt k/ (still)
5.	These days	/idins b/ (these days)
6.	Right now	/akh ni/ (right now)
7.	Sometimes	/kəhiɔka:l/ (sometime)
8.	Just	/v kh r/ (just)

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

A) Similarities

- i. We can find the words which show the present deictic expressions in both English and Maithili languages.
- ii. Many English words which are used for time deictic expressions are found equivalent words in Maithili language. E.g. now, right now, etc.

For example; /tu: akh ni jɔ/

(you now go)

In English: You go now.

In Maithili: /h m akh ni khebai:/

(I right now eat)

In English: I eat right now.

B) Differences

- i. English has more vocabularies to indicate the present deictic expressions than Maithili present deictic expressions.

In English Language,

The words such as 'now, nowadays, these days, at present, right now, this time, sometime, still, recently, still, etc.

In Maithili language,

The words such as '/akh ni/(now), /aika:il/(Nowadays), /v kh r/(just), k hioka:l/(sometime), /a:i/(today).

- ii. This time, now, right now, at present, etc are used to indicate the current events in English but we can find /akh ni/(now), and sometimes /akh in/(now) is used in Maithili to refer the above English terms
- iii. Many words which are used for present time deictic expressions in have not equivalent words in Maithili language.

4.3.2.2 Past Tense

Some of the words which points the event done, in past time are known as past deictic expressions. Yesterday, the previous day/month/year etc show the past deictic expressions.

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

Table No.16 Past Time Deictic Terms in English and Maithili

S.N.	Past Tense	
	English	Maithili
1.	Yesterday	/ka:il/ (yesterday)
2.	Already	/p hi:lei/ (already)
3.	Ago	/p hi:lei/ (ago)
4.	Last day/month/year	/bit l din/mahin /b rs/(last day, month,year)
5.	Previous day/week/month/year	/p hi:lk din/h pta:/m hi:na:/b rs/(previous day/week/month/year)

Table no.16 shows that English and Maithili both languages have past time deictic terms to refer the past events. In Maithili language, the word '/bit l/(last) and /p hi:le/(already) are used to indicate the past deictic terms. For example:

/h m ɔ:tə p hi:lei pui:g geliei/

I there already reached

(I reached there already)

/u: ɔ:hæ b rs eile/

He last year come.

(He come last year.)

A) Similarities

There are some similarities between English past deictic expressions and Maithili past deictic expressions. They are as follows:

- i. Both English and Maithili languages have past time deictic expressions.

In English language:

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

Ram went America two weeks ago.

They were played those days.

He met his friend yesterday.

In Maithili language:

/pahi:le/(ago), /bit la: din/(last day), /bit l b rs/(last year), /ka:il/(yesterday) etc.

/h m ka:il eliai:/

I yesterday came.

(I came yesterday.)

- ii. We use the words last or previous before word to indicate the past deictic expressions in English and similarly we can use /bit l/(last) or /p hile/(previous) to indicate the past deictic expressions in Maithili language.

B) Differences

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

- i. We can find two different words to indicate past time in English. The following two words these days and those days are found in English but we can find a single word in Maithili language like; /p hilke dins b/ (Those days).
- ii. A single word ‘/ka:il/ is used for both present and past time deictic expressions but there are two words separately in English. The word ‘yesterday’ is used for past and ‘today’ is used for present tense. For example:

/h m ka:il gh r jebai/(ka:il for present)

I go to home today.

/h m ka:il gh r gelai/(ka:il for past)

I went home yesterday.
- iii. English has large number of words to indicate past time deictic expressions than Maithili language.

4.3.2.3 Future Tense

The words which point out the time related to future deictic expressions are known as future deictic terms. It is also known as time deixis related to future time. If coding

time is related to future condition is called future time deictic expressions. The given table may help to define the future deictic expressions:

Table no.17 Future Deictic Terms in English and Maithili Language

S.N.	Future Tense	
	English	Maithili
1.	Tomorrow	/ka:il/, /dɔ:s r di:n/ (Tomorrpw)
2.	Tonight	/a:I ra;it/ (tonight)
3.	This evening	/a:I sa;jh/ (this evening)
4.	The coming year	/a:b i;ba:l b rs/ (The coming year)
5.	Next week,month,year	/dɔ:s r h pt ,m hina:,b rs/ (Next week,month,year)
6.	The day after tomorrow	/p rsu:/ (The day after tomorrow)

The table no. 17 shows that both English and Maithili language have future deictic terms. We can find some similarities and differences between two languages. Some of them are mentioned below:

A) Similarities

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

- i. Both English and Maithili languages have future time deictic expressions.
- ii. In English language, we use the word 'next' before the words 'day, week, month, year etc' to express the future deictic expressions. Similarly, /dɔ:s r/ (next) is added with the word '/m hina:/, /di:n/, /h pta:/, /b rs/ etc in Maithili language.

In English language:

Next day, Next week, Next month, Next year etc.

In Maithili language:

/dɔ:s r di:n/ (next day), /dɔ:s r h pta:/ (next week), /dɔ:s r m hina:/ (next month),
/dɔ:s r b rs/ (next year), etc.

- ii. English and Maithili languages have many equivalent words to indicate future time deictic expressions. So, Maithili language is also rich in future time deictic expressions.
- iii. Both English and Maithili languages have deictic expressions to indicate the point of time and a period of time to use future deictic expressions.

B) Differences

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

- i. In English, The day after tomorrow is a single phrasal word used to indicate the future time that is coming after tomorrow but there are two words used in Maithili language for this word ‘the day after tomorrow’.

In Maithili language

/p rsu:/ (the day after tomorrow) and /t rsu:/ (the day after tomorrow)

- ii. We cannot find some equivalent words in English that we find in Maithili language to indicate future deictic expressions.
- iii. There are three different terms in Maithili language to indicate the same deictic expressions in English. For example:

In English language

The coming month

In Maithili language

The words /a:biba;la məhina:/, /dɔ:s r m hina:/ and / gla: m hina:/ (The coming month) are used in Maithili to indicate coming future time deictic expressions.

4.3.3 Place Deixis in Maithili and English Language.

Place deixis is clearly a form of referring that is tied to the speakers context with the most basic distinction between deictic expressions being near speakers versus away from speakers. It is also known as spatial deixis.

From the obtained data through questionnaire and interview schedule, place deictic expressions in Maithili and English are compared in the following table:

TableNo.18 Place Deictic Terms in English and Maithili

Place Deixis	English Proximal Place Deixis	Maithili Proximal Place Deixis
	Here	/e t /
	This	/i:/
	These	/i:s b
	English Distal Place Deixis	Maithili Distal Place Deixis
	There	/ɔ:t /
	That	/u:/
	Those	/u:s b/
	Away	/du:r/
Other Place Deictic Terms	Other English Place Deixis	Other Maithili Place Deixis
	Up	/u:p r/
	Over Above	/u:p r/ /u:p r/
	Under Below Down	/ni:cha:/ /ni:cha:/ /ni:cha:/
	Near	/l g/
	Far	/du:r/
	Right	/d i:na/
	Inside	/vi:t r/
	Outside	/ba:ha:r/

Table No.18 shows that both English and Maithili languages have place deictic terms. We can find some similarities and differences between two languages. Some of them are mentioned below:

A. Similarities

There are some similarities found in English and Maithili languages based on place deictic expressions.

i. Both English and Maithili languages have proximal place deictic expressions.

In English

Here, this, these etc.

This is a pen.

Come here.

In Maithili

/i:/, /e t /, /i:s b/

/I: kta: d t chi:ai/

(This is a pen.)

/e t æ/

(Come here.)

B) Differences

Some differences between English and Maithili language on the basis of place deictic terms are as follows:

i. Some deictic expressions like; under, below, down are used differently in different context but in Maithili there is only a word /ni:cha:/ is used in all the context.

For example:

Maithili: /h m r ta:ŋ table ke ni:cha; me chhai/

(my leg table under is)

English : My leg is under the table.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION

In this chapter, the findings of the study had been summarized systematically on the basis of the analysis and interpretation of the deixis system in Maithili and English language. Mainly, this chapter deals with the summary, conclusion, and the implications of the research which can be presented in the following titles:

5.1 Summary

The researcher collected data from Maithili native speakers. The research was conducted to find out the deictic center or deixis system of the Maithili and English language. The research has been limited on 'Person Deixis', 'Time Deixis' and 'Place Deixis' between Maithili and English languages.

5.2 Conclusion

The data were analyzed, interpreted and presented descriptively and statically by using tables. From the data analysis, it is found that Maithili has three persons, namely first, second and third, three cases: subjective, objective and genitive and singular and plural in numbers. There are two different words to indicate person deictic terms in Maithili. For example: /tu:/(you) and /tu:s b/(plural you) but English language has only one word 'you' to indicate second person deictic expressions. Maithili time deictic expressions have tense system (Present, Past and Future), proximal and distal distinction, point of time and period of time distinction. In this way, there are two different words to indicate masculine (he) and feminine (she) in English. But there are only one term /u:/ to indicate both masculine and feminine in Maithili. There are two different words to indicate past and future in English. For example: yesterday (past tense) and tomorrow (future tense). But Maithili language has only one expression /ka:il/ to indicate both past and future tense. Place deictic expressions in Maithili Language classified under proximal, distal and neuter classes, e.g. / t / (here, proximal), /ɔ:t / (there, distal) and /up r/ (up, neuter).

5.3 Pedagogical Implications

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

5.3.1 Policy Related

Policy is a line of an argument rationalizing the course of action of governmental. Furthermore, it is the plan pursued by a government. In the context of Nepal, many policies are made without adequate study and immediately after formulating policies,

they should be changed. In this context, the study is done on “Deixis System in Maithili and English Language”.

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

- i. This study contributed on the extensive description of systems (First, Second and Third), numbers (Singular and Plural), cases (Subjective, Objective and Genitive) and exclusive and inclusive in the person deixis of Maithili, tense system (Present, Past and Future), proximal and distal, point of time and period of time distinction in the time deixis of Maithili and proximal, distal and neutral and gestural and non-gestural system in the place deixis of Maithili, which play the vital role and responsibilities of different stakeholders such government, school administration language planners are required to make policies about the promotion, maintenance and development of the deixis system of Maithili language.
- ii. The conceptual framework of the study will help the curriculum designers, policy makers, language experts and teachers to different stakeholders to develop a clear framework of teaching Maithili and English Deixis System

5.3.2 Practice Related

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

- a. Both English and Maithili languages have three person systems: First person, second person and third person. This similarity should be taken into consideration while teaching deixis to Maithili students of English.
- b. Maithili is categorized into two number systems: Singular and Plural
In this way, English has also two kinds of number systems: Singular and plural number in this case.
- c. Both Maithili and English person deictic expressions have three cases i.e., Subjective, Objective and Genitive. Therefore, the teacher should make the students aware of this fact with clear examples.

- d. In Maithili, person deictic expressions have more than one deictic term to be used optionally in the similar context: Maithili first person deictic expression (/h m/, /h m r/.) Maithili second person deictic expression (/tu:/, /tɔ:ra:/, /tɔ:hər/.) and Maithili third person deictic expression (/u:/, /ɔ:kər/, /i:/.) Therefore, the learners should be taught about this fact while teaching English to Maithili native speakers.
- e. English has just single second person deictic pronominal 'you' used for all numbers. Maithili has separate terms to refer to those cases. The teacher should clarify this fact to the students.
- f. Maithili second person dual and plural number has non honorificity. But English is honorifically a neutral language. So, the learners should be taught about this fact while teaching English to Maithili native speakers.
- g. English third person singular deictic terms distinction whereas it is absences in Maithili. So, the learners should be taught about it.
- h. Both English and Maithili, time deictic expressions are distinguished on the basis of tense system, proximal and distal, point of time and period of time distinction. This similarity should be taken into consideration while teaching time deictic expression.
- j. Though the present tense time deictic expressions, Maithili has same term to refer to different English term. Therefore, the teacher should teach them showing the relationship between related terms.
- k. In English and Maithili, place deictic expressions are classified under proximal, distal and neutral and gestural and non gestural system. So, teacher should teach students of Maithili, learning English, showing the relationship between related terms.

5.3.3 Further Research Related

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

- i. This study covers only person, time and place deixis but not all types of deictic expressions such as social and discourse 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 Maithili and English will be the field for further study.
- iii. This study did not carry out Maithili mother tongue interference in English. So, this can be the field for the further study.

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APPENDICES

Appendix-1

Questionnaires

This questionnaire has been prepared to elicit primary data required for the research work entitled on “DEIXIS SYSTEM IN MAITHALI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE” which is being carried out under the guidance of Mr.Thirtha Raj Acharya lecturer of the department of English Education, Janta Multiple Campus , Itahari, Sunsari.

I will be grateful if you could return the questionnaire presented here with duly filled in at your earliest convenience.

Researcher

Rajesh Kumar Yadav

Name:

Sex:

Age:

Date:

How do you say the following sentences in Maithili Language?

A:Place Deictic Terms

1. This is a pen.

Ans:

2. That stone is white

Ans

3. Come here and sit.

Ans

4. Janakpur is far from here.

Ans

5. This koshi river is very big.

Ans

6. A goat is coming toward us.

Ans

7. Go there for a while.

Ans

8. That bag is empty.

Ans

9. The hospital is near from here.

Ans

10. A bird is flying above the mango tree.

Ans

11. Put this money inside your bag.

Ans

12. My house is near the river.

Ans

13. Come here.

Ans

14. A buffalo is going there.

Ans

15. He is coming up.

Ans

B: Time Deictic Terms

1. It is raining today.

Ans

2. Today is the holiday.

Ans

3. I will come tomorrow.

Ans

4. It is so hot nowadays.

Ans

5. He drinking water now.

Ans

6. She will dance tomorrow.

Ans

7. She has not arrived yet.

Ans

8. He met her yesterday.

Ans

9. I have already reached there.

Ans

10. This house was built previous year.

Ans

11. They finished it last year.

Ans

12. My sister will come soon.

Ans

13. I will come soon.

Anss

14. She will come next week.

Ans

15. Still he is unmarried.

Ans

C: Person Deictic Terms

1. I am a boy.

Ans

2. This blue house is mine.

Ans

3. They are dancing.

Ans

4. We helped them.

Ans

5. I don't know his name.

Ans

6. That is our garden.

Ans

7. She likes orange.

Ans

8. They visited many places.

Ans

9. We called them.

Ans

10. He is very kind.

Ans

11. She taught us.

Ans

12. Her hair is long.

Ans

13. It is their duty.

Ans

14. You are very intelligent.

Ans

15. This is our village.

Ans

Appendix-II

The following Thirty native speakers of the Maithili language of Koshi Rural Municipality-3, Sunsari district were the primary sources of data:

S.N.	Name of the informants	Address
1.	Bishnu Kumar Sah (teli)	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa
2.	Shyam Kumar Ram	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa
3.	Rajmuni Das	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa
4.	Surendra Kumar Yadav	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa.
5.	Rahul Kumar Yadav	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa
6.	Dev Kumar Sharma	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa
7.	Ramesh Kumar Sah	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa
8.	Om Prakash Sah	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa
9.	Anil Kumar Thakur	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa
10.	Bindeshwor Bishwash	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa
11.	Dayaram Pandit	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa
12.	Mohan Yadav	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa
13.	Ramesh Mehta	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa
14.	Chandeshwor Sah	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa
15.	Bishal Mehta	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa
16.	Naresh Mehta	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa
17.	Umesh Kumar Mehta	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa

18	Ram Kumar Mehta	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa
19	Shyam Sunder Mukhiya	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa
20	Ramnarayan Sah	Koshi R. M.-3 Kushaha
21	Pradip Thakur	Koshi R. M.-3 Kushaha
22	Sanjay Ram	Koshi R. M.-3 Kushaha
23	Shambhu Pandit	Koshi R. M.-3 Kushaha
24	Sanjay Mehta	Koshi R. M.-3 Kushaha
25	Shyam Kumar Yadav	Koshi R. M.-3 Kushaha
26	Ramkumar Sah	Koshi R. M.-3 Kushaha
27	Birendra Kumar Mehta	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa
28	Sitaram Sah	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa
29	Narayan Yadav	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa
30	Shiv Kumar Yadav	Koshi R. M.-3 Jamuwa

Appendix – III

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

S.N.	English Deictic Terms		S.N.	English Deictic Terms	
1.	This		24.	Side	
2.	That		25.	Next to	
3.	Here		26.	Above	
4.	There		27.	One side	
5.	Down		28.	Now	
6.	Up		29.	Then	
7.	Left		30.	Today	
8.	Right That		31.	In the past	
9.	East		32.	Soon	
10.	West		33.	Nowadays	
11.	North		34.	Next time	
12.	South		35.	These day	
13.	Far		36.	Those days	
14.	Near		37.	Tonight	
15.	Away		38.	Last day	
16.	Between		39.	Last week	
17.	Infront		40.	Last month	
18.	Ahead		41.	Last year	
19.	Back		42.	This evening	
20.	Towards		43.	Right now	
21.	Tomorrow		44.	This morning	
22.	Today		45.	Next year	
23.	Corner		46.	Next month	

Appendix – IV

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

S.N.	English Deictic Terms	Maithili Equivalents	S.N.	English Deictic Terms	Maithili Equivalents
1.	This	/i:/	24.	Side	/b g l/
2.	That	/u:/	25.	Next to	/dɔ:sər/
3.	Here	/eit /	26.	Above	/up r/
4.	There	/ɔ:tə/	27.	One side	/eik b g l/
5.	Down	/t r/	28.	Now	/ khein/
6.	Up	/up r/	29.	Then	
7.	Left	/ba:æ/	30.	Today	/a:i/
8.	Right	/d hina:/	31.	In the past	/bit ldin/
9.	East	/purub/	32.	Soon	/j ldi/
10.	West	/p chhi:m/	33.	Nowadays	/a:ikA;il/
11.	North	/ut r/	34.	Next time	/dɔ:sər ber/
12.	South	/d chhin/	35.	These day	/i:di:n/
13.	Far	/du:r/	36.	Those days	/u:di:ns b/
14.	Near	/l g/	37.	Tonight	/a:ira:it/
15.	Away	/du:r/	38.	Last day	/ nti:m din/
16.	Between	/bi:ch/	39.	Last week	/ nti:m h pta:/
17.	Infront	/ ga:ri/	40.	Last month	/ nti:mm hina:/
18.	Ahead	/ ga:ri/	41.	Last year	/ nti:m b rs/
19.	Back	/P chhari:/	42.	This evening	/a:I sa:jh/
20.	Towards	/dis n/	43.	Right now	/ khein/
21.	Tomorrow	/ka:il/	44.	This morning	/a:I bhɔ:r/
22.	Today	/a:i/	45.	Next year	/dɔ:sər bərs/
23.	Corner	/Kɔ:n/	46.	Next month	/dɔ:sərməhina:/