

**PLACE AND TIME DEIXIS IN ENGLISH AND NEPALI  
LANGUAGE**

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

**Submitted by  
Rama KumariMalla**

**Faculty of Education,  
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur  
Kathmandu, Nepal**

**2014**

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## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge this thesis is original; not part of it was earlier submitted for the candidature of research degree to my University.

Date: 2014-05-19.....

**Rama KumariMalla**

## **RECOMMENDATION FOR ACCEPTANCE**

This to certify that **Mrs. Rama Kumari Mallah** has prepared this thesis entitled **Place and Time Deixis in English and Nepali Language** under my guidance and supervision.

I recommend the thesis of acceptance.

.....

Date: 2014-05-26 **Khem Raj Joshi (Supervisor)**

Teaching Assistant

Department of English Education

T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu

## RECOMMENDATION FOR EVALUATION

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

### Signature

**Dr. AnjanaBhattarai**.....

Reader and Head

Chairperson

Department of English Education

T.U., Kirtipur

**Mrs. MadhuNeupane**.....

Lecturer

Member

Department of English Education

T.U., Kirtipur

**Mr. Khem Raj Joshi (Supervisor)**.....

Teaching Assistant

Member

Department of English Education

T.U., Kirtipur

Date: 2013/05/17

## EVALUATION AND APPROVAL

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

**Signature**

**Dr. AnjanaBhattarai.....**

Reader and Head

Chairperson

Department of English Education

T.U., Kirtipur

**Dr.Chandreshwar Mishra.....**

ProfessorMember

Department of English Education

Chairperson,

English and Other Foreign languages

Education Subject Committee

**Mr. Khem Raj Joshi (Supervisor).....**

Teaching Assistant

Member

Department of English Education

T.U., Kirtipur

Date: 2014/05/26

# DEDICATION

*Dedicated to*

*My Parents*

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**Rama KumariMalla**



## **ABSTRACT**

This study 'Place and Time deixis in English and Nepali language aimed to identify and compare place and time deixis in English and Nepali language. For this study, I took sample population consisting of 60 Nepali speakers from Kathmandu valley. The sample was selected by using snowball sampling method. The study was based on both primary and secondary data. The questionnaire schedule was distributed to the educated informants to attend required information which served as primary data. However, the secondary sources were also used for collecting data for place and time deixis. The responses given by the informants were coded for analysis and interpretation. On the basis of analysis and interpretation, I came to the conclusion that English place deictic expression is richer than Nepali as there are different terms to refer to the same term in the Nepali language. Regarding the present time deixis, English is richer than Nepali because different terms in English are represented by the same term in Nepali. Time deictic expressions in Nepali can be classified on the basis of tense system, proximal and distal, and pure and impure distinction. The expressions which point to the object 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 called neutral deixis. The deictic expression made up of a single word is pure and the deictic expression made up of more than one word is an impure one. If the deictic expressions are used for visible location those can be expressed using gesture. But the expressions that are used for non-visible location cannot be expressed through gesture. Likewise, Nepali place deictic expressions can be classified as proximal, distal and neutral on the basis of time, pure and impure on the basis of marker, and gestural and non-gestural on the basis of context.

The study is divided into five chapters. Chapter one is an introductory part. It includes background of the study, statement of the problem, rational of the study, objectives of the study, research questions or hypothesis, significance of the study, delimitation of the study and operational definitions of the key terms.

Chapter two deals with review of the related literature and conceptual framework. Chapter three includes methods and procedures of the study under which research design, population and sample, sampling procedure, data collection tools, data collection procedures, data analysis and interpretation procedures are presented. Chapter four presents the results and discussion. In this section, both statistical as well as descriptive approaches are used. Chapter five incorporates summary, conclusion and implications of the study. The references and appendices form the concluding part of the thesis.

## **SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

%	:	Percentage
CA	:	Contrastive Analysis
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CT	:	Coding Time
CUP	:	Cambridge University Press
Dr.	:	Doctor
e.g.	:	exempli gratia (for example)
et al.	:	et alii/alia (and other people)
etc.	:	Et cetera
i.e.	:	idest (that is to say)
M. Ed.	:	Master in Education
No.	:	Number
OUP	:	Oxford University Press
Prof.	:	Professor
RT	:	Receiving Time
Regd. No.	:	Registered Number
TU	:	Tribhuvan University
Vol.	:	Volume



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