CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

The present study entitled 'DEIXIS SYSTEMS IN ENGLISH AND JHAGAR LANGUAGES' consists of five chapters. The first chapter includes general background of the study, statement of the problem, rational of the study etc. The second chapter includes the views of related literature, Implication of literature review and theoretical and conceptual framework. Similarly, the third chapter is related to the sources of the study, its design and procedure of collection of data. Chapter four is the main body of the study. It is related to the analytical study of the research work and its interpretation. The fifth chapter deals with the findings, recommendations and pedagogical implications of the research work.

1.1 General Background

Language is commonly referred to as "the concrete act of speaking, writing or signing in a given situation for the purpose of communication (Crystal 2008). Various linguists have defined the term 'language' in several ways. Let us observe some of the definitions. In the words of Sapir (1921), "Language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols (Yadava, 2001). 'A language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group co-operates.' Bloch and Trager (1942) as cited in Yadava 2001:3).

Similarly, Robins (1964) says, "Languages are symbol systems … based on pure or arbitrary convention … infinitely extendable and modifiable according to the changing needs of the speakers" (cited in Yadava, 2001:4).When we study these definitions of language we find that language is produced by human vocal to convey message to the social group. It is modifiable and extendable according to the needs of speakers and listeners.

1.1.1 English: A Brief Introduction to English Language

More than five thousands of languages are spoken in the world. Among them English is the most widely used language. It is believed that many people use English in different sectors such as science, literature, technology, and computers and to use English as lingua franca etc. It is rich in its literature and vocabulary; therefore, it has gained the status of international standard. It is often used as lingua franca to maintain communication among different linguistic communities. It has dominated almost all areas in the world.

According to Karchu and Nelson in Mc Kay and Hornberger (2009) described the spread of English in terms of three concentric circles: The Inner Circle , Outer Circle and the Expanding Circle. These circles represent "the types of spread the patterns of acquisition and the functional domains in which English is used across and language. Phillipson (2003:23) Remarks English is now therefore in entrenched world wide as a result of British colonization, international, interdepend, revolution in technology, transport, communications and commerce. English is the language of the USA, major economic political and military force in the contemporary world. It is not only Britain

which has gravitated towards a linguistic Homogeneity but significant person of the entire world.

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

1.1.2 Linguistic Scenario of Nepal

Nepal is rich in cultural and linguistic plurality. There exists about 125 languages and dialects of four different genetic stocks; Indo-Aryan, Tibeto-Burman, Austo-Asiatic and Dravidian. Several of these languages and dialects are left with the marginal number of speakers and threatened with extinction (Grimcs, 1992 P.292).

The population census (2001) has identified 92 languages as mother tongues. Besides, a number of languages have been reported as "Unknown" language (Census, 2001 as cited in CBS 2003).

In his book entitled 'Language Death', Crystal (2000) looks at present and future threats to languages and what can be done to counter them? Elsewhere Crystal view the process of indigenous cultural survival .Why should we care about language death? Crystal presents five arguments from general value of diversity from the

value of languages as expressions of identity, as repositories of history, as part of the some human knowledge, and as interesting subjects in their own right. He clarifies that   language loss; language endangerment is not good for human beings. It may lose of one part of nature.

i) Indo-Aryan Group

Nepali	Hindi
Mgahi	Urdu
Maithili	Rajbansi
Marwadi	Darai
Bhojpuri	Awadi
Majhi	Kuman
Tharu	Danuwar
Chureti	Bote
Bengali	

(Source Gurung, 2003; Social Demography of Nepal)

ii) Tibeto Burman

The following languages come under this language group.

Yakkha	Raute	Raji
Toto	Sherpa	Marpha
Tebetan	Pahari	Lhomi
Chepang	Koche	Lepcha

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Thami	Dura	Byangshi
Limbu	Tamang	Kdnam
Magar	Kaide	Kagate
Thakali	Meche	Bhujel
Jirel	Yholmo	Nar
Tayu	Baram	Gurung
Syang		

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

iii) Austro-Asiatic

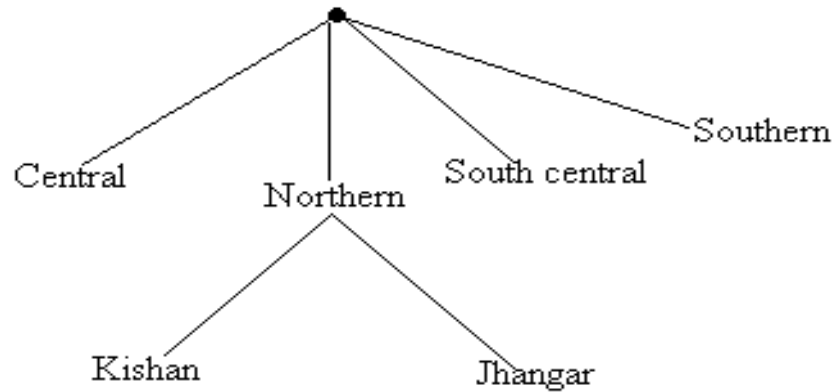The following languages fall under Austro-Asiatic language family.

**Austo-Asiatic Language**
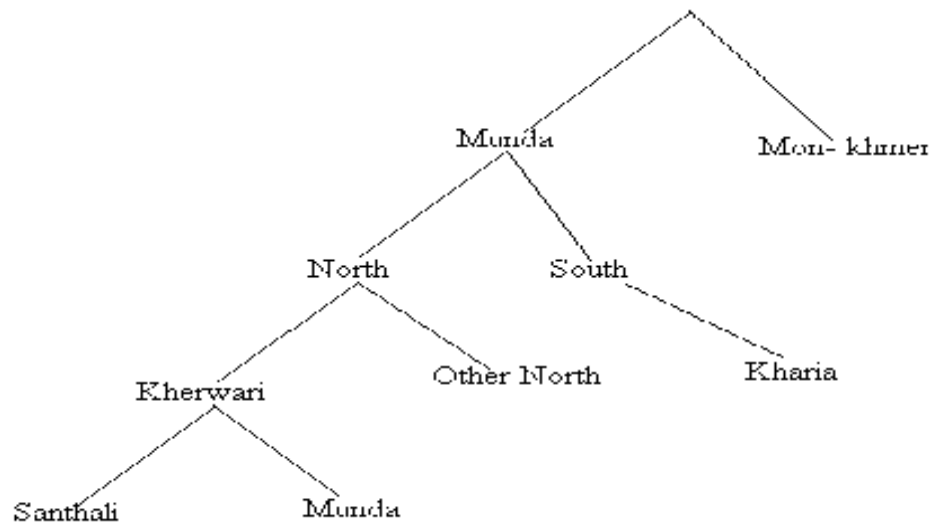
Yadava, 2003;147

iv) Dravidian Group

According to the population census 2002, only one language i.e. Jhagar comes under this group.

Central   Northern   South central   Southern

Kishan   Jhangar

Yadava, 2003; P.147

1.1.3 Introduction to Jhagar Language in Nepal

Jhagar/ Dhagar language is one of the two languages of Nepal under Dravidian language family another being the Kisan language. Among them Jhagar language is spoken in the region east of the Koshi river but Dagar in the region west of the Koshi river. It can be shown with the following diagram.

Dravidian group

Central   Northern   South central   Southern

Kishan   Jhangar

Yadava, 2003; P.147

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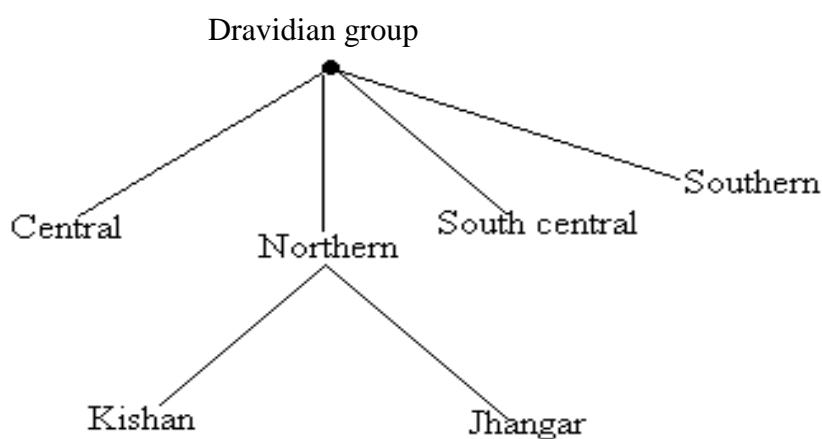
Nowadays, due to the influence of Nepali and English languages, Jhagar is neglected and people are more interested in English and Nepali rather than Jhagar. As Jhagar language is not so developed and standard, the Jhagar people are not recognized; their culture and identity are not publicized. No written news and magazines are found writing about Jhagar. Very few books are found to be printed in Jhagar language. Most of the people do not know about their own script and language. Due to the influence of Tharu and Nepali languages, many words of Jhagar are borrowed from Tharu and Nepali languages.

The most common names of language includes Jhangar/Dhangar and Kurur/ Kurux consistently referred to this language as "Kurukh". Later it has been called "Kurux" as the dialects of Jhagar. Like other languages, Jhagar also has regional and social dialects (Ekk, 1972).

1.1.4 Regional Dialects

Jhagar language is spoken mostly in Morang and Sunsari districts. It is also spoken marginally in Saptari, Siraha, Bara, Parsa districts. The same language is termed differently at east and west of Koshi river. East of Koshi, it is named Jhagar and west of Koshi river, the same language is called Dangar. They differ slightly in different levels to each other.

1.1.4.1 Diglossia

Diaglossia is the condition in which a community uses two distinct forms of the same language, one acquired through education and appropriate to one range of contexts,

the other acquired before formal education and appropriate to another. Ferguson, (2006) defines, "Diaglossia is a relative stable language situation in which, in addition to the primary dialects of the language which may include a standard or regional stands. There is a very divergent highly codified often grammatically more practically discontinued due to lack of printing facilities and unhealthy political environment.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Jhagar language is one of the many languages spoken in Nepal. Mother tongue is the best language to learn anything. Many educationists, psychologists and philosophers accept the fact that primary level students should be taught through the medium of the mother tongue. Unfortunately, we are not providing Jhagar books to all primary level students. As a result, teaching learning at the primary level has not been effective.

In order to keep Jhagar language away from extinction, it is necessary to teach primary level students through Jhagar language. So the researcher felt the need of the study of Jhagar language and the researcher choose the problematic areas of deictic terms of Jhagar language and studied it.

1.3 Rationale of the Study

Frequently, people use words from other languages even if they are speaking in their mother tongue. It is necessary to study deictic system of Jhagar and to compare it with the English deictic system so that Jhagar students get benefited while learning English language. Furthermore, to maintain the standard of language and to modify the nec-

essary changes in Jhagar language, the researcher felt the need of comparing and studying both the languages English and Jhagar.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follows:

a) To find out deixis systems in Jhagar and English languages.

b) To compare and contrast between Jhagar and English deixis systems.

c) To point out some pedagogical implications.

1.5 Research Questions

This study seeks to find out the answers of the following questions:

i) What is the deictic system of Jhagar language?

ii) What are the similarities and differences between the deictic system in Jhagar and English.

iii) What is the pedagogical implication of the study?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study will be useful for the future researchers who may want to study in similar areas. It will be equally important to those who are involved in teaching and learning English in eastern Terai region of Nepal, where mostly Jhagar students study the English has language as second language. It will be beneficial to text book writers and curriculum designers too.

1.7 Delimitation of the Study

The limitations of this study are as follows:

i) This study was limited to person, time and place deixis only between English Jhagar languages.

ii) It was limited to the people who are living in Duhabi-4 Basantapur, Sonapur and Itahari.

iii) It was limited to forty sample native speakers from Basantapur, Sonapur and Itahari, Sunsari.

iv) This study was limited to the Jhagar language speakers and respondents only.

v) Rules for the use of deixis and its three types person, time and place were consulted with Jhagar speakers.

1.8 Operational Key Terms

The researcher used the following terms in his thesis.

Deixis: A particular kind of reference to point person, time and place in proper setting

Discourse: Piece of statement

Distant: The term that shows far from something

Framework: An outline or structure of related theme

Methodology: Methods and technology used for research work or else

Policy: rules to implement

Pragmatics: The study of speakers' meaning according to the context

Proximal: The term that shows nearness of something

Semantics: Study of word meaning

VDC: Village Development Committee.

CHAPTER – TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of the Related Literature

The researcher has studied the literary works that are related to this research works. In order to collect some ideas and information for the present study, the researcher has collected and studied the following references by different researchers. Some of the researches have been studied to adopt some methodology and techniques of analysis and interpretation of data. Levinson (1994, P: 63) says, "Social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are relative to participants roles particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee(s) or speaker and some referent.

Chaudhary (2005) studied pronominals in the Tharu and English languages; A comparative study. The main purpose of the study was to find out similarities and differences between pronominal in the English and Tharu languages. He found out that the pronominals in Tharu language has more grammatical distinctions than English. **Phyak (2004)** has carried out a research on, "A Comparative Study on the Simple Present Tense of English and Maithili". The main purpose of the study was to compare between simple present tense and simple past tense in English and Maithili. His study shows that English tense system differs from Maithili from

various aspects, such as prefix, suffix, honorific, and non-honorific, etc. He found out that Maithili language has more honorific terms in tense system than in English language.

Bhattarai (2007) in his Master's Degree thesis entitled " Pronominals in English and Jhagar: A Comparative Study" . He has compared pronominal system in Jhagar and English. He has found out that "Jhagar" has more numbers of pronouns than in English and they are more complex too. Jhagar has both the inclusive and exclusive pronouns for the first person personal reflection and possessive pronouns in plural numbers which do not exist in English language.

Paudyal (2007) has studied about comparative study on the subject verb agreement in the English and Jhager languages. He has found that English and Jhagar languages are different because of the various grammatical features to consider those factors while teaching or writing text books.

Sapkota (2007) has carried out a research entitled, "A Sketch Grammar of Jhagar' Under the Central Department of Linguistics Faculty of Humanities and Social Science. The purposes of the study was to recognize social information about the grammatical system of Jhagar language. The researcher suited about the morphology and syntactic constructions between English and Jhangar languages. He found out that Jhagar verbs are found to be influenced by tense, aspect and mood by its morphs. English has significantly different in tense systems. The morph of syntactic processes are used in Jhagar but verbs are used in English to transfer the sentences for passivization , negativization, causativization etc.

Acharya (2008) concluded a research entitled "Person and Time Deixis in English and Nepali". His main objectives of the study were to determine Nepali deictic terms with that of the English language. He found out that Nepali is richer than English in person deixis whereas English is richer than Nepali in time deixis.

Dr. Khalango (2008) prepares a research about Jhagar speakers on 'Uranw Sanskriti, Paribartan Abam Dishya'. She found out that Jhagar people lived in Chhota Nagpur; India. They have own culture and language in their society.

Khatiwada (2010) has compared inflectional and derivational morphology between Nepali and Jhagar languages. He has compared inflexional and derivational morphology between Nepali and Jhagar languages in the terms of gender, number, person, tense aspect, speech, etc. He has found out that there are some similarities and many differences between Nepali and Jhagar languages. The researcher found that Nepali has more vocabulary items to represent personal pronoun than English. He found out that Nepali has also three Tense systems similar to English language. He also found out that Nepali language has honorific words for personal pronouns but there are no honorific words found in English language.

Lama (2009) has carried out a research on 'Spatial Deixis in English and Tamang: A Comparative Study'. He found out that both English and Tamang have verbs as spatial deitics but Tamang has honorific of verb as spatial deictics where there is non-honorific deictics in English. Tamang has more proximal and distal spatial deitic words but English is richer than Tamang in terms of geographical deitics terms.

Bohora (2010) has conducted a research on "Deixis System in English and the

Bajhangi Dialect of Nepali." This study purposed to find out similarities and difference about the deixis system between English and Bajhangi dialect of Nepali.

The researcher has found that English is richer in place and time deictic terms than Bajhangi dialect of Nepali. But Bajhangi dialect of Nepali is richer than English language in person deictic terms. The researcher's other finding was that Bajhangi dialect of Nepali is richer than English in honorific terms. It is also found that English language is richer than Bajhangi dialect of Nepali in vocabulary level.
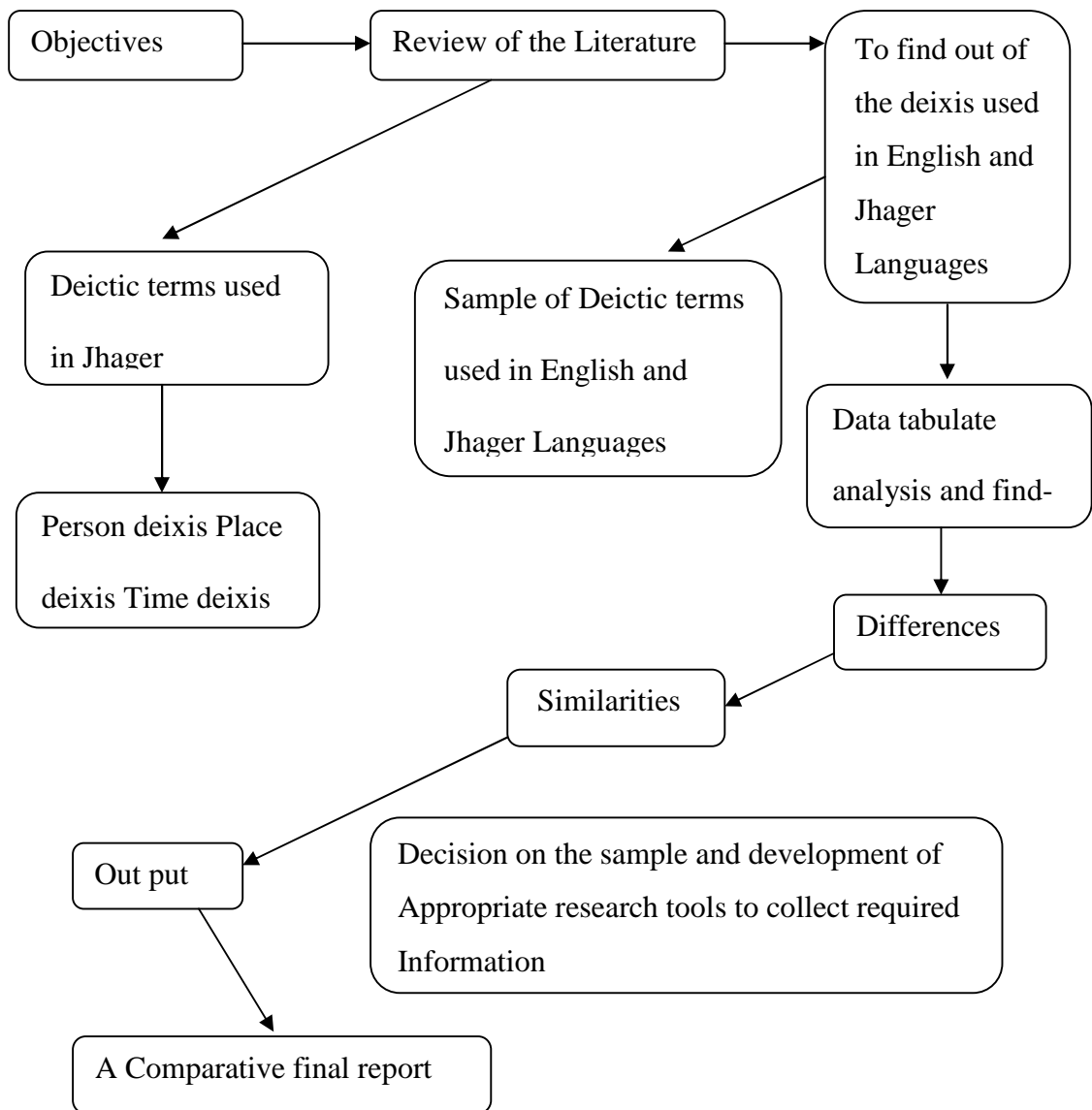
The above review shows that no single research has been conducted on deixis system in English comparing with Jhager language, but no research so far has been carried out on "Deictic in English and Jhagar languages for comparative purposes. This differs from all of the researches of the deixis comparing with other languages. I selected on "Deixis in English and Jhagar language (a Comparative Study).

2.2 Implications of the Reviewed Literature

The researcher has got some ideas from the related reviewed literature. He studied them carefully. These research works were to some extent related to this study. After reviewing these works, he has got ideas of adopting appropriate methodologies, analyzing and interpreting the data and drawing the conclusion of the research works. To conclude this, the researcher collected all ideas to design this thesis in this form from these literatures.

2.3 Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

2.5 Conceptual Framework Conceptual framework is the guideline to the researcher to conduct a research. The study of deictic expressions used in English and Jhagar are the theme of this research. This research was based on following conceptual frame-work.

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┌─────────────┐        ┌──────────────────────┐        ┌─────────────────┐
│ Objectives  │───────▶│ Review of the        │───────▶│ To find out of  │
└─────────────┘        │ Literature           │        │ the deixis used │
                       └──────────────────────┘        │ in English and  │
                                                        │ Jhager          │
                                                        │ Languages       │
                                                        └─────────────────┘
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Objectives → Review of the Literature → To find out of the deixis used in English and Jhager Languages

Deictic terms used in Jhager

Sample of Deictic terms used in English and Jhager Languages

Data tabulate analysis and find-

Person deixis Place deixis Time deixis

Differences

Similarities

Out put

Decision on the sample and development of Appropriate research tools to collect required Information

A Comparative final report

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2.3.1 An Introduction to Importance of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of speaker's meaning according to the context. It is also related to the study of expression of relative distance. Language is used in a specific context where there are participants, topics, setting, goal of communication and so on. Pragmatics is the study of those principles that will account for why a certain set of sentences (or utterances) are anomalous of not possible (i.e. ordinary) utterances (Levinson, 1994, p:6).

Pragmatics is the study of language from the point of view of the users specially of the choices they make the constraints they encounter is using language in social interactions and the effects their use of languages have on the other participants in an act of communication.

2.3.2 Deixies

The term deixies is borrowed from the Greek word 'deiktikos' for pointing or including. Charles Pierce introduced the 'deixis' for the first time (Levinson, 1994 P:54). He used the term 'indexical signs' to refer to deitic expressions and argued that they determine an existential relation between sign and referent. Deixis belongs to the domain of pragmatics because it directly concerns with the relationship between the structures of languages and the contexts in which they are used and help to understand the contexts of an utterance. Pragmatics concerns with those aspects of meaning and language structure that cannot be a true conditional semantic/ pragmatics border.

Deixis are called indexical expression or just indexical by philosophers. It is the relation of reference to the point of origin of the utterance.

In Levinson's words (1994, P:54), Deixis concerns with the ways in which language encodes or grammatical features of the context of utterances and speech events and thus also concerns utterances depends on the analysis of the context of utterances.

In other words, deixis is an especial features of human language to have reference to point in time, person, place, social and discourse while speaking event between two

Interlocutors . Deixis are identified by the deictic. Deictic means to point out the particular person , time , place, social or discourse. These terms depend on the speaker's context.

2.3.3 Types of Deixis

Generally, deixis are explained as given below:

Proiximal Deixis and Distal Deixis

The deictic expressions can be categorized as proximal deixis and distal deixis. The deictic expression which shows proximity to the deictic center is known as proximal deixis and the deixis which shows relatively distant relation to the deictic centre is known as distal deixis; such as the word "Here" is proximal deixis and "There" is distal deixis.

I) Person Deixis

The expressions which are used to point to different persons are known as a person deixis. For example,

First Person: I, my, me, we, etc. are used to point the speaker or writer.

Second Person: you, your, etc. are used to point the speaker's reference to the hearer(s) or addressee (s).

Third Person: Pronouns such as he, she, they etc.

When we talk of person deixis we mean the use of expressions to point to a person, with the personal pronouns, "I, you, he, she, it, we, and they". Person deixis clearly operates on the basis three divisions, exemplified by the pronouns for first person (I), second person (You) and third person (he, she, or it) in English.

While we are analyzing the person deixis, "we" does not mean plural speaker's in the same way.

II. Time Deixis

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

Pull the trigger now.

I'm now working on Ph.D. (Levinson1994) .

'Now' in the first utterance may refer to the particular moment of time at which the commander has instructed his trainee. But, in the second utterance, the 'now' used by

a scholar may refer to relatively long period of time, not necessarily the particular movement at which he is speaking. Now, then, today, tomorrow, yesterday etc.

III. Place Deixis

Place deixis is also known as spatial deixis. Cutting defines place deixis as 'the words used to point to a location or a place where an entity is the context.' The demonstrative adverbs are, 'there' 'here', the demonstrative objectives and pronoun 'this, that, these, those' are the examples of place deixis. Cutting (2008, p: 7)

Levinson states that place or space deixis 'concerns the specification of locations relative to anchorage points in the speech event.' This is to say, location of the entities can be specified through deictic expressions, i.e. it is two hundred yards away. Kabul is four hundred miles west of here. (Source: Levinson, 1994)

Here, there, this, that, those are some examples of place deixis. They refer to the proximal or distant based on the participant's location.

IV. Discourse Deixis

Discourse deixis is defined as the use of expressions to refer to some portion of discourse. Through discourse deixis, an utterance signals, it's relation to the

Surrounding text, as in example:

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

    A. Do you know what an encyclopedia is?

    B. Can you spell it?

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

V. Social Deixis

Social deixis refers to the use of linguistic expressions which point to the status of the addressee(s) and other(s) in relation to that of the speaker.

To quote Crystal (2003), the term deixis is also used for words which refers backwards or forwards in discourse. E. g. that the following, the former. This is known as discourse deixis, which should be distinguished from social deixis, the encoding of social distinctions that relate to participant roles, as encountered in such matters as pronouns, honorific, vocatives and forms of address.

Social deixis is centrally concerned with the relationship between the participants of social deixis based on relation or honorific or nonhonorofic words, "your honour" Mr. President, Your Excellency 'My Lord' etc. are the personal deixis based on the social discourse.

2.3.4 Introduction to Jhagar Language

Jhagar is one of the Dravidian languages spoken in Nepal. The different names are given for Jhagar by different scholars in different places where it is spoken. They are called by names like Kurux, Kuduk, Uranw, Urau, Jhagar, Dhagar etc. The most common names for this language includes Jhagar, Dhangar, Oraon/Uraon and

Kurukh/Kurxh (1909) consistently referred to this language as "Kurukh" later it has been called "Kurux" (Ekka,1972) and Emeiequ, (1975). In Nepal there exist two names for Jhagar language. Dhangar and Jhagar Koshi river is the boundary line between these names. It is known as Dhangar to the west and Jhagar to the east of koshi river. The speakers of both Dhangar and jhagar, however uniformally use "Uranw"as their surname (Sapkota 2007)

It is believed that Jhagar speakes ancestors had come from chhota nagpur of India. Though, we cannot find exact data of the migration of the Jhagar people to Nepal. They are thought to be one of the oldest indigenous people in the eastern Nepal. The Jhagar people do not like other names; Jhagad, Dhagar, Kurukh, etc. They like their surname "Uranw" and Jhagar language is used in the society.

Comparing between English and Jhagar person, time and place deictic expression, the researcher found out that both English and Jhagar languages have no honorific terms in, second and third person dectic expression. There are also some similarities in case and human and non-human distinction regarding third person deictic expressions. The researcher has found that the main difference is that there is a gender specific verb in Jhagar but the same verbs are used for male and female in English etc. Bhandari (2061 B.S.) has conducted a research for his Ph. D. dissertation. He found out that Jhagar has own linguistic features. The Jhagar people have separate culture and festivals in that society. The researcher found out different grammatical structures and aspects to enrich the language in the society.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY

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

3.1 The Design of the Study

The researcher visited two VDCs; i.e. Basantapur and Sonapur and Itahari Municipality. He studied sample of selected population from the above mentioned VDCs and Municipality. He explained them the purpose of visiting them and built a rapport with them so that it would be easier to collect data. The researcher prepared a structured questionnaire and administered it to get necessary information about Jhagar language.

3.2 Sample Population of the Study

The total sample population were 40 Jhagar native speakers above 12 years of age who were taken from Duhabi – 4, Basantapur, Sonapur, Itahari and other places of Sunsari district. Those who were not able to read and write were considered as illiterate. The people were divided into three groups. The people who could only read and write were considered as literate and the people having academic qualification of SLC and above were assumed educated. Each stratum consisted of 40 native speakers including 21 male and 19 female in each group. The researcher used the stratified random   sampling procedure to sample the population.

Details	Male	Female	Total
Literate	11	09	20
Illiterate	10	10	20
Total	21	19	40

3.3 Sampling Procedure

The researcher used the purposive sampling procedures to select the both VDCs and respondents population of the study.

3.4 Tools for Data Collection

Observation, Interviews and questionnaire were the main tools for data collection and Observation was continued throughout the research. It was done in Jhagar speaking communities, Basantapur, Sonapur, Itahari and other places of Sunsari district. Questionnaires consisted of different deitic expressions so that the responses from the respondents showed the different forms and types of deixis they use. Some of the respondents' views are mentioned in Appendix V.

3.5 Process of Data Collection

To collect the data, the following procedures were followed.

The researcher went to the field and built rapport with concerned people. The researcher explained to the people about the purpose of his visit and purpose of the study and its significance. Then he conducted interviews based on the related topics.

He recorded the data using paper and pencil technique. He consulted many theses and discussed with the people who are known about Jhagar language and its deixis system. The researcher asked different kinds of questions related to the difficulties in learning English for Jhagar people. The researcher frequently read and consulted with the other secondary sources like books in Jhagar and English languages.

CHAPTER - FOUR

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

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

4.1 Analysis of Jhagar Language (Deixis)

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

Person Deixis

Time Deixis

Place Deixis

4.1.1 Person Deixis in Jhagar Language

Personal pronouns are used as person deictic expressions in Jhagar languge.

/*en*/ (I), /*as*/ (he), /*ad*/ (she), /*abdar*/ (they), /*em*/ (we) (exclusive), /*nam*/ (we) (inclusive)

/*nin*/ (you)

/*bickan*/ (I played)

/*ukkaj*/ (you sat down)

/em/ (we)

List of person deixis in Jhager language.

/em/ (we)

/en- n/ (my)	*/ib r/* (they)
/n m- n/ (mine)	*/ b r/* (they)
/em- n/ (our)	*/ab r/* (them)
/nin-nim/ (your)	/is-in/ (him)
/nim- n/ (your's)	*s-in/* (him)
/is/ (his)	*/i -in/* (her)
/ s/ (he)	*/ -in/* (her)
/i / (she)	*/ib r-in/* (them)
/ / (she)	*/ b r-in/* (them) etc.

The above given words are some examples of person deictic expressions in Jhagar language. Basically, the first, second and third person deixis are used as person deictic expressions in Jhagar language.

4.1.2 Time Deixis in Jhager Language

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

/inn / for today,

/nell / for tomorrow,

/agla/ or */barn /* for coming days or next time,

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/kerkbars / /kerks l/ for last year,

/aul nanj / for that day,

/nel benj / for the day after tomorrow,

/barn main s/ for the coming month, /inn nell / for nowadays,

/akhni/ for right now,

/inn guti/ for still.

4.1.3 Place Deixis in Jhagar Language

Place deixis refers to any expressions which directly relates an utterance to the spatial locations in Jhagar language. The native speakers of Jhagar language use some sspecific place deictic expressions to locate the participants and reference in place. Some frequently used Jhagar place deictic expressions are as follows:

/i / (this)   /ab s/ (those)

/ /   (that)   / b r/ (they-Distant)

/ib / (these)   /ib r/ (they- Prox)

4.2 Deixis in Jhagar and English Languages

We can find deixis in both Jhagar and the English languages. Generally, we can find in three categories based on first person, second person and third person in deictic expressions in both languages.

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

Tables which are used to find out the deixis system in Jhagar and the English

language are collected from the speakers of Jhagar language, books, journals, thesis and other referred materials as well as friends.

4.2.1 Person Deixis in Jhagar Language

The following table helps to find out the person deictic expressions in both languages. The person deictic expressions are categorized into three different terms: a) First person deixis b) Second person deixis c) Third person deixis

4.2.1.1 Person Deixis in English and Jhangar Languages

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

Table 1 First Person Deixis in English

Case	Number	
	Singular	Plural
Subjective	I	We
Objective	me	us
Genitive	my/mine	our/ours

The above table shows that English person deictic expressions are marked for

numbers and cases. English first person deictic expressions have two number systems

i.e. Singular and Plural.

i.e. I am a farmer.

We are playing a ball.

Table 2 First Person Deixis in Jhagar

Case	Number		
	Singular	Plural	
		Exclusive	Inclusive
Subjective	/en/ (I)	/em/ (we)	/n m/ (we)
Objective	/e - n/ (my)	/em- n/ (us)	/n m - n/ (us)
Genitive	/e -hai/ (mine)	/em-h i/ (ours)	(not found)

The above table shows that Jhagar person deictic expressions are marked for

numbers and cases. We can find that Jhangar person deictic expressions have two

number systems.(singular/plural)

i.e. / n r dan sa:n r / (Jhagar) (singular)

(I there sit)

(I sit there) (English)

/nam is n r :dan/ (Jhagar) (Plural)

(we here sit)

(We sit here) (English)

i) Similarities

Both English and Jhagar languages have deictic system in first person.

Both languages have subjective, objective and Genitive case with specific deixis

 system.

Both English and Jhagar languages have deictic expressions to point the person by

using deictic terms.

ii) Differences

i) The word "We" which refers to both inclusive and exclusive terms in English but

the word "/n m/(_we_) is used for inclusive plural personal pronoun and "/_em_/"(we) is

used for exclusive term in Jhager language.

ii) In English, we can find the words "our/ours" in genitive terms but single word

"/em- n/" represents for both objective and genitive case in Jhagar language.

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iii) Jhager language has large number of deictic expressions than English deictic expressions in case of first person deixis system.

i.e. Jhagar Person Deixis/ *en/*(I),/*nam/*(we)/ *em/*,(we)/ *e – n/*(my), /*n m- n/*(our,) /em- n,/(our) *e -hai* ,(my)/ *m-h e/*our etc.

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

4.2.1.2 Second Person Deixis in English Language

The following tables and interpretations may help to compare and contrast between English and Jhagar languages.

Table 3 Second Person Deixis in English

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

The table clarifies that the English second person deictic expressions are marked for number and cases. English second person deictic expressions have two types of number systems; singular and plural number systems.

 i.e You are working now. (Plural)

You are a student. (Singular)

Table 4 Second Person Deixis in Jhagar

Case	Number	
	Singular	Plural
Subjective Case	*/nin/* (you-subjective)	*/nim/* (you)

Objective Case	*/ni /* (you objective)	*/nim- n/*
Genitive Case		(your)

As we observe the above table we can find that there are only two cases in Jhagar second person deictic terms; subjective and objective. there are different terms are used in second person deictic terms in English language.

i.e. */nin prahu hikday / (Jhagar)(Singular)*

(you student are)

(You are a student) (English)

/nim injo pitakala/ (Jhagar)(Plural)

(You fishing go)

(You go for fishing) (English)

i) Similarities

1. Both English and Jhagar Languages have second person deictic expressions as shown in the table above.

2. We can find subjective and objective case in both the languages.

3. Both languages have no honorific words to express the second person personal pronoun. i.e. "you" is for superior or inferior in English and "nin" (you) is used for both superior or inferior person in Jhager language.

ii) Differences

1. We can find some differences in singular and plural form in English and Jhagar language.

In English: Singular form __ you

Plural form ___ you

In Jhagar Language

singular form ___ */nin/*(you)

Plural form ____ */nim /, / nim- n/* (your/yours)

2. As we compare English second person personal pronoun and Jhagar second person personal pronoun, we can find two words "your and yours" in English but there is no equivalent word in Jhagar language in genitive form.

4.1.1.3 Third Person English Deixis Jhagar Deixis

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

Table 5 Third Person Deixis in English

Case	Number		
	Singular		Plural
Subjective Case	Masculine	he	they
	Feminine	she	
	Neuter	it	
Objective Case	Masculine	him	
	Feminine	her	
	Neuter	it	them
	Masculine	his	their/ theirs
	Feminine	her/hers	
	Neuter	its	
Genitive Case			

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

i.e. He beats her.

They help them.

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

i.e. He eats rice. (Subjective case)

She likes him. (Objective case)

It is theirs. (Genitive case).

Table 6 Third Person Deixis in Jhagar

case	Singular Number			Plural Number	
	Masculine	Feminine	Nueter		

	Prox	Dist	Prox	Dist	Prox	Dist	Prox	Dist
Subjective	*is* (he)	*s* (he)	*i* (she)	(she)	*i* (it)	(it)	*ib r* (they)	*b r* (they)
Objective	*is-in* (him)	*s-in* (him)	*i -in* (her)	*i -in* (her)	*-in* (its)		*ib r-in* (them)	*b r-in* (them)

The given table clarifies that Jhagar third person deictic expressions are marked for three cases. It is also expressed proximate and distal positions.

i.e. /is eng   kit p cicas / (prox)

(he me book gave)

He gave me a book.

/ s k m n nj s / (dist)

(He work did)

(He worked)

iii) Similarities

Both English and Jhagar languages have deictic expressions in third person singular and plural pronouns. English and Jhagar languages have subjective and objective case to express deictic terms. There are different words used in masculine, feminine and neuter gender to use deictic expressions.

iv) Differences

When we compare Jhagar and English third person personal pronouns, we find that both Jhagar and English are marked for case number and gender. However, third person singular personal pronouns in Jhagar are also marked for proximity ; i. e. proximate and distal but there is no proximity differences in English language.

In English Language

Masculine in subjective case in English

He gave me a book (Proximal/ Distal)

He did not work (Proximal/ Distal)

Feminine in Subjective case

She wrote it herself. (Proximal/ Distal)

She is a doctor. (Proximal/ Distal)

Neuter in subjective case

It is here. (Proximal/ Distal)

It is there. (Proximal/ Distal)

In Jhagar Language

Masculine in subjective case in Jhagar

1. /Is e g   kit p chich s/ (Prox)

/he me book gave/

(He gave me a book)

2. / s n l kh n nj s/ (dist)

/he work did /

He worked.

Feminine in Subjective case

3. /i d k r hike/ (Prox)

/she doctor is/

(she is a doctor)

4. / in d pnem likhc / (dist)

/she herself wrote/

(she wrote it herself)

Neuter in subjective case

5. /i is n r i/ (prox)

/it here is/

(It is here)

6. / s m r i/ (Dist)

/it there is/

(It is there)

There are no different terms used in English third person deictic expressions for proximal and distant. But, in Jhagar language, we can find many different deictic terms than in English.

II. As we know that there are also some differences in English third person deictic

sexpressions, and Jhagar deictic expression in proximal and distal terms in objective case.

In English Language (Masculine)

I saw him. (Proximal/ Distal)

In Jhagar language

7. /en is-in irk n/ (prox)

/I him saw/.

(I saw him)

8. /en s-in irk n/ (Dist)

/I him saw /

(I saw him)

In English language (Feminine)

I gave her a book. (Proximate/ Distal)

In Jhagar language

9. /en i -in kit p chic s/ (Prox)

/I her a book gave/

(I gave her a book)

10. /en   -in kit p chic s/ (dist)

/I her a book gave/

(I gave her a book)

In English language (Neuter)

Take it away. (Proximate/ distal)

She wrote it herself. (Proximate/ distal)

In Jhagar language

11. /i -in hoakal / (Prox)

(it take away)

(Take it away)

12. / -in   pnem likhac / (Distal)

/it she herself wrote/

(She wrote it herself)

III. In case of plural third person personal pronouns are different with respect to case in both English and Jhagar. But Jhagar has significant difference in terms of proximity too.

For Example: Subjective Case

(Proximal and Distal)

13. /ib r m star r hikn r/ (Prox)

/They teachers are/

(They are teachers.)

14. / b r m star r hikn r/ (Dis)

/They teachers are/

They are teachers.

Objective case in English

He hit them. (Proximal and Distal)

In Jhagar Language

15. /is ib r-in l uk s/ (Prox)

/he them hit/

(He hit them)

16. / s b -in l uk s/ (Dist)

/he them hit/

(He hit them)

In English person deixis, it is found out that the deictic center 'he' is used in both proximate and distal form. But in Jhagar language, */ is/* (he) is used for proximate form and / s/ (he) is used to indicate distal condition.

4.2.2 Time Deixis

We can find that time deictic expressions in both English and Jhagar 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 view of time. They have some rules to transfer from one term to another. But our focused point is to find out possible words which point out the deictic expressions. As we know that some words point out either present, past or future situations.

We can categorize the three different terms for time deixis and compare the deictic expression in English and Jhagar deixis system. Time deixis can be categorized into three different terms; present tense, past tense and future tense. (Levinson 1994, P: 74)

i) Present Tense:

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

The receiving time (RT) and coding time (CT) are identical. They express the deictic expressions to determine the situation of coding time or receiving time. For example Pull the trigger now.

I am now working on 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 system and Jhagar deixis system.

Table 7 Present Time Deixis in English and Jhagar

Present Tense	English	*Jh gar*
	Now	*/akhani/* (now)
	Today	*/inn /* (today)
	Nowadays	*/inn nel /* (nowadays)
	These days	*/iull /* (these days)
	At Present	*/akhni/ akun/* (at present)
	Right now	*/thik manj akun/* (Right now)
	This time	*/akhni /* (This time)
	Sometimes	*/kaio kaio ikl ikl /* (Sometimes)
	Still	*/inn goti/* (Still)
	Yet Just Recently	*/akhni/* (Yet, Just, Recently)

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

i) Similarities

i) We can find the words which show the present deictic expressions in both English and Jhagar languages.

ii) Many English words which are used for time deictic expressions are found equivalent words in Jhagar language.

Now , today , these days , right now , still , etc.

In Jhagar time deictic expressions, *akhni* (now), *enn* (Today), *inn nel* (Nowadays), *iull* (thesedays) etc.

I eat now.

17. / n aku k on/

(I now go)

I go now.

18. */nin bar l gdar/* (You coming are.)

You are coming.

19. */ n akhad n/* (You coming are.)

You are coming.

III. Some English words refer to the point of time in *Jh ga*r language has also some words to refer the point of time.

In English language, now right now, at present,

You are eating now.

I go right now.

In *Jh gar* language

akhni (now), *aku/* (right now)

20. / n aku rad n/

(I now sit)

I sit now.

21. /nin akhni barchaki radin/ (You now come have)

You have come now.

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

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I am learning English nowadays.

You are preparing for exam nowadays.

This year, you are going to pass all the subjects.

In Jhagar language

22. */iull*   (these days) , *inn nel*   (nowadays) , *inn*   (today),

/inn nel   s aggan m l ambar /(nowadays doesn't leave me)

Nowadays he doesn't leave me.

23. */nin inn   m l basdas/* (You today don't come)

You don't come today.

ii) Differences

i) English has more vocabularies, to indicate the present the deictic expressions than jhagar present deictic expressions. People may explain by using many words to fill the linguistic gaps.

In English Language,

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

In Jhagar language

/akhni/ (now), */ inn nel /* (nowadays), */akunguthi* (still), */ akku/* (now),

ii) This time, now, right now, at present, etc. are used to indicate the current events in English but we can find */akku/* (now) and sometimes */akhni/* (now), is used in Jhagar to refer the above English deictic terms.

iii) Many words which are used for present time deictic expressions in English have not equivalent words in Jhagar.

Yet, still, recently, now, right now, at present, etc.

In Jhagar Language,

/akhni/ (now), /akkun/ (right now)

Past Tense

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

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

Table 8   Past Time Decitic Terms in English & Jhagar

Past Tense	English	Jh gar
		Ago	/pahine/ (Ago)
	Those days	/pahilitaull /(Those days)
	Last day, month, year	/bitark mahin / s l/ bars / /nel / /bitark / (Last day, month, year)
	The year before last year	/ekbars bitr / (The year before last year)
	Previous day/week month /year	/ahaull / hapt / agl mahin / agl s l (Previous day/week month)
	Yesterday	/chero/ (Yesterday)
	Already	/ bikum/ (Already)

Table no 8 shows that English and Jhagar both languages have past times deictic

terms to refer the past events. In Jhagar language "the words */nela/* (last), */bitark /*

(last) are used to indicate the past deictic terms. For example;

/ d itgali ker / (Jhagar)

(She last year went)

She went last year.

/a: d bitarka s l kecha/ (Jhagar)

(She last year went)

She went last year.

i) Similarities

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

i) Both English and Jhagar languages have, past time deictic expressions.

In English language

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

Ram Kaji died two months ago.

You went home yesterday.

She was sick those days.

In Jhagar language

/Pahine/ (ago), */bitark   mahin /* (last day*), /bitark   s l/* (last year), */chero/* (yesterday), */ bikum/ (*already) etc.

24. / n chero bara laigkan/

(I yesterday coming)

I was coming yesterday.

25. /nin   bikum barch s/

(You previous day came)

You came previous day.

II) We use the words last or previous before the words to indicate the past deictic expressions in English and similarly we can use */ bitark /* (last) or */agl /* (Previous) to indicate the past deictic expressions in Jhagar language.

In English Language

Last day, last month, last year, previous week , previous month , previous year,

Similarly in Jhagar language

/bitark   hapt / (Previous week), /bitark   mahin , (last month), / bitark   s l/,/
 haulla/. (previous day) , / hapt / (previous week), /aglv s l, agl   bars / (Previous
year) etc.

ii) Differences

There are some differences found in English and Jhagar past time deictic expressions.
Some of them are mentioned below:

i) We can find two different words to indicate past time in English. The following
two words those days and these days are found in English but we can find a single
word in Jhagar language like. /pahile taull / (those days).

ii) In English language, we can find the word then not joining with other words, but in
Jhagar language we can find the equivalent word 'then' clearly, and sometimes mixed
with other words.

In English language

I went home then. (then is clear)

You came home and then I went to the market. (then is clear)

In Jhagar language

26. /en adp   k dan/ (then is mixed)

(I home went then.) (then is mixed)

I went home then.

27. /em ad k lal gdan/

(We home went then)

We went home then.

iii) English has larger number of words to indicate past time deictic expressions than

Jhagar language.

iv) Some Jhagar words indicate the past time deictic expressions are not equivalent

with the English past time deictic expressions. So they are only in Jhagar language;

/such as,/udul/ (one day), */eka chaldo/* (any month), */kukk chuppo/* (afternoon) ,

/bidputt / (whole day) etc.

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 deictic expression.

The given table may help to define the future deictic expressions.

Table 9   Future Deictic Terms in English & Jhagar languages

FutureTense	English	Jhagar
	Tomorrow	*/nell /, /bar lagi/, /dosar /* *samaya/*(Tomorrow)
	To night	*/inn m kh /* (To night)
	This evening	*/akhni saj manj /* (This evening)
	Next month, day, year	*/dosar mahin /, /aul* *bars /* (Next month, day,

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		year)
	The day after tomorrow	*/hurbure/,/nel benj / (* The day after tomorrow)
	The coming day/tomorrow	*/nell / (*The coming day/tomorrow)
	The coming year	*/barn mahin /,/agl mahin /, /barn s l/, /agl s l/(*The coming year)

The above table shows that both English and Jhagar languages have future deictic terms. We can find some similarities and some differences between two languages. Some of them are mentioned below:

i) Similarities

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

i) In English language, we use the word 'next' before the words 'day, week , month, year' to express the future deictic expressions. Similarly, */dosar /* (next), is added with the words '/*mahin* /' (month), /*hapt* / (week), /*s l* /(year), etc. in Jhagar language.

In English language

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

In Jhagar language

II, English and Jhagar languages have many equivalent words to indicate future time deictic expressions. So, Jhagar language is also rich in future time deictic expressions.

III. Both English and Jhagar languages have deictic expressions to indicate the point of time and a period of time to use future deictic expressions.

In English language

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

In Jhagar language

/nell / (tomorrow), /bar lagi/ (next time), /inn m kh / (tonight), /barn mahin /, (the coming month).

(ii)Differences

i) As we compare time deixis in English and Jhagar time deictic expressions, we may find some differences between two languages. Some of them are mentioned below. In English language , 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 Jhagar language for the word, the day after tomorrow. In English language, the day after tomorrow,

In Jhagar language

/hurbure/ (the day after tomorrow), */nelj bell /* (the day after tomorrow)

II) We cannot find some equivalent words in English that we find in Jhagar language to indicate future deictic expressions. In English language we cannot find equivalent words of Jhagar future time deictic expressions are mentioned below:

/*eka ull /* (any day), /*kukku chuppo/,*(afternoon), /*khanem-Khanem*/ (quickly), /*bidput /* (the whole day)

III) There are two different terms in Jhagar to indicate the same time deictic expressions in English. For example:
In English language, the coming month,

In Jhagar language, the words /*barn mahin /, /agl mahin /*(The coming month) are used in Jhagar to refer coming time deictic expressions.

4.2.3 Place Deixis

Place deixis is also known as spatial deixis . It refers to the place where the things or events take place. Cutting (2000:7) defines place deixis is as 'the words used to point to a location or a place where an entity is in the context.' The demonstrative adverbs , there, here, the demonstrative adjectives and pronouns this- that, these- those are the examples of place deixis.

Contemporary English makes use of only two adverbs "here and there" for the basic distinction, but other dialects may different numbers to express the time deictic expressions."

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

Table 10   Place Deictic Terms in English & Jhagar Languages

Place Deixis	English Proximal Place Deixis	Jhagar Proximal Place Deixis
	here	/is n/ (here)
	this	/i / (this)
	these	
	English Distal Place deixis	Jhagar Distal Place Deixis
	there that those away	/ s n / sar /,(there) / d/ (that)
Other Place Deictic Terms	Other English Place Deictic Terms	Other Jhagar Place Deictic Terms
	up over above	/maiy (up) /maiy (over) /maiya (above)
	under below down	Kiy under (under, below, down)
	near	/hederi/ (Near)
	far	/gechh / (far)
	across the river	/nadikat / (across the river)
	along	----
	left	/deb / (left)
	right	/dahin / (right)
	right side	/dahin tar / (right side)
	left side	/deb tara / (left side)
	on the top	----
	at the bottom	/ki khatar / (at the bottom)
	inside	/bhitriurkh / (inside)
	outside	/bahiri kh / (outside)
	next to in front of beside	---- ---- ----
		/ekannu / (whom)
		/urmitar / (all round)
		/ektar/ (where)

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The above table shows that both English and Jhagar languages have future deictic terms. We can find some similarities and some differences between two languages. Some of them are mentioned below:

i) Similarities

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

I. Both English and Jhagar languages have proximal place deictic expressions.

In English language

Here, this, these, etc. (Proximal)

I sit here.

This is my home.

Where did she go?

In Jhagar language

/is :n/ (here), */i /* (this) (proximal)

28. / n   s n r d n/

 (my goat here is)

My goat is here.

29. /Jhalo hi ad is :n rai/.

(Jhala has goat is here.)

Jhala's goat is here

II. We can find different words to indicate distal condition in English and Jhagar

languages.

In English language

There, that, those, away, (distal)

That is my book.

Those are books.

In Jhagar language

 san (there) , (distal)

 d (that) , (distal)

30./ d atr ker /?

(she there go?)

Did she go there?

31. / n s n rad n/

(I there live)

(I live there.) (distal)

III) Place deictic terms in English and Jhagar can be classified under three categories, proximal, distal, and neuter.

For example:

Jhagar:

32. */yi sahar bagge vid-v d rai/*. (Prox,imal)

(this city very crowded is)

This city is very crowded. (Proximal)

Jhagar:

33. */ d atr ker /* (distal)

(she there go?)

English: Did she go there? (distal)

Did she go there?

Jhagar:

34. / n khokh r dan/ (Neuter)

(I back sit)

English: I sit back. (Neuter)

iv) Both English and Jhagar have gestural and non-gestural place deictic expressions.

For example

In English language

I sit there. (gestural)

I sit here. (gestural)

In Jhagar language

35. / n is n r dan / (gestural)

(I here sit)

I sit here.

36. / n   s n r dan / (gestural)

(I there sit)

I sit there.

English: He came near. (non-gestural)

Jhagar:

37. / s hedde barch s/ (non-gestural)

(he inside go)

English: He goes inside. (non-gestural)

38. / n bhitari akhad n/ (non-gestural)

(I inside go)

I go inside.

v) Some equivalent deictic terms are found in both languages. (English and Jhagar)

English	Jhagar
Here	/is n/ (here)
There	/ san/ (there)
Over	/maiy / (over)
Under	/kiy / (under)
Left	/deb / (left)
Right	/d hin / (right)

39. / n san r dan/ (Jhagar)

(I there sit.)

I sit there. (English)

40. */ s n table nu maiy kit b hike/.* (Jhagar)

Differences

We can find some differences between English and Jhagar place deixis system. Some of them are mentioned below:

41. */ n nadinu   pakhe kal /*

(I river across go)

I go across the river.

42. */ n nadinu i: pakhe bar /*

(I river across come)

I come across the river.

As we study the above examples we can find that the word across is used to meant for going away or coming near in English but in Jhagar, we can find two different words */ pakhe , i: pakhe /* (across) to refer to the same word 'across' in English. We can also find that English language has large number of vocabulary to indicate deictic terms than Jhagar. Jhagar speakers may try to fulfill the linguistic gaps by borrowing

similar words from other languages, such as Nepali, Hindi, Maithili, Bhojpuri, English etc.

4.3 Deixis in Word Level

The deictic terms in word level are mentioned below:

4.3.1 Person Deixis in English

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

Table 11 Person Deictic terms in English in word level

person	case	Number	
		Singular	Plural
First Person	subjective	I	we
	objective	me	us
	genitive	my/mine	our/s
Second Person	subjective	you	you
	objective	you	you

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Third Person masculine	subjective	he	they
	objective	him	them
	genitive	his	their/ theirs
Third Person feminine	subjective	she	they
	objective	her	them
	genitive	her/hers	their/ theirs
Third Person Neuter	subjective	it	they
	objective	it	them
	genitive	its	their/ theirs

Source: Levinson (1994)Yule (1997) and (Grandy) 2000

The above table may help to clarify the person deictic terms in English.

4.3.1.1 Person Deixis in Jhagar

The deictic terms in word level are mentioned below:

Table 12 First Person deixis in Jhagar in word level

Case	Number		
	Singular	Plural	
		Exclusive	Inclusive
Subjective	/en/(I)	/em/(we)	/n m/(we)
Objective	/e - n/(our)	/em- n/(our)	/n m - n/(our)
Genitive	/e -hae/(ours)	/em-h e/(ours)	

The above table helps to understand about first person deictic terms found in Jhagar language.

ii) Second Person Deixis in Jhagar

Table 13 Second person deictic terms in Jhagar in word level

Case	Number	
	Singular	*Plural*
Subjective Case	*/nin/*(you)	*/nim/*
Objective Case	*/ni - n /(you)*	*/nim- n/*

Genitive Case		

The above table helps to understand about second person deictic terms found in

Jhagar language.

iii) Third Person Deixis in Jhagar

Table 14 Third person deictic terms in Jhagar in word level

case	Singular Number						Plural Number	
	Masculine		Feminine		Nueter			
	Prox	Dist	Prox	Dist	Prox	Dist	Prox	Dist
Subjective	*is* (he)	*s* (he)	*i* (she)	(she)	*i* (it)	(it)	*ib r* (they)	*b r* (they)
Objective	*is-in* (him)	*s-in* (him)	*i -in* (her)	*-in* (her)	*-in* (its)		*ib r-in* (them)	*b r-in* (them)

The above table helps to understand about third person deictic terms found in Jhagar

language.

Source: Dr. Bishwanath Bhandari and Mrs.Bhandari (poodle) (2061) Shodh/Khoj.

4.3.2 Time Deixis in English

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

Table 15 Time deictic terms in English in word level

Present	Past	Future
Now	Then	Tomorrow
Today	in the past	soon
Nowadays	ago	next time
these days	those days	tonight
At present	last day/month year	this evening/morning
Right now	the year before/ last year	next day/month/year
this time	that day	the day after tomorrow
Sometimes	previous day /week/month/year	the third day from today
still	yesterday	the coming day/week year
yet, already, just, recent-ly, this week/ month/year	last night/day/week/year	

The above table may help to clear about the English time deictic terms.

4.3.2.1 Time Deixis in Jhagar

The deictic terms in word level are mentioned below:

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

/akku/ (now), *adh adhim kh* (mid nighta), *nin* (adha-adhi naakha), /bar o/ (you'll come at midnight), *ekt* (now), *ikl n* (any day), *edn* (this year), *etng li (*last year), *innas l* (this year), *inn* (today), *ennala* (now a days), /udug/ (a bit late), /ukh ukh / (evening) , /ull ull / (every day), /ek ull (any day), /ek ch ldo/ (any month), /kuk chuppo/ (afternoon), /udual/ (one day), /khanem khanem/ (quickly), /chero/ (yester-day), /horvare/ (the day before yesterday), /nelbenj / (the day after tomorrow), /bidputta/ (whole day), /nudhare/(ago), /urivi/ (always), /bidi arg na bed / (the rising sun).

Source: Sodha/Khoj (2061)

/uranw bhasa sanskritiko ek jhalak/(2061) Bhandari and Bhandari (2061 B.S.)

4.3.3 Place Deixis in English

A list of Place deixis in word level are mentioned below:

This, that, here , there, up, on, down, across, along, left, right, far, near, on the top, at the bottom, under, over, inside, outside, above, below, towards, next to, in front of, *back, opposite, beside etc.*

Source: (Levinson 1994)

4.3.3.1 Place *Deixis* in Jhagar

i) A list of Place deixis are mentioned below:

Some of the words which refer to place deictic expressions are mentioned below:

/ektar / (where), /mudh re/ (in front), /gechh / (far), /maiy / (over), /khokh / (back), /urmitar / (all round),/ san/ (there), /is n/ (here), /hedde/ (near), /b hari/ (out), /kiy / (out), /ekannu/ (whom), /eks n/ (where), /ekt r/ (where).

/uranw bhasa sanskritiko ek jhalak/(2061) Bhandari and Bhandari (2061 B.S.)

4.4 Deixis in Sentence Level

4.4.1 Person Deixis

Similarities between English and Jhagar in Subjective Case

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

Table 16 English and Jhagar person deictic terms in sentence level :

In English	In Jhagar
He gave me a book.	*:s engh s kit p cic s*/(he me book gave)
She wrote it herself.	*d k r hik s*/(she herself wrote)
It is here	*/i is n rai/* (it here is)
I saw him.	*/ n s in irk n/* (I him saw)
I gave her a book.	*/ n d in kit b chic s/* (I her book gave)
Take it away.	*/i in hoakal /*(it take away)

She wrote it herself.	/ :din apnem likhachh/ (she herself wrote)
I am a farmer.	/ n kis n hikad n/(I farmer am)
You are working now.	/nin akhni k m nand i/ (you now working)
We eat rice.	/em mandi onom/ (we rice eat)
You are a student.	/nin prahu hikday/ (you student are)
He did the work.	/ s k m n nj s/ (he work does)
It is there.	/ s n rai/ (it there is)
We eat rice. (inclusive and exclusive)	/n m mandi onot/ (inclusive)(we rice eat) /em mandi onom/ (exclusive) (we rice eat)
You are a student. (Singular) You go fishing. (Plural)	/nin prahu hikday/ (singular) (you student are) /nin injo pit kal / (plural) (You fishing go)
They are teachers. (Proxi-Distal)	/ibd r m st r r hikn r/ (prox) (they teachers are) /ebd r m ster r hikn r/ (Distal) (they teachers are)
He hit them. (prox. / dist)	/is ibd r in l uc s/ (he them hit)

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	/ s abd r in lauc s/ (prox) (he them hit)
	/as abd r in lauc s/ (Dist) (he them hit)

The sentences mentioned above may help Jhagar speakers to understand English

Language easily.

4.4.2 Time Dixis

Table 17 Time deictic terms in English and Jhagar in sentence level

In English	In Jhagar
That is <u>our</u> school. (incl / excl)	/ d a mhae iskul hike/ (inclusive)(that our school is) / d emhae iskul hike/ / (exclusive))(that our school is)
Here is a house. (-living) Here is a he-goat. (+living)	/ isa:n adp r i/ (here house is) /angh i khasi r i/ (here hegoat is)

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The above mentioned sentences may help Jhaguar speakers to learn English language

appropriately.

Point and Period of Time

Table 18 Point and period of Time deictic Terms in sentence level

Point of Time	Period of Time
I will come soon.	He doesn't come to school now a days.
/an jaldi baros/ (I soon come)	*/ s inn la iskul m abar das/* (he nowa-days not come).
He doesn't come to school now.	
	I used to smoke those days.
/as inna iskul mabardas/ (he now school not come.)	*/ n aull gothinu dhumarp n nan lakkn/*(I those days smoking not).
She died last year.	

The above sentences may help Jhagar speaker to understand English easily.

4.4.3 Place Deixis

Similarities between English & Jhagar in place deictic terms

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

Table 19 Place Deictic Terms in sentence level

In English	In Jhagar
This city is very crowed.(prox)	/ yi sahar bagge vidvad r i/(this city very crowed is)
That pot is empty.(Distal)	/ : adi khali r i /(that pot empty is)
Come here.(prox)	/ isa:n bara / (here come)
Go there down. (Distal)	/ s an kiy kal /(go down there)
The road is far from here. (Distal)	/isteki rod gechha r i/(the road far from here is)
The house is near from here. (prox)	/ isteki edp hedderi r I / (the house near from here is)
A bird is flying over your house .	/ nimhay edpa maiy onta od udhr i / (your house over a bird flying is)
Go over there for a while.	/ ujgu maiy kal / (there over go for a while).
Go there down.	/ san kiy kala /(come down here)
Put this pen inside the box.	/i:kalam baks bhitri ueya/ saa:/ (this pen box

	put inside)
Come here up.	/ i:san maiy tar bar / (here up come).
There is a tall tree over my house.	/i:ngh i adp guti maiy ont maina r i /(my house over a tree is).
Come here across.	/ i:san ipakhe bar /(here across come).
Go there across.	/i:san epakha kal / (there across go).
Go there down.	/ san kiya kal /(there down go).
There is a cottage under the oak tree.	/asan oak man kiy ont a khupadi r i/(there oak teee under a cottage is.)
The post office is in front of the health post.	/ sawasthe chaukili gutar hulaki office r i/(post office infront hulaki office is)
Here is a small room opposite to my kitchen.	/i:san engh i bhansahi dosr tar ont sani khokh r i/(here my kitchen room opposite small room is)
A dog is coming towards us.	/ ont al h n m h star bar lagi /(a dog us towards coming)
A bird is flying above your house.	/ ningh i adpahi maiyonat od udar i/(your house over a bird flying is)
Come here up.	/is n maiy tar bara/ (here over come)

Some of the sentences which refer to place deictic expression terms are mentioned above.   Sentences may help to understand English easily.

CHAPTER- FIVE

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION

This section deals with the findings of the study and recommendations made for the pedagogical purposes.

5.1. Findings of the Study

5.1 The research was conducted to find out the deictic center or deicxis system of the Jhagar language and compare with the world wide used language 'English'. The research has been limited on 'Person Deixis', 'Time Deixis' and 'Place Deixis' between English and Jhagar languages. To fulfill the objectives of the research, a practical study was carried out on the basis of analysis and interpretation of the data. The sresearcher found out the following findings. They are derived below;

5.1.1 Jhagar Deictic Expressions

From the analysis and interpretations, Jhagar deictic expressions are found as given below:

1) Jhagar has large number of person deictic expressions which are;

/en/   = I

/em/   = (exclusive) (we)

/n m/ = (inclusive) (we)

/e - n/= (me)

/ em- n/ = (us) (exclusive)

/ n m- n/ =(us) (inclusive)

/e - hae/= (my)

/n m- hae/ = (our)

2. In jhager language, there is a distinction in second person personal pronoun. We can find /nin/ (you) for singular second person personal pronoun and /nim/ (you) for plural second person personal pronoun.

3. We can find that in case of third person plural pronoun, there are some specific deictic terms in Jhagar deixis.

/ib / (they),is used for proximal condition and / b r/ (they) is used for distal

situation.

4. In third person singular suffix /im/ is used to change in reflexive pronoun. Singular (You) */nin+im/ = /ninim/* (yourself). Plural (you) /nim+im/ = /ninim/ (yourselves).

5. There is significant difference in third person deixis for neuter gender . In the

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proximal condition /iɲ/ (it) is used and /ɲ-in/ (it) is used for distal condition.

6. Similarly, we can find /ibɽr-in/ (they) for third person plural pronoun in proximal condition and /ɲbɽr/ (they) for distal condition.

7. Some Jhagar words are specific, they are not equivalent with English words. For example, /ekannu/ (whom), /urmitarɲ/ (all around), /ektar/ (where) etc. In this

ssituation, the teacher should explain by the help of sensible meaning and situation of the event takes place.

8. Some place deictic expressions may be used according to the nature of living or non-living things. In English language,

Here is a house,

Here is a he-goat.

In Jhagar language, /Isɲn adpɲrai/ (Here is a house)

/anghɲ khasi rai/ (Here is a he-got)

9. Sometimes subject is not necessary in Jhagar language but different in proximity.

In English language,

I beat him. (proximal and distal)

In Jhagar language, /niɲhɲlo on/ (I beat him) (Proximal)

/ *din lo on/* (I beat him) (distal)

10. In Jhagar language, */maiy /* (over) may represent for over, above, up etc. People may explain the situation by providing detail informations. */kiiy /* (under) is

srepresented for the situation of under, below , down etc. Other extra information may be necessary in such conditions.

11. Place deictic expressions in Jhagar can be classified under proximal, distal and neuter classes. They are also classified into gestural and non-gestural way of deictic terms.

12. Time deictic expressions in Jhagar language can be classified on the basis of point of time and period of time.

13. Jhagar place deictic expressions have been found as follows:

/*is n/* (Here), /*id/* (this), / *san/* (there),/ *d/* (that), /*maiy /* (up), /*nadikat /* (across the river), /*deb /* (left), /*dahin /* (right), /*hedderi/* (near), /*gechh /* (far), /*kiy khatr /* (at the bottom), /*kiy /* (under), /*bahiriurkh /* (outside), /*eknnu-mudhare/* (in front of), /*vitari/* (in), /*urbhiter*i/ (all around) etc.

5.1.2 Person Deixis in Jhagar

The deictic terms found in Jhagar language are as follows:

Table 12 First Person deixis in Jhagar in word level

Case	Number		
	Singular	Plural	
		Exclusive	Inclusive
Subjective Objective Genitive	/en/(I) /e - n/(our) /e -hae/(ours)	/em/(we) /em- n/(our) /em-h e/(ours)	/n m/(we) /n m - n/(our)

The above table helps to understand about first person deictic terms found in Jhagar language.

ii) Second Person Deixis in Jhagar

Table 13 Second person deictic terms in Jhagar in word level

Case	Number	
	Singular	*Plural*

Subjective Case	/nin/(you)	/nim/
Objective Case	/ni - n /(you)	/nim- n/
Genitive Case		

The above table helps to understand about second person deictic terms found in

Jhagar language.

iii) Third Person Deixis in Jhagar

Table 14 Third person deictic terms in Jhagar in word level

case	Singular Number						Plural Number	
	Masculine		Feminine		Nueter			
	Prox	Dist	Prox	Dist	Prox	Dist	Prox	Dist
Subjective	*is* (he)	*s* (he)	*i* (she)	(she)	*i* (it)	(it)	*ib r* (they)	*b r* (they)
Objective	*is-in* (him)	*s-in* (him)	*i -in* (her)	*-in* (her)	*-in* (its)		*ib r-in* (them)	*b r-in* (them)

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The above table helps to understand about third person deictic terms found in Jhagar language.

5.1.3 Time Deixis in Jhagar

The deictic terms in word level are mentioned below:

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

/akku/ (now), *adh adhim kh* (mid nighta), *nin* (adha-adhi naakha), /bar o/ (you'll come at midnight*), ekt* (now*), ikl n* (any day), *edn* (this year), *etng li (*last year), *innas l* (this year), *inn* (today), *ennala* (now a days*), /udug/* (a bit late), /ukh ukh / (evening) , /ull ull / (every day), /ek ull* (any day), /ek ch ldo/ (any month), /kuk chuppo/ (afternoon), /udual/ (one day), /khanem khanem/ (quickly), /chero/ (yester-day), /horvare/ (the day before yesterday), /nelbenj / (the day after tomorrow), /bidputta/ (whole day), */nudhare/*(ago), /urivi/ (always), /bidi arg na bed / (the rising sun).

5.1.4 Place *Deixis* in Jhagar

i) A list of Place deixis are mentioned below:

Some of the words which refer to place deictic expressions are mentioned below:

/ektar / (where), /mudh re/ (in front), /gechh / (far), /maiy / (over), /khokh / (back), /urmitar / (all round),/ san/ (there), /is n/ (here), /hedde/ (near), /b hari/ (out), /kiy / (out), /ekannu/ (whom), /eks n/ (where), /ekt r/ (where).

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5.1.5Similarities between English and Jhagar languages

The researcher found some similarities between English and Jhagar language deictic expressions. Some of them are mentioned below:

i) Both English and Jhagar languages have person, time and place deictic expressions.

ii) Deixis systems are classified into different levels or parts.

iii) Person, time and place deixis are further classified into different parts in both

English and Jhagar languages such as person deictic expression can be divided into first person, second person and third person in both languages. Time deixis can be

divided into present, past and future deictic expression and place deixis also simply known as proximal and distal condition by using different terms in English and Jhagar languages.

iv) Both languages have some deictic terms to express point of time and period of time.

In English language,

now, point of time.

nowadays, period of time

In Jhagar language

*/inn / (now) (point of time)

*/inn nl / (now a days) (Period of time)

v) English has some singular nouns and plural nouns to indicate person deictic

expressions. Similarly Jhagar language also some deictic expressions to indicate the

person deictic terms.

vi) Both English and Jhagar languages have some equivalent words and sometimes

people try to explain by giving some informations to fulfill the linguistic as well as

communicative gaps.

vii) English and Jhagar languages serve the people to share or express their ideas and

informations among them who use the languages.

viii) Both two languages have their tools, style and linguistic features to use with each

other systematically.

ix) English and Jhagar are spoken by people and societies. They both have used for

long period of time.

5.1.6 Differences between English and Jhagar Languages

The differences between English and Jhagar deictic expressions have been found as

below:

i) In Jhagar, different deictic terms are used to refer singular and plural numbers in second person but English has the single term (You) to refer to singular and plural numbers.

ii) First person plural pronoun in Jhagar, we can find exclusive term */em/* (we) and inclusive */n m/* (we) in Jhagar language but in English only a single word (we) to indicate the first person plural deictic expressions.

iii) There are more deictic terms in time deictic expressions in English than Jhagar language.

iv) In English language there are many deictic terms to express the present time than Jhagar present time deictic expressions.

v) To show the conditions of upwards and downwards, there are many words in English to indicate place deictic term and Jhagar has less number of deictic terms than in English.

vi) Some English deictic terms in Jhagar language, such as along, fourth day from today, three days before, yesterday, above, below etc.

5.2 Recommendations

On the basis of the findings, some recommendations have been suggested as follows:

i) Both English and Jhagar have two kinds of numbers; Singular and plural person deictic expressions.

ii) There are three kinds of cases "Subjective", "Objectives" and "Genetive" are found in English but there are only found in English, but there are only two kinds of cases found in Jhagar person deictic expressions. They are subjective and objective in Jhagar language. These similarities and differences should be taken into consideration while teaching deixis to Jhagar students.

iii) There is single word "We" is used as first person deictic terms in both English and Jhagar language by using equivalent words. But there are two words;/em/ (we) and /nam/ (we) are used in Jhagar language. The word /em/ (we) is used for exclusive

situation and the word exclusive situation and the word /n m/ (we) is used for inclu-sive condition. There is no difference between inclusive or exclusive "We" in English

language. So, the teacher should clarify this fact to the students.

iv) English is honorifically a neutral language in person deictic expression. Similarly, there are also not significant honorific person deictic expressions found in Jhagar

language. Therefore, the learners should be taught about this fact while teaching

English to Jhagar language learners.

v) English is richer than Jhagar place deictic expressions because different place

deictic terms in English are denoted by same deictic terms in Jhagar. Therefore , such

exceeded terms in English should be taught with special attention to the Jhagar

speaking students.

vi) Some words in Jhagar which show place deictic expressions are not found in

English place deictic expressions. For examples, */eknnu/* (whom), */urmitar /* (all

round), */ektar/* (where) etc. have not equivalent words in English place deictic

expressions. Therefore, the teacher should aware of this fact with examples.

vii) Regarding present tense time deictic expressions. Jhagar has same term to refer to

different English terms. The teacher should teach them showing the related

srelationship between related terms.

viii) There are some differences in proximity between English and Jhagar languages.

Jhagar has large number of deictic expressions than English language. So, the teacher

should care about the situation and provide clear meaning of the sentences.

ix) Some words or sentences are different in Jhagar language but there is not

ssignificant differences in English language. So, the teachers may need to compare or

contrast between two languages and provide clear meaning of the statements.

x) The teacher should know that no any two or more languages are exactly same in their facial or internal tools. But we can find some similarities in their fundamental works.

5.3 Pedagogical Implications

The researcher studied about person, time and place deictic expressions and found some similarities and some difference between English and Jhagar languages. Some of them may be helpful for pedagogical purposes. They are mentioned below.

i) Policy

The researcher has visited many remote villages and asked questions how they were using Jhagar language and their society. After studying the English and Jhagar deixis system the researcher found some similarities and differences. The research work may help to the teachers who are teaching English to the Jhagar speakers. It may be help-ful to other researcher to compare and contrast between English and Jhagar

language. It may be useful to English languages learner of Jhagar speakers to compare and contrast between .English and Jhagar languages.

i.e We eat rice. (inclusive/ exclusive)

/n m mandi onot/ (inclusive)

(we rice eat)

(We eat rice.) (English)

/ m mandi onom/ (exclusive) etc.

The research work may be helpful to curriculum designer to design the curriculum. They can design the books by giving some useful tips in Jhagar language who are trying to learn English as third language. The research work may be helpful to the researcher who will try to prepare research work about Jhagar language from

different aspects pedagogical, cultural or linguistics etc.

ii) Practice

The research work may be helpful to the Jhagar speakers as well as teacher to

practice English in Jhagar speakers society. It may be helpful to practise new

research work. Jhagar speaker may feel easy to learn English after studying the simi-larities and differences between English and Jhagar languages. It may be useful to study and compose new comparative study between other two languages.

The researcher hopes that the research work may help to teachers, students,

curriculum designers, other research worker and the stake holders who are involved in in language teaching and learning of research work between English and Jhagar

language.

i) The teacher should understand about inclusive and exclusive terms in Jhagar. The words /em/ (we) for exclusive condition and /n m/, for inclusive condition but there is

a single word (we) for both exclusive or inclusive condition in English. So the teacher who is teaching English to native speakers, of Jhagar should clarify about this fact between two languages.

ii) The teacher must understand the significant differences about proximate and distal deictic expressions in third person personal pronouns in English and Jhagar languages. Then, the teacher should clarify the deixis system to the Jhagar native speakers.

iii) The teachers should aware of second person deictic expressions in Jhagar because there are /nin/ (you) (singular) and /nim/ (you) (plural) used for singular and */nim/* (you) (Plural) nouns. But there is single word "you" is used for both singular and plural second person pronouns.

iv) We should know that there are not some equivalent words in Jhagar with the English words. So we should teach them by giving some extra informations.

v) The teacher should not hesitate or dominate to other languages. He /she should motivate students to practice English by providing equivalent words in English as possible. If there are no equivalent words in English he/she should provide meaning of those words in English. The teacher must help them to find the meaning and practice them properly.

vi) The teacher should help the learners to learn English by comparing with their

previous background.

vii) If the teacher has knowledge of Jhagar language, he/she may teach English to the

Jhagar native speakers properly.

viii) The teacher should aware of the differences about the languages used for males

and females in Jhagar language while teaching English to the Jhagar native speakers.

ix) While teaching English language to the Jhagar native speakers the teacher must

help them to use the deictic expressions and style of native speakers.

x) The teacher must be careful about some similarities and differences between

English and Jhagar languages about the specific features based on the usages in the

society.

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Appendix-II

Interview Schedule

This interview schedule has been prepared to elicit primary data required for the research work entitled "Deixis System in English and the Jhagar languages" which is being carried out under the guidance of Mr. Kamal Raj Dahal, Head of the Department of English Education, Janta multiple campus, itahari.

I hope that all of you co-operate me giving reliable and authentic information which will be invaluable help to complete this research work.

Researcher

Phanindra Prasad Timsina

Name _____

Address _____

How do you say the following sentences in Jhangar language.

A: Person Deictic Terms

1. We are playing ball.

_____

2. I am a farmer.

_____

3. You are working now.

_____

4. He has eaten rice.

_____

5. She solves him.

_____

6. I don't like you.

_____

7. This is my book.

_____

8. He gave me a pen.

_____

9. They helped us.

_____

10. This is our village.

_____

11. These houses are yours.

_____

12. This is your farm.

_____

13. These trees are mine.

_____

14. It is a table.

_____

15. Thisis his cottage.

_____

16. I don't know her name.

_____

17. She likes it.

_____

18. I've just phoned her.

_____

19. It's tail is very short.

_____

20. They go to their shops.

_____

21. It is theirs.

_____

B: Time Deictic Terms

22. You are working now.

_____

23. She was here then.

_____

24. I will come tomorrow.

_____

25. It is raining today.

_____

26. He doesn't come to school nowadays.

_____

27. She died last year.

_____

28. He came here three months ago.

_____

29. He will come soon.

_____

30. I am not speaking right now.

_____

31. She is still unmarried.

_____

32. They have not come yet.

_____

33. She has already phoned me.

_____

34. He has just phoned me.

_____

35. I don't go to school these days.

_____

36. I used to smoke those days.

_____

37. I don't go to school this day.

_____

38. Sometimes she comes here.

_____

39. They have married recently.

_____

40. He is not here at this time.

_____

41. He was small at that time.

_____

42. I phoned him yesterday.

_____

43. I will do it tonight.

_____

44. He went last week.

_____

45. The day after tomorrow is holiday.

_____

46. It will come on T.V. this evening.

_____

47. I will visit you next time.

_____

48. My brother is going to Kathmandu next year.

_____

49. We are suffering from drought at present.

_____

50. This bridge was built in previous year.

_____

C: Place Deictic Terms

51. This city is very crowded.

_____

52. That pot is empty.

_____

53. Come here!

_____

54. Go there and bring an apple.

_____

55. Come here up!

_____

56. Go there down!

_____

57. Come here across!

_____

58. Ram is running along the road.

_____

59. There is a school in the left of the road.

_____

60. The road is far from here.

_____

61. There is a hotel on the hill.

_____

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

_____

63. There is a cottage under the oak tree.

_____

64. Put this pen inside the box.

_____

65. The post office is in front of the health post.

_____

66. Here is a small room opposite to my kitchen.

_____

67. A dog is coming towards us.

_____

68. There is a beautiful jungle just across the river.

_____

69. A bird is flying above your house.

_____

70. There is a bank nearby my house.

_____

71. My house is in the right of the way.

_____

72. Go over there for a while !

_____

APPENDIX – III

Please tell Jhagar equivalents for the following English terms. If one word has move then one equivalents, places give all the possible equivalents.

1	here		48	corner	
2	there		49	side	
3	this		50	next to	
4	that		51	above/over	
5	come		52	oneside	
6	go		53	anotherside	
7	up		54	now	
8	down		55	then	
9	besides		56	tomorrow	
10	left		57	today	
11	right		58	in the past	

12	east		59	soon	
13	west		60	now a days	
14	north		61	next time	
15	south		62	these days	
16	towards		63	those days	
17	near		64	tonight	
18	far		65	last day	
19	away		66	last month	
20	between		67	last year	
21	infront		68	this evening	
22	ahead		69	this morning	
23	back		70	right now	
24	behind		71	the year before	
25	uphill		72	next year	
26	downhill		73	next month	
27	middle		74	next week	
28	center		75	this time	
29	against		76	the day after tomorrow	
30	opposite		77	sometimes	
31	parallel		78	previous day	
32	straight		79	previous week	
33	in(interior)		80	previous month	
34	out(exterior)		81	previous year	
35	first		82	the third day from today	

36	yesterday		83	yesterday	
37	the coming day		84	the coming day	
38	the coming week		85	the coming week	
39	the coming year		86	the coming year	
40	the coming month		87	the coming month	
41	yet		88	already	
42	last night		89	just	
43	last day		90	recently	
44	last week		91	this week	
45	last year		92	this month	
46	last month		93	this year	
47	the end				

APPENDIX – IV

Please tell Jhagar equivalents for the following English terms. If one word has move then one equivalents, places give all the possible equivalents.

English	Jhagar	English	Jhagar
Here	/i:s n/	Infront	/ gutar /
There	/ san/	Ahead	/ gutar /
This	/idin/	Back	/khokh tar /
That	/ d/	Behind	/khokh tar /
Come	/bara/	Uphill	/pah dnuri/
Go	/kal /	Downhill	/padikity /
Up	/maiya/	Middle	/bichem r/
Down	/kiya/	Center	/bich/
Besides	/nihahedri/	Against	/bichem r/
Left	/deb /	Opposite	/bichem r/

Right	/dहin /	Parallel	
East	/purutar /	Straight	/sidh radai/
West	/paschimtar /	In(interior)	/bhitri/
North	/utartar /	Out(exterior)	/bहiri/
South	/dakshintara/	First	/pahil barchas/
Towards	/ pakha/	Last (End)	/hamatikhorkh /
Near	/utartar /	Corner	/kon /
Far	/gechh /	Side	/gand nur /
Away	/gechh /	Next to	/dosar /
Between	/bicher majhanu/	above/over	/maiya/
oneside	/ asihigod /	Already	
Anotherside		Just	/akhni/
Now	/akhni/	Recently	/enn lam/
Then	/khokh /	This week	/i:hapt /
Tomorrow	/nel /	This month	/i:mahin /
Today	/inn /	This year	/i:s l/
In the past	/chero /hurbure/	Tne end	/i:s n/
Soon	/jaldi/	Sometimes	/kaiokaio/
Now a days	/ jkal/	Previous day	/ haull /
Next time	/dosar samaya/	Previous week	/ hapta/
These days	/iull /	Previous month	/agl mahin /
Those days	/pahilataull /	Previous year	/agl s l/
Tonight	/inn m kh /	The third day from today	/tindir khorkh /
Last day	/nel bitr ker /	Yesterday	/chero /hurbure/
Last month	/bitark mahin /	The coming day	/nel /
Last year	/bitark bars /	The coming week	/agl hapt /

This evening	/akhnis jmanj /	The coming year	/agl s l/
This morning	/inn pahirimanu/	The coming month	/agl mahin /
Right now	/akhani/	Yet	/akhniguti/
The year before	/ekbars gu/	Last night	/chertam kh /
Next year	/dosar ul /	Last day	/chertaull /
Next week	/dosar hapt /	Last week kerkahapta	/kerk s l/
This time	/akhni/	Last year	/kerk mahin /
he day after tomorrow	/nelbenj /	Last month	/kerk mahin /
Next month	/dosar mahin /		

APPENDIX – V

Please tell Jhagar equivalents for the following English terms. If one word has move then one equivalents, places give all the possible equivalents.

Jhagar place Deictictersm

/ektar ?/(where?)   /ekjago?/(Where?)

/ s n/(there)   /i:s n/(here)

/mudhare/(infront)   /hedde/(near)

106

/gechh /(far)   /b hari/(out)

/maiya/(over)   /Kiya/(under)

/Khokh /(back)   /ekannu/(Whom?)

/Urmitar /(all around)   /eks n/(Where)

/ektar/(Where)

Jhagar person Deictictersm

/ s/(he)   / sim/ (him)   /t n/ (he, his)

/t n/(he, his, own)   /nin/ (you)   /ninim/(you, yourself)

/ r/(that)   / rim/ (that)   /en/(i)

/enim/(I, myself)   /nim/(you)   /ninim/ (yourself)

JhagarTime Deictic tersm

/akku/ (now)   /adh /adhin kh / (midnight)   /akt / (now)

/nin/ dha dhimakh barao/ (you'll come at midnight)

/ikl n/(any day)

/edn / (this year)   /etngali/(last year)   /inas l/(this year)

/enn /(today)/ine /(now a day) /udug/ (a bitlate)

/ukh ukh / (evening)   /ull - ull /(every day)/ek ull / (any day)

ek chaldo/(any month)   /kukkchappo/(afternoon) /udul/ (one day)

/khanem-khanem/ (quickly)   / *chero*/(yesterday)   /*hov r/*(the day before yesterday)
/*nelbenj* /(the day after tomorrow) /*bidputt* /(the whole day)   /*nudh re/*(ago)
/ /*urviri*/(always*) /bidi rgan bed /*(the rising sun)

Source:UranwBhasasanskritikoekJhalak 2061. Shodh/ khojDr.Bhandari& Miss
Bhandari (Poudel) Nepal UranwDharma.Karmasamajsewa Kendra kendriyakamlaya-
lalitpur, Everest Graphicks Printers Siddhartha Marga,Biratnagar -13, Gamishbazzar.

Name of the Informants.Janmuna, Sunsari

Name		Age
1. BahudavUranw		33
2. Sarmila	Uranw	25
3. Subarlal	Uranw	35
4. Amar lal	Uranw	37
5. Bihari	Uranw	40
6. Ashok	Uranw	30
7. Vijaya	Uranw	25
8. Bishnu	Uranw	29
9. Shrawar	Uranw	25
10. Rajendra	Uranw	23
11. Parmila	Uranw	20

12. Pushpa	Uranw	21
13. Manoj	Uranw	24
14. Binod	Uranw	32
15. Dinesh	Uranw	28
16. Mahesh	Uranw	3
17. Bikramject	Uranw	4
18. Snjana	Uranw	22
19. Nirmala	Uranw	30
20. Rodha	Uranw	22
21. Mangh	Uranw	60
22. Shankar	Uranw	45
23. Suraj	Uranw	20
24. Sangita	Uranw	25
25. Shushila	Uranw	30
26. Karuna	Uranw	10
27. Babita	Uranw	13
28. Janaki	Uranw	40
29. Sagar	Uranw	18
30. Kabita	Uranw	19

31. Puja   Uranw   15

32. Sati Lal   Uranw   15

33. Tara   Uranw   43

34. Surja   Uranw   19

35. Bidhyaprakash   Uranw   33

36. Shivanarayan   Uranw   28

37. SampatLal Uranw   35

38. Sunita   Uranw   26

39. Radha   Uranw   22

40. SatilalUranw   34

अ	a	क्	k	द्	d
आ	ā	ख्	kh	ध्	dh
इ	i	ग्	g	न्	n
ई	ī	घ्	gh	प्	p
उ	u	ङ्	ṅ	फ्	ph
ऊ	ū	च्	c	ब्	b
ए	e	छ्	ch	भ्	bh
ऐ	ai	ज्	j	म्	m
ओ	o	झ	jh	य्	y
औ	au/ou	ञ्	ñ	र्	r
अं	aṅ, am	ट्	ṭ	ल्	l
अं	ã	ठ्	ṭh	ब्	w/v
अ	a	ड्	ḍ	श्	ś
ः	ḥ	ढ्	ḍh	ष्	ṣ
॰	~	ण्	ṇ	स्	s
		त्	t	ह्	h
		थ्	th		