

**PLACE AND TIME DEIXES IN PANG DIALECT OF  
MAGAR LANGUAGE AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

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

**Submitted by  
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**2017**

## **DECLARATION**

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

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## **RECOMMENDATION FOR ACCEPTANCE**

This is to certify that **Mr. Narayan Prasad Budha Magar** has prepared this thesis entitled **Place and Time Deixes in Pang Dialect of Magar Language and English** under my guidance and supervision.

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# **DEDICATION**

*Dedicated*

*to*

*My parents who have devoted their entire life to uplift and enlighten my life.*

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I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my guru and thesis supervisor **Mr. Resham Acharya**, Teaching Assistant, Department of English Education, TU, Kirtipur for his invaluable suggestions, encouragement and co-operation to bring this thesis in this form from the very beginning.

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I do not want to miss this opportunity to remember my family members who have always with me thick and thin.

**Narayan Prasad Budha Magar**

## ABSTRACT

This research work entitled **Place and Time Deixes in Pang Dialect of Magar Language and English** has been carried out to find out the Pang Place and Time deictic expressions and also to compare them with those of English. I used both primary and secondary sources of data. I selected thirty native speaker of Pang dialect of Magar language as sampling population using purposive sampling procedure. Questionnaires were used as a tool of data collection. English deictic expressions were taken from Levinson's book, *Pragmatics* (2010) and Yule's *The study of language* (2007). The data were analyzed, interpreted and presented descriptively and statistically using tables and illustrations. The place deictic expressions found in Pang are: Ika Naka, Aaka, Aka, Nala, Huka, Huta, Ila, Nanga Mika/ Mila/ Minga, Wanla,Loita, Neraka, Hudinka, Aadinka, jAaleudk Bhitarla, , Hunga, Aanga, Tangta, Harta, Harnaga, Falata, Hudifanta, Aadifanta, Dainyanga, Dabryanga etc. The time deictic terms found in Pang dialect of Magaar are: Bhaba, Aka, Aachīm, Ajjall, Khayankhayanka, Ajaba, Bhabaja, Ika Sata/ Maina/ Sal, Nakai Belā, Pailā, Pailjai, Hakan, Hīnnya dīn/ Sata/ Maina/ Sal, Naka din, Jyola, Jyala, Taala.

This thesis consists of five chapters. Chapter one is an introductory chapter. This chapter includes background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitation of the study and operational definition of key terms. Chapter two consists of review of the related theoretical literature, review of the related empirical literature, implications of the review for the study and conceptual framework of the research. Chapter three deals with methods and procedure of the study under which design of the study, population, sample and sampling strategy, data collection tools, data collection procedures, analysis and interpretation procedure is mentioned. Chapter four consists of analysis and interpretation of the results and summary of the findings. Finally, chapter five consists of the conclusion, recommendations of the study along with policy related, practice related and further research related.



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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ESP	:	English for Specific Purpose
LSP	:	Language for Specific Purpose
TU	:	Tribhuvan University
ESL	:	English as a Second Language
L <sub>1</sub>	:	First Language
L <sub>2</sub>	:	Second Language
MOE	:	Ministry Of Education
ELT	:	English Language Teaching
EFL	:	English as a Foreign Language
Viz.	:	namely, that is to say (Latin vedelict)
etc.	:	Etcetera, and so forth
i.e.	:	that is (Latin id est.)
e.g.	:	exampligratia /for example
Ed.	:	Edition
Vol.	:	Volume

## **CHAPTER ONE**

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter starts with the background of the study about the topic. It tries to provide main foundation of the study. It, then, mentions the statement of the problem, which is the main concern of this research study. It also entails the objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, and delimitations of the study. Similarly, this chapter ends with the operational definition of the key terms.

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the means of communication through which we express our feelings, thoughts, emotions and desires to each other. Language defined as verbal, physical, biological, innate and a basic form of human communication. Every normal human being uses languages for communication. Human being is a social creature. Only human being processes language. It is the most unique god's gift that sets them apart from the rest of living beings. That is why Language is both personal phenomenon as well as social phenomenon which reflects the culture and civilization and plays a significant role in development, maintenance and transmission of human civilization. It is believed that there are more than 6000 languages used/spoken in the present world. Out of them some languages are spoken internationally some nationally and some locally (Bloomfield, 1914, p. 7).

Language is valuable property of human beings. According to Ronald Wardhaugh (1989, p. 1), "A language is what members of a particular society speak when two or more people communicate that they employ a language". Similarly, Harmer (2007, p. 29) says that "Language is a mental ability. It is used in speaking and writing". Chomsky (1957, p. 13) states, "Language is a set (finite or infinite) of sentences, and each infinite in length and constructed out of finite set of elements". So, language plays vital role in human communication. It has great importance. Without language, human communication is impossible. We cannot do any academic, social and cultural

activities without language. We can express our thoughts, ideas, or feeling through sings, symbols, gesture, body language, such as word and sentences.

Language is purposeful human activity. Human beings use language for different functions. Holliday (1991 as cited in Sharma and Phyak 2009, p. 184) identifies three major functions of language.

They are:

- Interpersonal function
- Ideational function
- Textul functuion

The interpersonal function of language is reflected in the kind of social talk, such as in conversation with friends, family, colleagues, etc. And the ideational function means the language which is used to express content and to communicate information. It is an essential aspect of most real -life situations whether in study or business professional or most work context. It is, therefore, these two functions are related to my research study.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

As we know that dialect betrays the speaker's personality. Moreover, dialect interferes to proper communication as well. The forms of language differ from one language to another. There are some forms of language which vary from one to another. Similar case is with the English language and Pang dialect of Magar language which creates difficulties to the learners and speakers of Pang dialect of Magar language in the process of teaching and learning English. For example, the English word 'here' means 'ila' in Pang dialect. In order to find out potential differences between English and Pang dialect of Magar language with special reference to deixis is necessary. Otherwise, these kinds of differences between these two languages create several problems in teaching and learning process. Therefore, this present research study strives to delve into the depth of some of the major differences between dexis system in two langauges.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this study were as follows:

- To find out place and time deixis of Pang dialect of Magar language.
- To compare and contrast those with the system of English.
- To suggest some pedagogical implications based on the findings.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

The present study primarily tried to answer the following research questions.

- What are the place and time deixis systems of Pang dialect of Magar?
- What are the similarities and differences between English and Pang dialect of Magar language in terms of place and time deictic relations?

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

This present study is about 'Place and time deixes in English and Pang dialect of Magar language'. Deixis is related to the field of pragmatics. Pragmatics studies the language contextually. Pragmatics helps the speaker to understand and communicate easily because it is directly concerned with the relationship between the elements of a language and contexts in which they are used. So, the findings of this study would be useful to those readers who are interested in pragmatics, especially in deixis. In the same way, the findings of this study would be equally useful to those teachers who teach English to the Pang dialect speakers, students they themselves will be benefited, prospective researchers who would try to explore some unexplored issues and areas in this related field would also receive some important inputs from this study's findings.

### **1.6 Delimitations of the Study**

The study had the following delimitations:



- a. This study was limited to the place and time deixis systems in English and Pang dialect of Magar language.
- b. The study was limited to 40 speakers of Pang dialect of magar language only.
- c. This study was based on Magar language spoken in Jankot VDC of Rolpa district.
- d. The study was limited to the data obtained from a set of questionnaire.
- e. Non- random purposive sampling procedure was used for sample of population.

## 1.7 Operational Definition of the Key Terms

Many key terms are used while conducting a research. It includes many technical terms which laymen may not understand because they are used for different contextual meanings according to the field and area of the study. An operational definition is the application of operationalization used in defining the terms of a process needed to determine the nature of an item or phenomenon. The need of operational definition of those key words is fundamental because the only way to ensure consistent data collection is by means of detailed operational definition that eliminates ambiguity. The following key terms have guided my study:

**Deixis:** It refers to the action of pointing through language. It is directly concerned with the relationship between structure of language and contexts in which they are used. It is concerned with the actual context of an utterance. In this study, deixis refers to place and time deixis.

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

**Place deictic relations:** it refers to the use of expressions to point to locations. It is concerned with the special relevance to an utterance.

**Time deictic relations:** It refers to the use of expressions to point a time at which the utterances are spoken.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

Literature review is a detailed study and summary of research relating to particular issue or problem. It is such a task that the researcher has to go through the existing literatures in order to familiarize with the available body of knowledge in the related area of research.

#### **2.1 Review of Related Theoretical Literature**

This section includes review of related theoretical literature, empirical literature, implications of reviewed researches for the study and conceptual framework

##### **2.1.1 The English Language**

English language is a global language. Most of the people in the world speak English for various purposes. It is one of the languages which plays an important role in communication between people in the world because it is used widely by people all over the world as an international language. Whether the interpersonal function or as the ideational function, English is used by people as the important tool for communication both in oral and written text.

The English Language belongs to Indo-European language family and the sub-branch of Germanic language family. It is globally spread language. There are more non-native speakers of English than the native speakers of different languages. English is practiced as the medium of instruction, or as a subject itself. According to Harmer (2007, p. 23), "At the end of twentieth century English has become a lingua franca that is a language used for communication between people who share the same first language". English is studied not for some unspecified general purpose but for example for academic purpose or as English for business. Business English learning and teaching has grown

enormously over the last 20 years, weather it takes place before students enter commercial life or during their business world". So, English is commonly used in exchange of business. He further argues that English is also mother tongue for many people in the world and other use it as a second or foreign language and it is used for international means of communication.

In 1985, Kachru described the world of English in terms of three circles: inner circle includes the countries such as U.S.A., Britain, Australia, etc. where English is native language or primary language. The outer circle includes India, Singapore, Nigeria, etc. where English has become an official or used second language and finally the expending circle represents those countries where English is learnt as foreign language, which includes countries such as China, Japan, Poland, and Nepal (as cited in Harmer, 2007, p. 17). English is the dominant language because English has developed as an inclusive channel of communication and education throughout the universe. Thus, in the context of Nepal, it is taught as a compulsory subject from grade one to graduate level and as optional subject from secondary level to post graduate level.

### **2.1.2 Sociolinguistic Situation of Nepal**

Nepal, situated in the lap of the great Himalayas, is multiracial, multicultural, and multilingual country. Though it is small country, it has been very fertile land for different languages because many languages are spoken by Nepalese people. There are many languages and even many varieties (dialects) within a single language. It varies from one place to another, from society to society and person to person as well. According to census report 2011, Nepalese belongs to 125 castes and ethnic groups and speak around 123 languages officially recognized by the state.

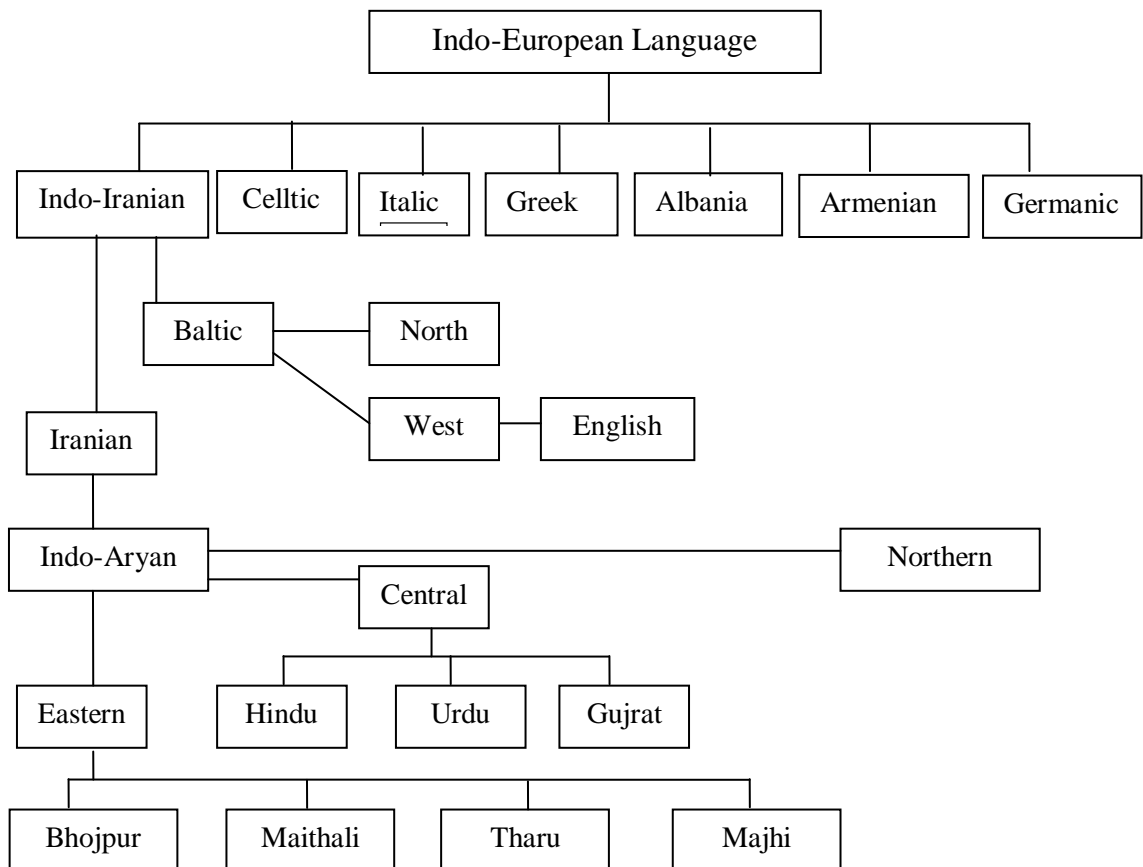
### **2.1.3 Language Families in Nepal**

Despite its small size, Nepal accommodates an amazing cultural diversity including linguistic plurality. According to the census report 2068 B. S. there

are 123 distinct languages spoken as mother tongues in Nepal. However, there are still remaining quite a few new languages which are lumped together into unknown slot due to lack of information. There are four language families in the world. All the language families identified in Nepal are related to those four language families. They are: Indo-European group, Tibeto- Burman group, Dravidian group, and Austro-Asiatic group, which are described one by one.

### 2.1.3.1 Indo-European Group

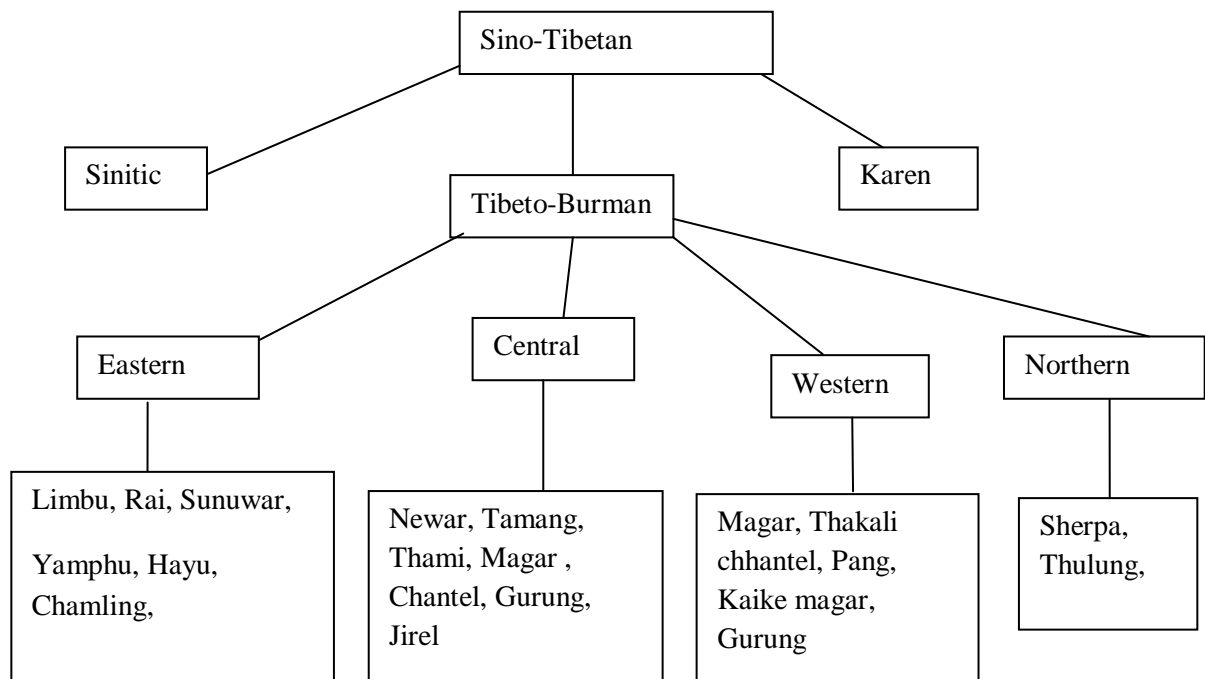
Indo-Aryan Family of language mainly consists of Indo-European group of languages in Nepal which is the largest group of language in terms of the number of the speakers. Nearly 75% of the total population speaks the languages in this family. The following diagram shows this language family in detail.



**Source:** Ethnologue report for Nepal, 2009

### 2.1.3.2 Tibeto-Burman Family

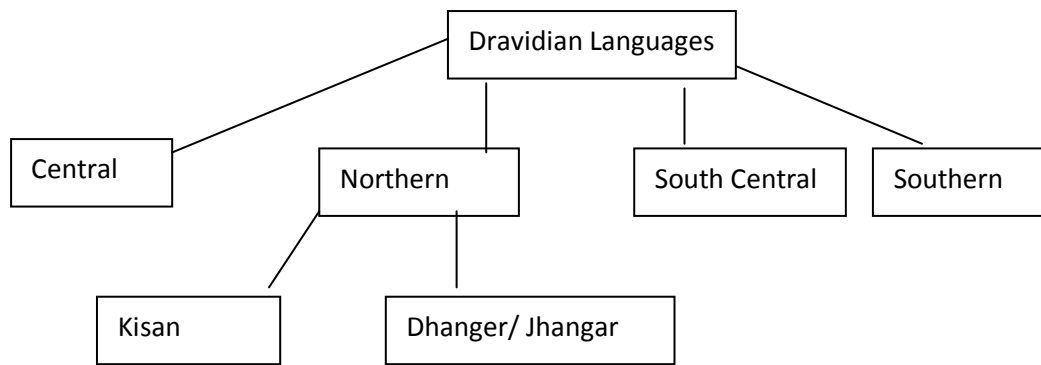
Another important group of Languages spoken in Nepal is the Tibeto-Burman group which is derived from Sino- Tibetan family. It consists of the largest number of language. Nearly 20% of the population of Nepal speaks languages of this family. It can be shown in the following diagram.



**Source:** Ethnologue report for Nepal, 2009

### 2.1.3.3 Dravidian Family

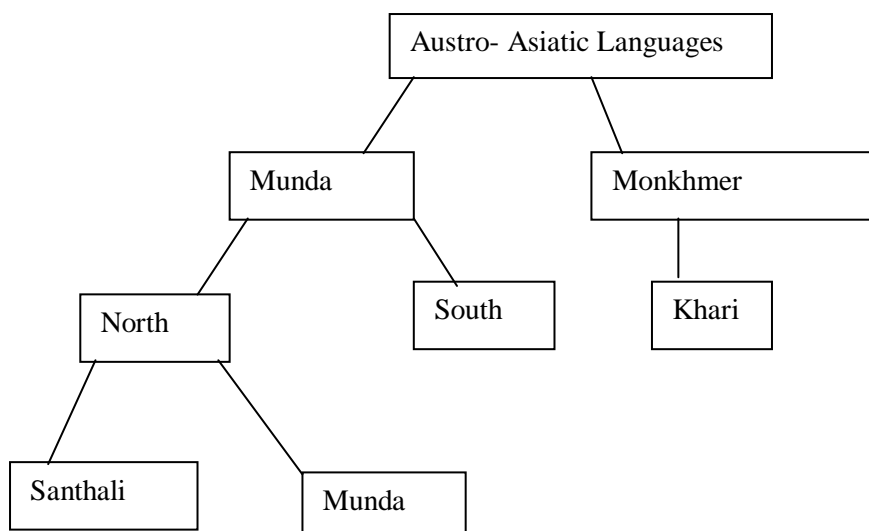
Dravidian language family includes two languages spoken in Nepal, i.e. Jhagar and Dhanger. Jhagar language is spoken in the region east of Kishi River and Dhager in The region west of Koshi River. It constitutes the northern part of Dravidian family of Languages. Dravidian Language is further classified into central, northern, south central and southern branch which can be shown in the following diagram:



**Source:** Ethnologue report for Nepal, 2009

### 2.1.3.4 Austro-Asiatic Family

The Austro-Asiatic Languages comprise Santali of the Northern Munda group and kharia of the southern Munda group. According to census report 2011, both Satar and Santal are combined together into a single language called Santhali. It is suggested that Munda should also be included within Santhli. All the Austro-Asiatic languages are spoken in eastern Terai which are shown in the following diagram:



**Source:** Ethnologue report for Nepal, 2009

#### **2.1.4 The Magar Language: An Introduction**

Among the various Language families, at least four language families and their speaker are found in Nepal. It has been common place of at least 123 mother tongue speakers (Census Report, 2011).

The Magar Language belongs to Tibeto-Burman Language of Sino-Tibetan family as it resembles all the characteristics of Tibeto-Burman branches. More than 58 languages of Nepal come under the Tibeto-Burman family. Magar language is spoken in Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan, Dang, Pyuthan , Baglung, Magdi, Palpa, Gulmi, Nawlparasi, Gorkha, Tanahu, Dolpa Banke, Surkhet, and Dailekh in the west and mid west part of Nepal and Kavre, Udyapur, Sindhuli, etc in the east part of Nepal. The Magar people are the main and largest indigenous ethnic group of Nepal. According to census 2011, has registered the population of Magars are around 21,53,045 among the total population of Nepal. Among them 4.39 percent Magars speak Magar language; other remaining Magars speak khas and Nepali. The census report shows that the Magar Language speakers are increasing day by day.

According to Baral (2050, pp. 37-38), there are two types of languages viz. 'athara mgarati '(a group of eighteen Magar Kingdoms west the kali Gandadi river language) come under pang magar language, and bhara magarati (a group of twelve Magar kingdoms east of the kali Gandaki river. The majority of the Magar language speakers found in Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan, Pyuthan, Palpa, Nawalparasi, Tanahu, Gulmi Gorkha, Syanja, Magdi, Baglung, Dolpa, Surkhet, Dailekh, Sindhuli, and Udayapur districts. The Magar language varies from place to place (regional dialect), from society to society, (sociolect), and person to person (idiolect) as well. It is also affected by the geographical and adjustment with other language users. Many scholars of Magar's said that Magar language does not have its own language script. But the Magar people say that they have their written script of their language and literature. Most of the Magar native speakers in Nepal support that they have their own language script.' Jhomare ', 'Fanka' song in Maghi festival is the strong proof of Magars



own language because it has its own written script but this script is not in use now days. Similarly, Sarangya Naach, Paisery naach, Kauda, sorathi, and other varieties of the Magar special songs and dances strengthen the ownership of their own language and their culture.

The government of Nepal has accepted that The Magar language as a national language. Among 123 languages Government of Nepal has designed 25 curriculums for primary level in their mother tongue. The concept of mother tongue in primary language has been developed since 2047 but it only started after 2063. Among 25 curriculums, one is magar language and it is also divided into two gooups. For Rolpa, Rukum, Slayan, Dang, and Baglung, there is Athara magarti language 'Pang' and for Palpa, Nawalparasi, Gulmi, Tanahu, Gorkha, Udayapur, and Sindhuli is Barha magarati language 'Dhut'. For the development of Magar language goverment has been printing news, stories, political issues, etc in the magar languages in Gorkhapatra in the name of Inclusiveness in media. Similarly, some programmes are being broadcast in Radio Nepal as well as other F. M stations of the country in the Magar language.

#### **2.1.4.1 The Magar Dialect**

Broadly speaking , the Magars are divided into two groups on the basis of region i.e. Barha magarat eastern side of ' Ridi ' aka east of Kali Gandaki and Athara magarat western part of Ridi or Kali Gandaki. There is variation in their language too. According to Budha Magar (2055, pp. 8-9), it has different varieties spoken in different regions of Nepal some of them are below:

- a. Dhut Dialcet:- This dialect is mainly spoken in Bhara magarat regions such as Palpa, Tanahu, Syanja, Gorkha, Nawalparasi, Udayapur, and Sindhuli
- b. Pang Dialect:- This dialect is mainly spoken in Athara magart regions Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan, Dang, Buglung and Dailekh
- c. Kaike Dialect:- This dialect is mainly spoken in Dolpa

#### **2.1.4.2 Pang Dialect of Magar**

Pang dialect is mainly spoken in Rolpa, and Rukum but it is also spoken in other districts like, Baglung, Salyan, Pyuthan, Dailekha, Dang and Banke. Under the Pang dialect of Magar there are various sub-dialects, such Parbate Pang, Sheshi Pang and Nishi Pang. Under the Magar language there are various language dialects Dhut, Kaike, and Pang. Among those i have selected the Pang dialect which is spoken in Rolpa district to conduct the research. Rolpa lies in Rapti zone in the Mid-western region of Nepal. It covers 1,879 sq kilometers area of Nepal. There are 49 VDCs and one municipality in the Rolpa district. The total population of Magar people is out of the total population 221177 is in Rolpa.

#### **2.1.5 Deixis**

Deixis is a technical term which is borrowed from the Greek word 'deiktikos' which means pointing via language. Any linguistic form used for this pointing is called a deictic expression. Deictic expressions are sometimes called indexical. Deixis belongs to the domain of pragmatics. Pierce, introduced 'deixis ' for the first time. Deixis is a linguistic form of deictic expression which indicates to show people, location, and time in immediate context. Levinson R. (2003, p. 54) says, "Dixis concerns the ways in which language encode or grammaticalized features of the context of utterance or speech event and thus, also concern ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance". Cutting (2008, P.7) says, "There are words actually point to the entity that they refers to. This is known as deixis". According to Crystal (2003, p.127), deixis is a term used in linguistic theory to subsume those features of language which refers directly to the personal , temporal or locational characteristics of the situation within which an utterance takes place whose meaning is thus , relative to that situation for example , now /then , here/there, I/you, this /that are deictic". Similarly, Lyons, (1995, p. 293) says, "Deixis is a particular kind of reference which depends crucially

upon the time and place of utterance, and upon the speaker's and addressee's roles in the utterance-act itself".

A word (this that these those now then) that points to the time, place, or situation in which the speaker is speaking is known as deixis. It is a term used in linguistics to denote those aspects of an utterance in which it is made. Deictic word indicates the situation 'co-ordinate' of person (I/you, us / them) place (here/there, this /that) and time (now /then, yesterday/today). It is a word in which its referent always moves or changes depending on the context. Deixis is crucial to be understood by people in order to get a precise interpretation of the message both in oral and written text. In fact, deictic expressions are used in many utterances or in written texts.

In conclusion, deixis directly concerns the relationship between structure of languages and the contexts in which they are used. It is concerned with actual context of utterance. It is used in face to face interaction on terms of person, location and time.

### **2.1.6 Types of Deixis**

There are traditionally three categories of deixis: Person deixis, place deixis, and time deixis. Besides this there are other two kinds of deixis: discourse deixis and social deixis. These are described below:

#### **2.1.6.1 Person Deixis**

Person deixis refers to the use of expressions to point to a person with the personal pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, they). Levinson (2003 p, 62) mentions:

Person deixis concerns the encoding of the role of participants in the speech event in which the utterance in question is delivered: the category first person is the grammaticalization of the speaker's reference

to himself, second person, the encoding of the speaker's reference to one or more addressees, and entities which are neither speakers nor addressees of the utterance in question.

First and second person pronouns typically refer to the speaking and hearing speech participants whereas the third person pronouns designate the non-speech or narrated speech. The traditional paradigm of first, second, and third person is captured by the two semantic features of the speaker inclusion (S) and addressee inclusion (A). "First person (+s), Second person (+A) and third person (-A,-S) and thus third person is encoding of reference to person and entities which are neither speaker nor addressees" (Levinson 2003, p. 69). In this regard the proximal person deixis is realized by the first person and second person pronouns, and distal person deixis is realized by the third person pronouns. The two basic and important participant-roles are speaker and addressee. The speaker or spokesman can be distinct from the source of an utterance, the recipient distinct from the targets. Pronominal systems which are the most obvious manifestation of person, generally exhibit this three-way distinction. But some pronominal systems exhibit as many as fifteen basic pronouns ignoring honorific alternates by superimposing distinctions based on plurality (dual, trial and plural) gender and so on. In addition, in many languages e.g. Rai language in Nepal, there is two: first person 'plural' pronouns corresponding to 'we-inclusive-of-addressee' and 'we-exclusive-of-addressee'. The participants have different roles in speech events, such as;

Speaker = addressor, spokesman, source

Hearer = addressee, recipient, target, bystander, eavesdropper

According to Lyons (1968, pp.470-81) "The componential analysis of person deixis can be presented as below (as cited in Levinson 2003, p.69):

1<sup>st</sup> person: + (speaker)

2<sup>nd</sup> person: + (addressee)

3<sup>rd</sup> person: + (speaker and addressee)

### **2.1.6.2 Place Deixis**

Place deixis is also known as spatial deixis. Place deixis refers to the use of expression to point to a location such as this, that, here, these, those. Place deixis concerns itself with the special locations relevant to an utterance. The demonstrative adverbs here and there the demonstrative pronouns these and that and the demonstrative adjectives these and those are the examples of place deixis. It can be proximal (close to speaker) and distal (non-proximal, sometime close to addressee). Cutting (2008, p.7) defines place deixis as "the words used to point to a location or a place where an entity is in the context." According to Levinson (2003, p.62) Place deixis concerns the encoding of spatial locations relative to the location of the participants in the speech event." Furthermore, Levinson argues that place deixis concerns the specification of locations relative to anchorage point in the speech event. There are two basic ways of referring to objects a. by describing or naming them b. by locating them. In English, place deixis can be proximal i.e. near or closer to the speaker. e.g. (this, here, and now are proximal) and distal. i.e. far from the speaker and or closer to the addressee (e.g. that, then and there are distal). English has two proximal and distal Newari language has three proximal, intermediate and distal and Tlingit language has demonstrative glossable as 'this one right here', 'this one near-by', 'that one over there' and 'that one way over there'. While Malgasy language has six-way contrast on the same dimension.

### **2.1.6.3 Time Deixis**

Time deixis refers to the use of expressions to point to a time as in now, then etc. In other words time deixis refers to the words or expressions pointing to the time at which the utterances are spoken. It is realized by grammatical categories of time adverbials such as now, then, today, tomorrow etc. It is reflected in tense systems of a language and partly in adverbials of language. According to Levinson (2003, p. 62) "Time deixis concerns the encoding of temporal points and spans relative to the time at which an utterance was spoken

(Or a written message inscribed)." He further argues that time deixis encodes time s on co-ordinates anchored to the time of utterances. It is commonly grammaticalized in deictic adverbs of time (Like English now and then, yesterday and this year). The deictic center of the time deixis is the time at which the utterance is produced. This is also called coding Time (CT). When the speaker and hearer are presented at the time of conversation (or when the face to face conversation occurs), the receiving time (RT) and coding time i.e. CT are identical but it is not the case for writing and recording.

Time adverbs can be related to the time when an utterance is made (what fill more calls the encoding time) or when the utterance is heard (calls decoding time). It is reflected in tense system of a language. Yule (1996, p. 15) argues that the present tense is proximal form and the past tense is the distal form of time deixis. Time deictic expressions in English are listed below:

**Table 2.1**  
**Time Deictic Expressions in English**

Present	Past	Future
Now	Then	Tomorrow
Today	In the past	Soon
Now a days	Ago	Next time
These days	Those days	Tonight
At present	Last day/month/year	This morning /evening
Right now	The year before	The day after tomorrow
This time	That day	Next day /month/year
Some time	Previous day	The third day form tomorrow
Recently	yesterday	The coming day
Just	Last night	

(Sources: Yule, 1996 and Levinson, 2003)

#### **2.1.6.4 Discourse Deixis**

Discourse deixis concerns the use of expressions within some utterance to refer to some portion of the discourse that contains that utterance. In other words, discourse deixis refers to the deictic reference to a portion of a discourse relative to the speaker's current location in the discourse. It is also called the text deixis. It refers to those linguistic structures which are used to point to a certain portion of discourse. According to Levinson (2003, p.62) "Discourse deixis has to do with the encoding of reference of the unfolding discourse in which the utterance is located." Discourse deixis is defined as the use of expression to refer to some portion of a discourse. Discourse deixis and anaphora are similar because both of them refer back to the conversation. They are different only in terms of the words they use. Where a pronoun refer to a linguistic expression (or chunk of discourse) itself, it is discourse-deictic; where a pronoun to refer to the same entity as a prior linguistic expression refers to it s anaphora. Thus, we can say that discourse deixis shows the relationship between an utterance and the prior discourse. According to Levinson (2003, p. 85), "Discourse deictic expressions include the time deictic words and place deictic words. Time deictic words can be used to refer to portion of the discourse e.g. last week and next Thursday. But place deictic terms re-used here, and especially the demonstrative this and that." Thus this can be used to refer to a forthcoming portion of the discourse and that to a preceding portion.

#### **2.1.6.5 Social Deixis**

Social deixis expresses the encoded social information in the speech such as social status of communicators and involvement of social situations. It refers to linguistic expressions for maintaining social relationship within the social situation in which an utterance takes place. Fillmore (1975, p.76) says social deixis concerns "that expect a sentence which reflect or establish or are

determined by certain realities of the social situations in which the speech act occurs" (as cited Levinson 2003, p. 89).

According to Levinson (2003, p. 63), "Social deixis concerns the encoding of social distinctions that are related to participant-roles, particularly aspects of the social relationship holding between speaker and addressee or speaker and some referent".

Social deixis refers to the use of linguistic expressions that point to the status of the addressee and other in relation to that of the speaker. It is concerned with the relationship between the participants of discourse. The social rank, social status, height, distance, plurality, etc. are reflected in honorific and non-honorific pronominal forms, polite or less polite forms. The expressions which are used to indicate high status are described as honorifics or polite forms. These are known as social deixis. Social expressions are important for encoding the social status and rank of the people. The status is encoded in relation to the rank or status of the speaker. For encoding the status the speaker uses appropriate forms of address, honorific, proper pronoun and so on. These are the examples of social deictic expressions. In Nepali language for example the use of 'Ta' (you) points to the relatively low rank and status of the addressee while 'Hajur', 'Tapai', point to the higher status of the addressee.

### **2.1.7 Contrastive Analysis and its Importance in Language Teaching**

Contrastive analysis is the comparative study of the linguistic system of two or more languages to find out similarities and differences between languages and then predict the areas of difficulty in the learning of the target language.

Comparison can be made at various linguistic levels, for example at phonological or grammatical level.

Contrastive analysis can be traced back to C.C Fries, who published a book entitled "Teaching and Learning of English as a Foreign language" in 1945. CA was developed and practiced in late 1940 and 50s as an application of structural



linguistics to language teaching and was highly popularized in the 60s. Fries (1945) argues, "The most effective materials are those that are based upon a scientific description of the language to be learnt. Similarly, Lado (1957) defines, "The most important new thing in the preparation of teaching materials is the comparison of native and foreign language and culture in order to find out the hurdles that really have to be surmounted in the teaching" (p. 27).

Thus CA is a way of comparing languages in order to find out similarities and differences between them. CA has its great importance in language teaching. It has mainly two functions; first, it predicts the tentative errors to be communicated by the second language learners and secondly, it explains the source and reasons of the second language learner's error. So, a language teacher should have knowledge of a CA to treat the learners psychologically and academically. According to Sharma et.al. (2011, p.110), CA hypothesis can be analyzed in to two components: Linguistic aspect and psychological aspect. The key assumption of CA under each aspect can be summarized here:

**i) Linguistic Aspect**

- a. Language learning is essentially a matter of habit formation. It involves a set of habits which are formed by means of S-R-R chain.
- b. The mind of child at birth is a tabula rasa -the blank sheet of paper. That is to say, there are no linguistic elements in the child's mind at birth.
- c. Languages are comparable. It means no two languages are totally different from each other.

**ii) Psychological Aspect**

The psychological aspect of CA hypothesis is also known as transfer theory which is based on the psychology that past learning affects present learning. If

past learning facilitates the present learning in case of similarity i.e. called positive transfer but if past learning hinders the present learning in case of difference i.e. called negative transfer. To put it other words the more similarities between the two languages (L1 and L2) the much easier to learn L2 and the more differences between two languages the more difficulty to learn L2 the more chances of committing errors.

## **2.2 Review of Related Empirical Literature**

Deixis is an integral part of pragmatics. Pragmatics tries to explore the use of language in context. Here, this present study tries to explore the use of deixis system in two languages, that is to say, English language and Pang dialect of Magar language. According to Kumar (2009, p. 30) "The literature review is an integral part of the entire research process and makes a valuable contribution to almost every operational step". It enables us to contextualize our finding as well as to improve our methodology. Every task has its history and this history helps to decide researcher to move forward.

Research is carried for different purposes. And some time on the same topic also to find out more about it. Several Universities have much research on various aspects, strategy, several aspects of language. Various research studies also have been carried out on different literary genres.

While going through the researches, several studies have been found conducted on linguistic comparative studies which concern with different linguistic field of English and various dialects or languages spoken in Nepal. Some of them are done on deixis system, proficiency verbal affixation, noun phrase structure case pronominal and adverbials of English and other dialects and language. The researches conducted on deixis are a few in numbers. However, some researches related to my study so, consulted are summarized here.

Acharya (2010) conducted a research on "Person and Time in English and Nepali Language" The main purpose of his study was to determine Nepali

person and time deixis and to compare and contrast Nepali person and time deixis with that English. He used both primary and secondary data to conduct the research. The primary data was collected from native speaker of Nepali who were selected by judgmental sampling procedure. He found out that Nepali person deictic pronouns are more in number than those of English in terms of honorific distinction, number, case and gender and Nepali deictic personal pronouns have suffixation on plural number unlike English. Similarly, English has some tense specific deixis which is lacking in case of Nepali. Nepali time deixis is richer than that of English in terms of the names of days and years.

Chaudhari (2010) conducted a research on Deixis in Tharu Nepali and English: A comparative study. His main objective was to find out Tharu personal time deixis with those of English and Nepali. His research primary source of data was 120 Tharu native speakers from Patahara VDC of Bara district and secondary source of data were books, journals, thesis etc. He used judgmental and snowball both sampling procedure. He used to questionnaire and interview as research for data collection. He found that Tharu has a larger number of person deictic expressions which are ham/hame, tu, Tohari. The Tharu time deictic terms found in Aaju, Akhuntha, Kalhu, Bihan.

Sah (2010) conducted a research on Deixis in Maithali and English: A comparative study. His research objectives were to determine the Maithali Person, Place and Time deixis and find out the similarities and differences between the Maithali and English Person, place and Time deixis. The primary source of data were native speaker of the Maithali language residing at Ashanpur and Lalpur VDC in Siraha district. Secondary sources of data were books, journals, thesis. He used to quota sampling procedure for data collection. He found that Maithali has a larger number of person deictic expressions which are ham/hamsab, second person (tun, aha, apne, tunsab,

Third person o, i, u, osab). There is number system in person deictic expressions.

Thapa (2010) has conducted a research entitled "Person Deixis in English and Magar." Her main objective was to find out person deictic expressions. She selected 80 native speakers of Rupendehi district of Magar language speakers. She used judgmental non random sampling procedure and used a set of questionnaire and interview as a research tools. She found that magar has more number of pronouns in comparison to English and more complex than those of English.

Chand (2011) carried out a research on "Deixis in Baitedeli and English: A comparative study. His main objective was to find out Baitadeli personal time deixis with those of English. His research primary source of data was 120 native speakers of Baitadeli dialect of Nepali language and secondary source of data were books, journals, thesis etc. He used purposive random sampling procedure. He used to questionnaire and interview as research for data collection. He found that Baitadi have larger number of person deictic expressions.

Gharti Magar (2011) conducted a research on "Deixis system in Kham and English" His main objective was to find out deixis of Kham Magar language. He selected 50 native speakers in Baglung district. He used judgmental non random sampling procedure and set of questionnaire and interview as a research tools. He found that Kham Magar has larger number of person deictic expressions and present time deictic expressions in comparison to English.

Pun (2012) carried out research on "English and Kham Magar Kinship: a comparative study" The main purpose of his studye to determine the English and kham Magar kinship terms and to make a comparative study of the linguistic system used to refer to kinship relations of both consanguineal and affineal types across five generation from the perspective of both male ego and female ego in Kham Magar and English language. The methodology he used

for the data collection was oral structured interviews with t native speaker of kham Magar and English using the predetermined set of questionnaires. His finding was that English has less kinship terms in comparision to Kham magar language.

Thagunna (2016) carried out a research on "Place and Time deixis in Bajangi and English. His main objective was to find out Bajangi place and time deixis with those of English. His research primary source of data was 120 native speakers of Bajangi dialect of Nepali, secondary source of data were books, journals, thesis etc. He used purposive random sampling procedure. He used to questionnaire and interview as research for data collection. He found that Baitadi have larger number of place deictic expressions and English language have larger number of time deictic expressions.

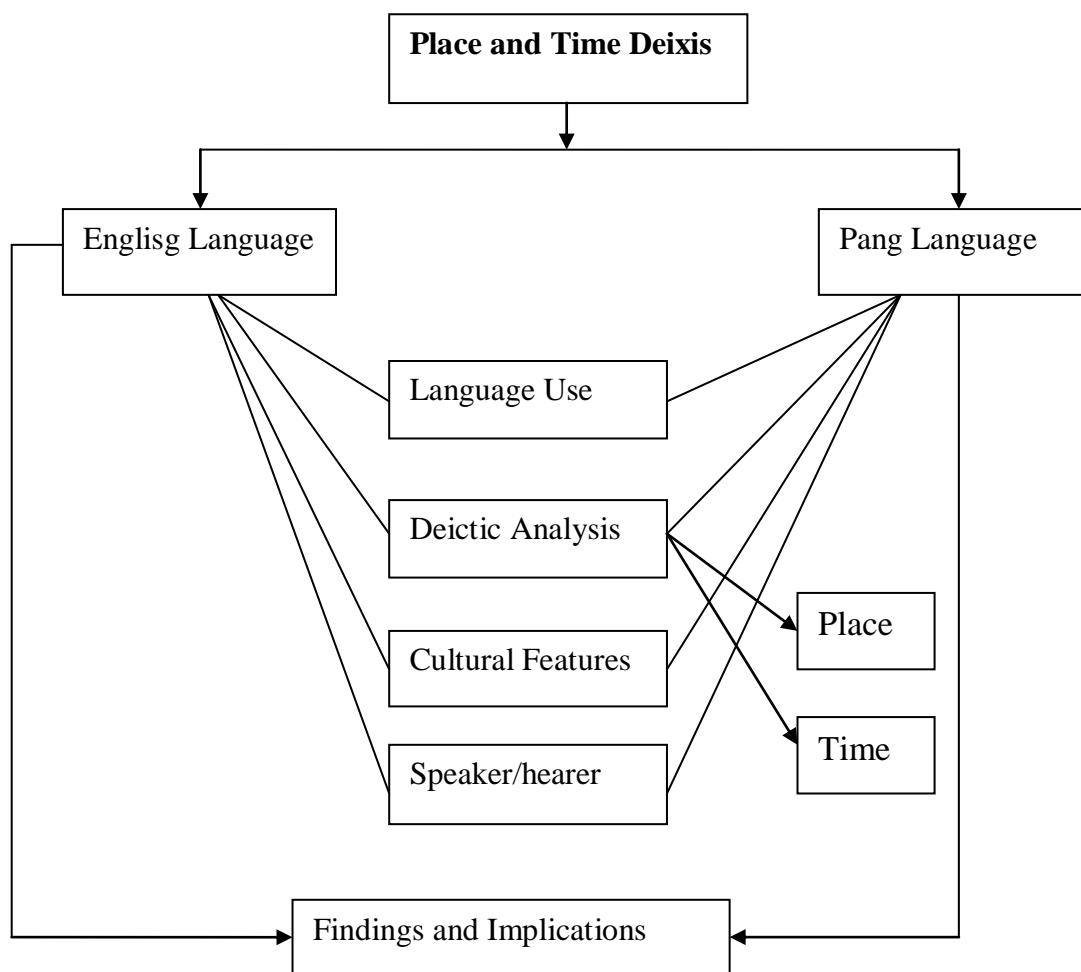
### **2.3 Implications of the Review for the Study**

Many researchers have carried out research on Deixis in Department of English Education T.U. Kritipur, even in Magar Language also Thapa (2010) carried out research on "Person Deixis in English and Magar", similarly, Gharti Magar (2011) research on "Dexis System in Kham and English ". Both of them were focused in particular places and different dialects under magar language. As we know that, languages differ from place to place, society to society and person to person. So, I am interested in carrying out this research on "Place and Time deixis in English and Pang Dialect of Magar Language". All the reviewed literatures have described about different types of deixis systems, such as: time, person, place, social, etc. and in the different languages. To summarize the aforementioned studies have their own value and importance in their respective fields. Here being a native speaker of Pang dialect of Magar language I have selected this topic. So, this research is different from others because none of the studies have addressed deictical expression in terms of place and time deixis in Pang dialect of Magar language. So, this research is different from the research studies carried out previously in the Department of English Education.

## 2.4 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is used in research to outline possible course of action or to present a preferred approach to an idea or thought. In this study comparative study will be selected as an area of my interest. After getting permission from my research supervisor to my topic, the problems and rational of the study will determine for the study. Then, survey design will select as a research design to find out the place and time deixis in English and Pang dialect of Magar language.

For this present study is on comparisons of deictic terms of Pang dialect of Magar language and English language. The study on "Place and Time Deixis in Pang dialect of Magar language and English language" will base on the following conceptual framework.



## **CHAPTER - THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This is another part of the research. It includes design and method of the study, population, sample and sampling strategy, study area, data collection tools, data collection procedure and data analysis and interpretation procedure.

#### **3.1 Design and Method of the Study**

This survey research was adopted to carry out this study. I followed survey research design. In this research, I visited the determined field to find out existing data. Specially, it was carried out a number of populations in order to find out the public opinion on certain event, issues or situation. Survey research is a descriptive type of research which studies large and small population and mostly used method of investigation in education research and it can be carried out either by group of researchers or by individual. It is widely used for collecting data in most areas of social inquiry, from education or linguistic. According to Kumar (2009, p.84), "A research design is procedural plan that is adopted by researcher to answer the questions of validity, objectively, accurately and economically". There are different research designs in the field of research. Such as historical, case and field, descriptive or survey, experimental etc. For my study, survey research design is appropriate. So, I have selected survey research design for this study.

Survey is the most commonly used method of investigation in educational research. Survey research in education can be carried out either by a group of researcher or by an individual. It mainly depends upon the nature of the study. It is descriptive research. According to Nunan (1992, p. 140), "The main purpose of survey is one of the important research method used in educational investigation. It is mainly carried out to people's languages, attitudes, opinions, and specific behaviors on certain issues phenomena, events and situations. The

findings of survey are generalizable and applicable to whole group. It is cross-sectional in nature. About it, Best and Kahn (2007, p. 131) say:

Survey is an important type of study. It must not be confused with the mere clerical routine of gathering and tabulating figures. It involves a clearly defined problem and definite objectives. It requires expert and imaginative planning, careful analysis and interpretation of the data gathered, and logical and skillful reporting of the findings. Data in survey research is gathered from relatively large number of population using certain sampling procedure where, the whole population for data collection is not feasible.

According to Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2010) surveys are the most commonly used descriptive method in educational research and may vary in scope from large-scale governmental investigations through to small-scale studies carried out by a single researcher. They further state that the purpose of survey is generally to obtain a snapshot of conditions, attitudes, and/or events at a single point in time. In this sense, survey research is different from other types of researches as experimental and quasi-experimental research in terms of population of the study, nature of collecting data. There is a single time data collection in survey research and conducted in natural setting. Similarly, it differs from case study in terms of large size of samples while case studies are oriented to the more intensive and longitudinal study of small population. The attraction of survey research lies in its appeal to generalize ability or universality.



According to Nunan (1992, p.140) the main purpose of survey research is to obtain a snapshot of conditions, attitudes and or events at a single in point. Survey research in education passes through a series of steps similar o those for other types of educational research. Nunan (1992, p.141) suggests the following eight step procedure of survey research:

**Step 1: Define objectives –**

It is the first step of survey research. In order to carry out any type of research work, the first task of any researcher is to define objectives of the study. So, is the case with survey research? If we conduct research without defining objects, it will lead us nowhere. Therefore, defining objectives is the most important step of survey research.

**Step 2: Identify target Population-**

It is another step of survey research. In this step of research, we should identify the target population that we want to know about.

**Step 3: Literature review –**

It is central and most important unit of research works. It is a written summary and critique of research related to a particular issue or question. It provides the information about the methods and procedures. Other researches have used in such similar studies. In this step we have to review the literature which is to the study.

**Step 4: Determine sample-**

It is another step of survey research in which we have to determine the sample from the large number of population.

**Step 5: Identify survey instruments-**

After determining the sample, we have to identify the survey instruments. The instrument may be questionnaire, Interview and observation.

Step 6: Design survey procedure –

In this step we have to design the survey procedure where we have to do, how the data coactions actually be carried out.

Step 7: Identity analytical procedure –

After designing survey procedure we have to identify the analytical procedure for the analysis of data.

Step 8: Determine reporting procedure -

It is the last step of survey research. In this step, we have to determine reporting procedure for presenting result and discussions.

From the above discussion it is clear that survey is one of the important research methods used in educational investigations. The main purpose of carrying out this study is to find out people's attitude, opinions and the specified behavior on certain issue, phenomenon or situation. For my concern Pang dialect of Magar language will be studied to find out attitudes and situation of Magar language. The finding of survey is generalizable to the whole group. For this reason, I chose survey design in my research study.

### **3.2 Population, Sample and Sampling Strategy**

Populations of the study were native speakers of Pang dialect of Magar language. Among them, 30 native speakers of that dialect were selected as sample from literate, male/female, educated, uneducated, teachers, students through non-random judgmental sampling.

### **3.3 Study Areas/Field**

The native speakers of the Magar language of Jankot VDC of Rolpa district are selected for the primary source in order to elicit the place and time deixis in Pang dialect of Magar language.

### **3.4 Data Collection Tools and Techniques**

Tools are the ways or method that helps researcher to collect data from different sources. The data collected by using one tool or method can also be different from that of using another tool. Mainly there are common tools and language specific tools. Under common tools there are observation, interview, questionnaire and test. According to the purpose of the study I used questionnaire as a main tool in this research. More specifically, I used both open ended question and closed ended question. I applied questionnaire and interview as a major tool to collect the data. I developed structure interview and questionnaire as a research tool in order to elicit the data on pang dialect of magar place and time deixis from magar pang speakers of Jankot VDC of Rolpa. The interview used for illiterate people and questionnaire distributed to literate and educated informants.

### **3.5 Data Collection Procedures**

For collection of the data, I followed the following procedures:

- First of all, I prepared the questionnaire and interview schedule, I visited the sample population (Magar Pang speakers) of Jankot VDC Rolpa district.
- I individually met the informants and established rapport with them. I also explained them the purpose of conducting this research.
- I handed over the sheets of structured questionnaire to educated informants to translate English or Nepali sentences into their native or Mother tongue equivalents.
- I conducted interview with uneducated informants according to the prepared interview schedule and wrote their responses in the sheets of interview questionnaire.
- I made clear about the English or Nepali sentences of the structured questionnaire where needed.

- After collecting the data, I consulted some Magar Pang speakers to cross check the validity of the data.
- Finally, I collected the questionnaire and thanked to the people for their help and co-operation.
- Regarding English expressions, I collected data from Levinson's book, *Pragmatics* (2010) and Yule's *The study of language* (2007) for the comparison and interpretation of Pang and English dialect.

### **3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedures**

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

## **CHAPTER - FOUR**

### **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS**

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the collected data from the sample and summary of the findings. The detailed analysis and interpretation of the data and summary of the findings are presented here.

#### **4.1 Analysis of Data and Interpretation of the Results**

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. The data was collected by the survey research and analyzed and interpreted descriptively. After analyzing and interpreting the collected data, the deictic expressions of the Pang dialect of Magar language are compared with those of the English language using statistical tools such as tables, figures etc. After collecting the data using the snowball method I came to the section of analysis and interpretation of the collected data from the primary sources. The main objective of this study was to find out place and time deixis of Pang dialect of Magar language and English language. The data collected from the informants was based on the set of questionnaire which prepared from the Pang speakers of Jankot VDC of Rolpa. For the convenience of presentation the data have been presented in different sub-headings which are as follows:

##### **4.1.1 Identification of Deixis in Pang Dialect of Magar Language**

In this section, I have presented place and time deixes found in pang dialect of Magar language.

###### **4.1.1.1 Place Deixis found in Pang Dialect of Magar Language**

The Pang dialect speakers of Jankot VDC of Rolpa district were found to be using these place deictic expressions Ika , Naka, Harta, wanla, Meeta, Bolangbolang, Aanga ,Nanga, Chhinnga , Nerata , Loaita, Haade, Chhinde, AAleuka, Huta, Aata. Pang place deictic expressions have been presented in the following table.

**Table 1**

**Pang dialect of Magar Language Deictic Expressions**

Ika	Naka	Huta	Ianga	Hunga	Huta
Harta	Harnga	Mila	Mita	Minga	
Hunga Aanga	Hungan Aangan	Bolangbolang	Loita	Neraka	HukaAaka
Nade	Aade	Hanga	ChhinNga	Kharla	Bhitarla
Baaherla	Niula	Flaaka			

The table 1 shows that Pang place deictic expressions come under proximal, distal, and neutral classes. The expressions which point to the near speaker are proximal deixis, those which point to the object away from speaker are distal deixis and those which point to the object out of reach of speaker are distal deixis. For example,

- a) *Ika* Jhim bhyai chanya leya. (Proximal)
- b) Naka Danda jhennya leya. (distal)
- c) Toala Baa Najhim harta harta burjiya. (neutral)

The deictic expressions made up of a single word are pure and the deictic expression made up of more than one word is an impure one. Although some impure deictic expressions are found in place deictic expressions are pure in Pang dialect of Magar language . For example,

- a) Na Jhim *bhitralla* lijuau. (pure)
- b) Bazzar *Ilan Loinga* leya. (Impure)

The table also shows that some place deictic expressions in Pang language can be used as gestural and non-gestural on the basis of the context. If the deictic expressions are used for visible location those can expressed using gesture. But the expressions that are non-visible location cannot be expressed through non gesture. For example,

a) Tochai Nata Hinante. (Gestural)

b) Ge school yemla leuka leya. (non- gestural)

Pang dialect of Magar language follows the place deixis+verb and sometimes native speakers of Pang language follow Verb + Place deixis. For example,

a) *Aaka rante*. (place deixis+ Verb)

b) *Hinante hunga*. (Verb + place deixis)

**Table 2**

**Place Deictic Expressions in Pang dialect of Magar language on the basis of Proximal, Distal, and Neutral**

<b>Proximal</b>	<b>Distal</b>	<b>Neutral</b>
Ika, Aaka, Naka, Neraka, wongka, Leuka	Nata, Huka, Huta, Harka, Mika, Wanaka,	Nanga, Hunga, Harnaga, Minga, Aanga,

The above table 2 shows proximal, distal and neutral place of Pang dialect of Magar language. The words of Pang dialect categorized under proximal show the visible and closest place, while distal and neutral suggest much non-visible and distant location and most distant location respectively.

#### 4.1.1.2 Time Deixis found in Pang Dialect of Magar Language

From obtained data through questionnaire and interview schedule some time deictic expressions in Pang dialect of Magar Language have been listed in the following table.

**Table 3**

**Time deictic expressions in Pan Dialect of Magar Language**

Present	Past	Future
Babaa, Aachhim, Ajyal, Aaka, Ajabai, aabela, Asau,	chheitan, jhoyla, jyala, taala, Jisimka, hakan, Nawaibela, Jeika riuala, Hinnya+din, Hapta, Maina, jhsyasala, ratingasala, Patingasala,	Chhouka, Ghala, Nimchhila, Tichhila, Kunchhila, faning, Nmiling, Ghala Oika,

Table 3 shows that time deictic expressions in Pang Dialect of Magar Language have been classified into two distinctions i.e. Proximal and distal. Proximal deictic expressions refer to the present tense.

- a. Aachhim Chakalyakanja nam wajiya.
- b. Asau Nangarla makai Rawahau raichha.
- c. Ajyal Nga parinyala nalta Bau saka lijanya.

Here in the given example, the words Aachhim, Asau, Ajyal, Aaka, Baba etc. present the proximal time deictic expressions in Pang dialect of Magar language.

Distal time deictic expressions refer to the past and future tenses. For example,

- a. Na Jhyola bande hinau. (Past)



b. Nga Ghala bazzar hinnga. (Future)

c. Ge Jyasala Jaljala gehinayu. (Past)

Here in the given the words Jhyola, Ghala, Jyasala are time deictic expressions of Pang dialect of Magar language.

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

Present: Babaa, Aachhim, Ajyal, Aaka, Ajabai, aabela, Asau are the examples of present time deictic expressions of Pang dialect of Magar language

Past: chheitan, jhoyla, jyala, taala, Jisimka, hakan, Nawaibela, Jeika riuala, Hinnya+din, Hapta, Maina, jhsyasala, ratingasala, Patingasala, are the examples of Past deictic expressions in Pang language.

Future: Chhouka, Ghala, Nimchhila, Tichhila, Kunchhila, fanning, Nmling, Ghala Oika, Rajinya + din, hapta, maina etc. are the examples of future time deictic expressions of Pang dialect of Magar language.

In English we have only one deictic expressions to point to the day that follows 'today' 'tomorrow'. But in Pang dialect of Magar language deictic expressions to point Aachhim, Ghala, Nimchhila, Tichhila.

Time deictic expressions are also used to refer to the point of time aaka, chhyoka, khaka etc. and other are used to refer to the period of time such as

a) Nkang Jyasalakan jai pariu lagiwang. (Past of time)

b) Nga Libang nimchhila hingahola. (point of time)

c) Ge Tichhila samma tapraya. (Period of time)

In Pang language most of the time deictic expressions are pure in the sense that they are made up of single word. Impure time deictic expressions are used rarely. For example.

- a) Roshan le baba byaha aadou. (pure)
- b) Aawaisamma Dipen jan maranangdi. (pure)
- c) Ge Ratingasala gedoisiyu . (impure )
- d) Nga aaka jimla maliyangdi. (impure)

Here the data show that in Pang dialect of Magar language two or more than two deictic expressions are used in the same context to refer to the same temporal orientation. For example

Ajyal nga jan tabar sancho maldi.

Aachhimghala Jhimla la mataisidi.

Here in the given examples the words 'Ajyal' and 'Aachhimghala' have been used in same context to refer the 'now a days'

#### **4.1.2 Comparison between English and Pang Deictic Expressions**

The data were collected through questionnaire and interview schedule from four different groups viz. illiterate, literate, educated and uneducated the obtained data were analyzed and interpreted. On the basis of those analyzed data Pang dialect of Magar place and time deictic expressions were compared with English place and time deictic expressions which are as follows:

##### **4.1.2.1 Place Deixis**

From the obtained data through questionnaire and interview schedule, place deictic expressions in pang dialect of Magar language and English are compared in the following table:

**Table 4****Place Deictic Expressions in English and Pang dialect of Magar**

<b>English</b>	<b>Pang dialect of Magar Lg.</b>
This	Ika
That	Nka, Nala, Nata
Here	Ila, Aaka
There	Nanga, Hunga
Up	Harta, Flaka, Harnga
Down	Niula, Wanla
Left	Dabryanga
Right	Dainyanga
Across	Hudinta
Along	Saka
Far	Loita, Loinga
Near	Nerata, Nerala
On the top	Harta
At the bottom	Minga, Mila
On	Yerta
Inside	Jingla, Bhitrala
Over	Tangta
Under	Bangla
Between	Kharla, Kharta
Towards	Leude
Opposite	Hudifanta
Back	Chhinngan
Above	Yerta, Yerla Harta
Below	Niula, Bangla,
Thorough	Tan, Lan
In front of	Hangan, Hata

On the basis of Table 4 deictic expressions in English and Pang dialect of Magar language so, the following similarities and differences between these two:

### A. Similarities

1. Both English place deictic expressions and Pang place deictic expressions are categorized into three groups i.e. proximal, distal, and neutral. For example

#### a. Proximal

In English: Come up **here** and sit.

In Pang dialect: **Ika tangka** rante otan chungante.

#### b. Distal

In English: **That** house is beautiful.

In Pang: **Nata** jim chanya liya.

#### c. Neutral

In English: There is a temple in the right of the school

In Pang: Thaan School la dainyade leya.

2. Both Pang dialect and English have gestural and non-gestural place deictic expressions. For example

#### a. Gestural

In English: **This** is a book.

In Pang: **Ika** kitab di.

#### b. Non- Gestural

In English: There is a field **in front of** my school.

In Pang: Ge school la **haka** chaur leya.

3. Both English and Pang dialect of Magar have pure and impure deictic expressions. For example:

a. In English: This village is very clean. (Pure)

In Pang: Ika Nangar bya safa leya.

b. In English: My book is **on the table**. (Pure)

In Pang: Nga kitab **table ta** lejayau.

c. In English: The market is far **from here** (Impure)

In Pang: Bazzar **aaltan** loi leya.

## **B. Differences**

The data presented in the table no 4 shows that difference English place deictic expressions are realized by the same deictic expressions in Pang. For example

a) In English: The bus is coming up.

In Pang: Bus harde rajyau.

b) Airplane is flying over the sky.

In Pang: Hawwajahaj hart namtan burjyau.

c) In English: A bird is sitting on the roof.

In Pang: Toa Baa chhanata chungjyau.

Here in the given examples, there are many terms in English viz. Up and over recognized by 'harta' and 'On' recognized by only 'ta' in Pang dialect of Magar language.

2. A single English place deictic expressions is realized by many deictic expressions in Pang dialect of Magar language. For example:

a. In English: My house is on the top of the hill.

In Pang Language: Nga Jim dandata/danda falata/danda tuppaata leya.

b. In English: My school is at the bottom of the hill.

In Pang: Nga school danda niula/wanla/dungla/bangla leya.

Here, in the above given examples, the English terms 'top' recognized by many terms viz. Dandata, danda falata, danda tuppata and 'bottom' recognized by

many terms viz. Niula,wanla,dungla and bangla in Pang dialect of Magar language

3. Impure English place deictic expressions can be changed into pure place deictic expressions in Pang dialect of Magar language. For example

a) In English: His house is next to my house. (Impure)

In Pang: Naka la Jim ngajim hudinngan leya.

b) In English: There is a big hill nearby my village. (impure)

In Pang: Nanangar neraka ginya danda leya.

#### 4.1.2.2 Time Deixis

From the obtained data through questionnaire and interview schedule, time deictic expressions English and Pang dialect of magar are compared in the following table;

**Table 5**  
**Time Deictic Expressions in English and Pang dialect of Magar**

Tense	English	Pang dialect of Magar
Present	Now	Aaka
	Today	Aachhim
	Nowadays	Ajyal, Jyolaaachhim
	These days	Nadinyang
	At present	Babaa
	Right now	Aakabaaba
	Some time	Khyangkhyaka,kantakantta
	This time	Ikabela
	Still	Aawaisamma
	Already	Hadejai,
	Still	Aawaisamma
	Recently	Aakabaaba
	Just	Baabaa
Yet	Aakaisamma	
Past	Then	Chheitan
	In the past	Chheita
	Ago	Hadejai
	Those days	Na Dinyang

	Last day/week/month Last Year The day before last That day Yesterday last night At that time	Jisimka hapta/maina  Jyasala, Ratingasala Jyala, Tala Naka chhimaka Jhola Jeika Nakaibela
Future	Tomorrow Soon Next time Tonight This Morning/ Evening Next Day/week/month The day after tomorrow The coming day	Ghala Ochakai chhutaipala chhokariula  chhakalya, Oika  Chhulai la/hapta/maina Nimchhinala, Tichhila, Kunchhila Chhita chhimka, Rajjanya din

Table 5 shows the following similarities and differences between Pang dialect of Magar language and English deictic expressions. They are as follows:

#### **A) Similarities**

Pang dialect of Magar language and English time deictic expressions can be classified under the present, past and future tenses. This classification is taken as proximal and distal distinction. The present tense time deictic terms come under proximal and past, future tense time deictic terms come under distal class. For example,

a) In English: I have to finish this work today ( Present/proximal)

In pang: Aachhim nga eka yen khemnya taha

b) In English: We visited Zoo yesterday.( past /distal)

In Pang: Ge jhyola Chidiyakhana geghumiyu.

c) In English: Bikram will go home fourth day from today. (Future/distal)

In Pang: Bikram tichiila jimde hinga lijyau .

Pang dialect of Magar and English time deictic terms can be used to refer to the point of time and period of time. For example

a) In English: I am not at home right now. (Point of time)

In Pang: Aaka jimla maljyngdi.

b) In English: My father used to smoke those days. (period of time)

In Pang: Ngabau le hadekan khasarya owa.

Pure and Impure time deictic expressions have been found in Pang and English language. For example,

a) In English: I met her yesterday. (pure)

In Pang: Nga jhyola nasa ngadoisingu.

b) In English: I will not repeat it again in the coming days.( Impure)

In Pang: Rajinya dinla nga ika kam madoharyahangdi.

## **B) Differences**

Regarding present time deixis, English is richer than Pang dialect of Magar deictic expressions in English are represented by the same expressions in Pang . For example

a) In English: I am at the party right now.

In Pang: Nga aaka partyla ngalijyangu.

b) In English: you are working at present.

In Pang: Nang aaka kam nadajyanu .

c) In English: He has just come.

In Pang: Naka aaka baaba rau.



Time deictic adverbials are used immediately after subject in sentence structure in the pang dialect of magar but in English time deictic adverbials always come at the end of the sentence. For example,

a) In English: Biraj and Menuka have married recently. (time deictic expressions at the end of the sentence)

In Pang: Biraj san Menuka ni ajoyal baba bihe nedou. (subject+ time deictic adverbial)

Pang and English time deictic expressions have tense classification, i.e. the present, past and future tenses. This classification can be taken as proximal and distal distinction. The present tense time deictic terms come under proximal and past and future tense time deictic terms come under distal distinction. For example,

I am going *today*.

ńga achhim hinjyanga. (Present/ proximal)

My grandfather died *last year*.

ńgābājya jyasala siu. (Past/ distal)

My wife will go to Kathmandu *next year*.

Ngamema faning Kathmandu hinahola. (Future/ distal)

Pang and English time deictic terms can be used to refer to the point of time and period of time. For example,

I am at campus *right now*.

Nga aka kyampasla ngalijyangu. (Point of time)

My elder uncle used to smoke *those days*.

Ngapageele hakan khasarya oeu. (Period of time)

Pure (having single word) and impure (having two or more words) time deictic terms have been found in both Pang dialect of Magar and English. For example,

She came here *yesterday*.

nau ang jyola rhau ho. (Pure)

My wife will go to Kathmandu *next year*.

Ngamema faning Kathmandu hinahola. (Impure)

English has the larger number of impure time deictic terms and lesser number of pure time deictic terms whereas Pang dialect of Magar has larger number of pure time deictic terms and lesser number of impure time deictic terms. For example,

I don't go to jungle *these days*. (Impure)

Nga ajyal Jungle de mahinangdi. (Pure)

I am at campus *right now*. (Impure)

Nga *aka* kyampasla ngalijyangu. (Pure)

Regarding the present tense time deictic expressions, English is richer than the Kham because different terms in English are represented by the same term in Kham. For example,

I am at campus *right now*.

Nga *aka* kyampula ngalijyangu.

My brother is in village *at this time*.

Ngavai aakaibela ngangarla lijiya.

He is singing *now*.

na aaka re reisijiya.

In case of future time deictic expressions, Pang dialect of Magar has many optional terms to refer to the same term in English. For example,

My wife will go to Kathmandu *next year*.

Ngamema faning kathmandu hina hola.

Ngamema *rhyana salla* kathmandu hina hola.

## **4.2 Summary of the Findings**

There are different major findings of the research which are presented in the following categories.

### **4.2.1 Identification of Deixis found in Pang Dialect of Magar Language**

#### **a. Findings related to Place Deixes**

- i. The place deictic expressions found in Pang are: Ika Naka, Aaka, Aka, Nala, Huka, Huta, Ila, Nanga Mika/ Mila/ Minga, Wanla, Loita, Neraka, Hudinka, Aadinka, jAaleudk Bhitarla, , Hunga, Aanga, Tangta, Harta, Harnaga, Falata, Hudifanta, Aadifanta, Dainyanga, Dabryanga etc.
- ii. Place deictic expressions in Pang dialect of Magar can be classified under proximal, intermediate, distal and neutral classes, pure and impure, gestural and non-gestural.

#### **b. Findings related to Time Deixes**

- i. The time deictic terms found in Pang dialect of Magaar are: Bhaba, Aka, Aachīm, Ajyall, Khayankhayanka, Ajaba, Bhabaja, Ika Sata/ Maina/ Sal, Nakai Belā, Pailā, Pailjai, Hakan, Hīnnya dīn/ Sata/ Maina/ Sal, Naka din, Jyola, Jyala, Taala, Jeika Riula, Aachhim, Ghala, Nimchhila, Tichhila, Kunchhila, Faning, Namling.
- ii. Time deictic terms in Pang dialect of Magar can be classified on the basis of the tense system, proximal and distal distinction, point of time and period of time and pure and impure distinction.

- iii. In Pang time deictic expressions, non-deictic terms like, din (day), saata (week), maina (month), sal (year), etc. take a deictic modifier, aaka (this), naka(that), aahudinka (next), hinnya (last), etc. to be a time deictic terms.
- iv. . In Pang dialect of Magar time deictic expressions are classified on the basic of these system i.e. present, past, future on the basis of proximity i.e. proximal and distal

#### **4.2.2 Similarities and differences between English and Pang Dialect of Magar Language of Place and Time Deictic expressions**

##### **4.2.2.1 Similarities between English and Pang dialect of Magar language in terms of Place Deixis**

1. It has been found that Pang dialect of Magar and English Language Place deictic expressions are classified under proximal, distal, and neutral classes and gestural and non-gestural.

##### **4.2.2.2 Similarities between English and Pang Dialect of Magar Language in terms of Time Deixis**

1. It has been found that both the English and Pang dialect of Magar time deictic expressions are classified under tense system: present, past and future on the basis of proximity: proximal and distal.

#### **4.2.3 Difference between English and Pang Dialect of Place and Time deictic Expressions**

The following differences between and English and Pang Dialect of Magar dectic expressions have been found

##### **4.2.3.1Difference between English and Pang Dialect of Magar in terms of Place Deixis**

- i. In terms of place deixis. Pang dialect of Magar is richer than English because different pang place deictic expressions same deictic in English

language For example, Up (harta, harnga, tangta,flata), below (mika, mila, wanla ), Here (Inga, Aanga,),There (Hunga, Huta, Hudifanta, Huka)

#### **4.2.3.1Difference between English and Pang Dialect of Magar in terms of Time Deixis**

- i. In terms of time deixis. English is richer than Pang dialect of Magar. For example, at present, right now, just is Aaka in pang dialect.
- ii. A single time deictic expressions has the different deictic expressions in Pang language. For example, English deictic expressions 'sometimes' has different deictic expressions Khyangkhyaka, Kantakantta, Belabelaka in Pang dialect of Magar language

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main objectives of this study were to find out place and time deixis of Pang dialect of Magar language and English Language and to suggest some pedagogical implications based on the findings. To fulfill these objectives, questionnaire and interview was used as the research tool for the data collection. The data were collected from 3 different groups of people i.e. (Educated, literate, and illiterate) of Jankot VDC of Rolpa. Based on the close analysis and interpretation of the collected data, the following major conclusions are listed.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

From the analysis and interpretation of the data, what I came to the conclusion is that both English and Pang dialect of Magar place deixis have different kinds of deictic terms like proximal distal and neutral classes, pure and impure, and gestural and non-gestural. These similarities should be considered while teaching deictic expressions of English to Pang dialect of speaker students. Though English and Pang dialect time deictic expressions are somewhat similar, English is richer than Pang dialect of Magar in terms of time deictic expressions and Pang language is richer than English place deictic expressions. Therefore, the teacher should make the students aware of this fact with examples. While designing English syllabus for Pang dialect of Magar language learners, policy makers, syllabus designers and experts should consider about these problems of the students. The Major conclusions of my study are as follows:

- i. The time deictic terms found in Pang Dialect of Magar Language are:  
Baaba, Aaka, Aachhim, Ajyal, Khayankakhayanka, Ajaiba, Ika  
Saata/Maina/Sal, Naka bela/din, Paila, Pailaja, Hinnya din/saata/maina/

Achhim, Jyola, Jyala, Taala, Jisimka, Jeika, Ghala, Nimchhila, Tichhila, Kunchhila, Asau, Faninga, Namlinga.

- ii. Time deictic terms in Pang can be classified on the basis of the tense system, proximal and distal distinction, point of time and period of time and pure and impure distinction.
- iii. In Pang dialect of Magar time deictic expressions, non-deictic terms like, Sata (week), Maina (month), Sal (year), Asau, Faning, Namaling, Jyasala, etc. take a deictic modifier, Aka (this), Naka (that), Hudinta (next), Hinnny (last), etc. to be a time deictic terms.
- iv. The place deictic expressions found in Pang are: : Naka, Aaka, Nala, Huka, Huta, Hunga, Hudinga, Mika/ Mila/ Minga, Wanla, Loaita, Neraka, Hudinka, Aadinka, Aaleuk Bhitarla, Aanga, Harta, Harnga, Falata, Hudifanta, Aadifanta,
- v. Place deictic expressions in Pang can be classified under proximal, intermediate, distal and neutral classes, pure and impure, gestural and non-gestural.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

Every research study should have its recommendations in one or another ways. In the context of Nepal Multilingual knowledge is must. Hence being English teacher we should think about multilingual teaching strategies and also sound knowledge about different language. So this research work has also some recommendations. The recommendations of this research study have been presented separately as below:

### **5.2.1 Policy Related**

The study should be beneficial in policy level. The curriculum designers, syllabus designers, course book or textbook writers, and policy makers can be

used its theory and findings for language development. Some of the policy related recommendations are presented as follows:

- i. Now this is time of localization so without knowledge of place and time deixis in Pang dialect of Magar Language speakers cannot learn English place and time deixis correctly, so the curriculum designers, syllabus designers and course book writers should prepared necessary materials for developing the knowledge of place and time deictic expressions Pang speakers.
- ii. The findings of the study helped the government to formulate clear policies of providing basic education in mother tongue because every community living in Nepal has the right to acquire education in mother tongue up to secondary level.
- iii. It could be helpful to research material developers who are interested to conduct the research in deictic expressions of different languages in Nepal.

### **5.3.2 Practice Related**

The research should be useful in practice level too. The findings would be useful for teachers and learners while they are teaching and learning English language to the Pang speakers. Some of the practice related recommendations are given below:

- i. Both the English and Pang dialect of Magar different kinds of deictic terms like proximal, distal, and neutral classes, gestural and non-gestural. These similarities should be considered while teaching deictic terms of English to Pang dialect of Magar speaking students.
- ii. Pang dialect of Magar is richer than English place deictic expressions because of different Pang place deictic expressions has single equivalent terms in the English. So such terms of English should be taught with special attention to the Pang dialect speaker students.



- iii. Pang dialect follows the structure place deixis + verb where as English language follows verb+ Place deixis structures. Therefore the teacher should make the students aware of this fact with proper examples.
- iv. Pang dialect of Magar language and English Language time deictic expressions are somehow similar, English is richer than Pang language as the different terms to refer the same terms in the Pang dialect. Therefore, the teachers should make the students aware of this fact while teaching with example.
- v. Regarding the present time deixis, English is richer than Pang because different terms in English are represented by the same term in Pang Language. Therefore, the teachers should make the students aware of this.
- vi. Time deictic adverbials are used immediately after subject in sentence structure in the Pang dialect but in English time deictic adverbials always come at the end of sentence. Hence, learners should be made aware of this fact.

### **5.3.3 Further Research Related**

The present study would be highly directive for further researchers. Moreover, present study will be helpful for those who want to carry out further research in the similar area, while conducting a research pupils get lots of problems due to the lack of adequate knowledge and idea about how to conduct a research.

Research is a hard job like a walking over the cake, it is an in-depth study or search of any particular topic, subject or investigation in order to understood better and develop principles and theories about it.

This research will be useful for various purposes. It can be used for secondary research to carry out research on deixis systems and also to be a well document for Pang language researchers. Some of the further related recommendations are given below:

- i. A study on Person and social deixis of Pang dialect of Magar language and English language can be carried out on the field of deixis. The study was only limited to Jankot VDC. Here, different dialects of Magar Language are spoken in different Places of Rolpa.
- ii. This research was limited to Place and Time deixis system in Pang dialect of Magar and English. So, a study on discourse of Pang dialect of Magar and some of the English language can be carried out on the field of deixis.

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## Appendix- 1

### Questionnaire

Dear Respondents, as a student of Master Level in Education with specialization in English, I am working a research project on Place and time deixis in English and Pang dialect of magar language under the supervision of Mr. Resham Acharya, Assistant lecture of the Department of English Education T. U. Kritipur.

A questionnaire is presented to you under the assumption that practical experiences are the best clues in the implementation of a program. The fruitfulness of the study will depend on your unbiased and accurate responses. I assure that your responses will be completely anonymous.

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

Researcher  
Narayan Prasad Budha Magar  
Ph. 9841035212

Name: .....

sex:.....

Age:

Date:

How do you say the following sentences in Magar Pang?

## A: Place Deictic Terms

Name: .....

sex:.....

Age:

Date:

1. *This* village is very beautiful. (यो गाउ धेरै सुन्दर छ ।)

Ans:.....

2. *That* stone is black. (त्यो ढुङ्गा कालो छ ।)

Ans:.....

3. Come *here* and sit. (यहाँ आउ अनी बस ।)

Ans:.....

4. Go *there* and bring water. (त्यहाँ जाउ र पानी ल्याउ ।)

Ans:.....

5. Come *up here*. (यहाँ माथीतिर आउ ।)

Ans:.....

6. The bus is coming *up*. (बस माथीतिर आउदै छ ।)

Ans:.....

7. Sirjana is walking *along* the road. (सिर्जना रोडमा हिड्दैछिन् ।)

Ans:.....

8. The market is *far* from here. (बजार यहाँबाट टाढा छ ।)

Ans:.....

9. There is a school *on the left* of the way. (बाटोको बायातिर स्कूल छ ।)

Ans:.....

11. There is a temple *on the top* of the hill. (डाडाको टुप्पोमा एउटा मन्दिर छ ।)

Ans:.....

12. There is a stone *at the bottom* of this jar. (यो गाग्राको पिधमा एउटा ढुङ्गा छ ।)

Ans:.....

13. There is a stone spout *under* the oak tree. (ओखरको रुखमुनी एउटा ढुङ्गेधारो छ।)

Ans:.....

14. Put this money *inside* the box. (यो पैसालाई बाकस भित्र राख ।)

Ans:.....

15. Go *over there* for a while. (एकछिनको लागी त्याहा पर जाउ ।)

Ans:.....

16. There is a small stream *opposite to* the hospital. (अस्पतालको विपरित एउटा सानो खोला छ ।)

Ans:.....

17. A dog is *coming towards* us. (एउटा कुकुर हामीतिर आउदै छ ।)

Ans:.....

18. There is a cowshed *behind* my home. (मेरो घरको पछाडी एउटा गोठ छ ।)

Ans:.....

19. There is a pond *next to* my house. (मेरो घरको छेउमा एउटा पोखरी छ ।)

Ans:.....

20. There is a beautiful jungle just *across* the river. (खोलाको पारीतिर सुन्दर जङ्गल छ ।)

Ans:.....

21. There is a tape *over* my house. (मेरो घरको माथीतिर एउटा धारो छ ।)

Ans:.....

22. A bird is flying *above* your house. (तिम्रो घरको माथी एउटा चरो उडिरहेको छ ।)

Ans:.....

23. I have put a potato *on* the plate. (मैले एउटा आलु थालमा राखेको छु ।)

Ans:.....

24. There is a big hill *nearby* my village. (मेरो गाउँको नजिकै एउटा ठूलो पहाड छ ।)

Ans:.....

25. Go *there down*. (त्यहाँ तलतिर जाउ ।)

Ans:.....

26. The post office is *in front of* the hospital. (स्वास्थ्य चौकीको अगाडी हुलाक छ ।)

Ans:.....

27. The hospital is *near* from here. (स्वास्थ्य चौकी यहाँबाट नजिकै छ ।)

Ans:.....



## B: Time Deictic Terms

Name: .....

sex:.....

Age:

Date:

1. He was just one month *then*. (उ त्यतिबेला एक महिनाको थियो ।)

Ans:.....

2. My brother is coming *today* . (आज मेरो भाइ आउदै छ ।)

Ans:.....

3. My sister is well *nowadays*. (मेरो दिदी आजभोली सन्धै छिन् ।)

Ans:.....

4. I am not at home *right now*. (म अहिले घरमा छैन ।)

Ans:.....

5. *Still* he is in hospital. (उ अबै अस्पतालमा छ ।)

Ans:.....

6. We meet principle yesterday. (हिजो हामीले प्रधानाध्यापकलाई भेट्यौं ।)

Ans:.....

7. She has *already* reached there. (उनी अघिनै त्याहाँ पुगीसकेकी छिन् ।)

Ans:.....

8. He has *just* come. (उ भर्खरै आइपुगेको छ ।)

Ans:.....

9. We will go to visit Pokhara next week. (अर्को हप्ता पोखरा घुम्न जानेछौं ।)

Ans:.....

10. They don't come *this day*. (आज म आउदैन ।)

Ans:.....

11. *Sometimes* she goes to Rolpa. (कहिलेकाही उनी रोल्पा जान्छिन ।)

Ans:.....

12. Biroj and Menuka have married *recently*. (बिरोज र मेनुकाले भर्खरै विवाह गरेका छन् ।)

Ans:.....

13. My brother is in village *at this time*. (मेरो दाइ अहिले गाउमा हुनुहुन्छ ।)

Ans:.....

14. It is very hot *this year*. (यो वर्ष ज्यादै गर्मी छ ।)

Ans:.....

15. He doesn't call me nowadays. (उ अचेल मलाई फोन गर्दिना।)

Ans:.....

16. Many people have visited our village *this week*. (यो हप्ता हाम्रो गाउतिर धेरै मान्छे आएका छन् ।)

Ans:.....

17. He was here *then*. (उ त्यतीबेला यहाँ थियो ।)

Ans:.....

18. My grandfather died *last year*. (मेरो बाजे गत साल मर्नुभयो ।)

Ans:.....

19. Magars came here *ago*. (मगरहरु पहिल्यै यहाँ आए ।)

Ans:.....

20. My elder uncle used to smoke *those days*. (मेरो ठुलो बाबाले पहिले धुम्रपान गर्नुहुन्थो ।)

Ans:.....

21. This happened *the year before last year*. (यो परार साल भयो ।)

Ans:.....

22. My son was small *at that time*. (त्यसबेला मेरो छोरो सानो थियो ।)

Ans:.....

23. I met her *yesterday*. (मैले उनलाई हिजो भेटे ।)

Ans:.....

24. She went *last week*. (उनी गत हप्ता गइन् ।)

Ans:.....

25. This house was built in *previous year*. (यो घर गत वर्ष बनाइयो ।)

Ans:.....

26. They finished it *last Sunday*. (उनीहरूले यो गत आइतबार सिध्याए ।)

Ans:.....

27. Uncle will come *tomorrow*. (फुपाजु भोली आउनुहुनेछ ।)

Ans:.....

28. Sister-in-law will come *soon*. (भाउजु चाँडै आउनुहुनेछ ।)

Ans:.....

29. My wife will go to Kathmandu *next year*. (मेरो श्रीमती अर्को साल काठमाण्डौ जाने छिन् ।)

Ans:.....

30. He is leaving *the day after tomorrow*. (उ पर्सि काठमाण्डौ छोड्दैछ ।)

Ans:.....

31. Bikram will go home *fourth day from today*. (बिक्रम कानेकोर्सि घर जान्छन् ।)

Ans:.....

32. I will finish it *tonight*. (म यो आज राती सकनेछु ।)

Ans:.....

33. It will come on T.V. *this evening*. (यो टि. भि. मा आज साभ्र आउनेछ ।)

Ans:.....

34. I will visit you *next time*. (म तिमिलाइ अर्कापटक भेटौला ।)

Ans:.....

35. My brother is coming Nepal *next year*. (अर्को वर्ष मेरो दाइ नेपाल आउदै हुनुहुन्छ।)

Ans:.....

36. I will not repeat it again in the *coming days*. (आउदा दिन हरुमा मैले यो दोहो-  
याउनेछैन ।)

Ans:.....